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NEW QUESTION: 1

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 has a public IP address and is connected to Subnet1. NSG-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 Any source to the

*destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: [none]

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.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 2

You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt.

Your on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1.

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
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☐	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☐
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	☐	☐

Answer:



Statements

Yes

No

On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.

☒☐

On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.

☐☒

File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.

☒☐

Explanation:

Statement 1: Yes

If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.

Statement 2: No

Files present in any server endpoint will not be overwritten by the files present in cloud endpoint. Hence this statement is false.

If you add a server location with an existing set of files as a server endpoint to a sync group, those files will be merged with any other files already on other endpoints in the sync group but not vice versa.

Statement 3: Yes

Azure File Sync has a simple architecture : cloud endpoints, which is the Azure File Sync service and server endpoints, which are the registered servers with the service. On top of that, we have Sync Groups, which combine one cloud endpoint with one or more server endpoints. All members of this group will receive the replicated data where the central location will be the cloud endpoint.

References:

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

<http://techgenix.com/azure-file-sync-replicating-data/>

NEW QUESTION: 3

Case Study 1 - Humongous Insurance

Overview

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokyo and Bangkok. Each office has 5.000 users.

Existing Environment

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Network Infrastructure

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

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters.

You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

Licensing Issue

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." You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

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

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
 - A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
 - A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
 - A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4
- You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the Use remote gateways setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.

The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web

administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.

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

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

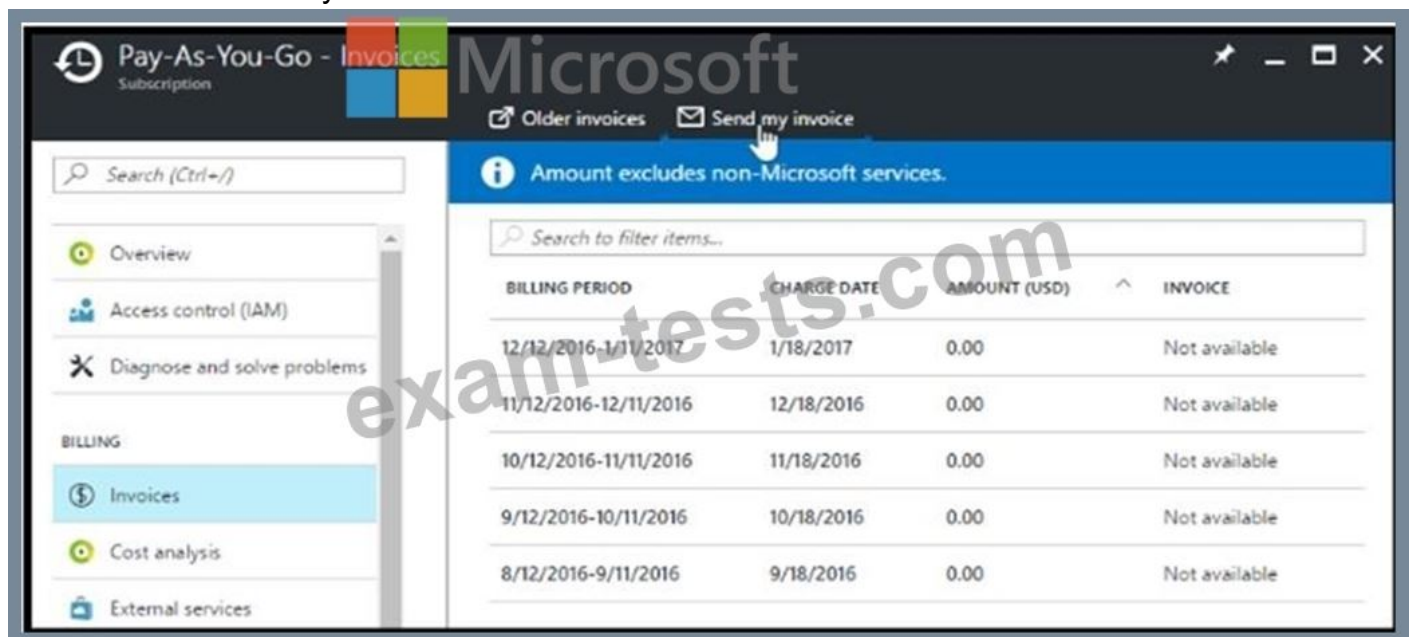
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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



Click Opt in and accept the terms.

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 4

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit (Click the Password Reset tab.)

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1, Group2	User administrator

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit.

(Click the Authentication Methods tab.)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit

(Click the Password Reset tab.) You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit.

(Click the Authentication Methods tab.)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

None Selected All

Microsoft
Group2

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

1 2

Methods available to users

- ☐ Mobile app notification (preview)
- ☐ Mobile app code (preview)
- ☐ Email
- ☒ Mobile phone
- ☐ Office phone
- ☒ Security questions

Number of questions required to register ⓘ

3 4 5

Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

3 4 5

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	☐	☐
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	☐	☐
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	☐	☐

 Microsoft

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	☐	☒
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	☐	☒
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	☒	☐

 Microsoft

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	☐	☒
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	☐	☒
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	☒	☐

 Microsoft

Box 1: No

Two methods are required.

Box 2: No

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: Yes

As a User Administrator User3 can add security questions to the reset process.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 5

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

You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages.

You need to create the container for the planned image.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Microsoft

azcopy

make
sync
copy

'https://mystorageaccount.'

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

Answer:

Microsoft

Statements

	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☐	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☒

Explanation

Microsoft

Answer Area

azcopy

make
sync
copy

'https://mystorageaccount.'

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

Box 1: make

Here the purpose is to 'create a container". So the correct command would be azcopy make.

Box 2: blob

The requirement is for storing that image, it's not used to build AKS. So blob is correct option.

Reference:

<https://adamtheautomator.com/azcopy-copy-files/>

NEW QUESTION: 6

You have an Azure Migrate project that has the following assessment properties:

- * Target location: East US
- * Storage redundancy: Locally redundant
- * Comfort factor: 2.0
- * Performance history: 1 month
- * Percentile utilization: 95th
- * Pricing tier: Standard
- * Offer: Pay as you go

You discover the following two virtual machines:

* A virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and has 10 CPU cores at 20 percent utilization

* A virtual machine named VM2 that runs Windows Server 2012 and has four CPU cores at 50 percent utilization

How many CPU cores will Azure Migrate recommend for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VM1:	2
	4
	10
	20

VM2:	1
	2
	4
	8



Answer:

VM1:	2
	4
	10
	20

VM2:	1
	2
	4
	8

Explanation:

The equation is: 'core usage x comfort factor'. The comfort factor is 2.0.

So VM 1 is 10 cores at 20% utilization which equals 2 cores. Multiply that the comfort factor and you get 4 cores.

VM 2 is 4 cores at 50% utilization which equals 2 cores. Multiply that the comfort factor and you get 4 cores.

NEW QUESTION: 7

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service. In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all 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

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Answer:

Actions

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Answer Area

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Explanation

Answer Area

- Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.
- From the Azure portal, create an import job.
- Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
- From the Azure portal, update the import job.

NEW QUESTION: 8

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation:

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet 1 has two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2. VNet1 is in the West Europe Azure region.

The subscription contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet1
VM3	Subnet2

You need to deploy an application gateway named AppGW1 to VNet1.

What should you do first?

- A.** Add a service endpoint.
- B.** Add a virtual network.
- C.** Move VM3 to Subnet1.
- D.** Stop VM1 and VM2.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

If you have an existing virtual network, either select an existing empty subnet or create a new subnet in your existing virtual network solely for use by the application gateway.

Verify that you have a working virtual network with a valid subnet. Make sure that no virtual machines or cloud deployments are using the subnet. The application gateway must be by itself in a virtual network subnet.

References:

<https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/azure/en-US/b09367f9-5d01-4cda-9127-b7a506a0a151/cant-create-ap>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-create-gateway>

NEW QUESTION: 10

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

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

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	☐	☐
App1 can be moved to RG3	☐	☐
App1 can be moved to RG4	☐	☐

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.

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	☒	☐
App1 can be moved to RG3	☒	☐
App1 can be moved to RG4	☒	☐

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 11

You need to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that requires a static private IP address configured inside the IP address space for the VNet in which the VM resides. How do you configure a static IP address for this Azure VM?

- A.** After the VM has been created, create a new network interface and configure a static IP address for that network interface
- B.** When creating a VM in the portal, select New next to private ip address and choose static after assigning the correct IP address
- C.** When creating the VM in the portal, change the setting from dynamic to static on the networking tab under private IP address
- D.** After the VM has been created, go to the network interface attached to the VM and change the IP configuration to static assignment

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Changing the IP configuration on the network interface will achieve the requirement.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Your company has a main office in Australia and several branch offices in Asia.

The company's data center uses a VMware virtualization infrastructure to host several virtualized servers.

You purchase an Azure subscription and plan to move all virtual machines to Azure to a resource group in the Australia Southeast location.

You need to create an Azure Migrate migration project.

Which geography should you select?

- A.** Central India
- B.** Australia Central
- C.** Australia Southeast
- D.** United States

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

In Project Details, specify the project name, and geography in which you want to create the project. Review supported geographies for public and government clouds.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/how-to-add-tool-first-time>

NEW QUESTION: 13

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

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.7
WebApp3	PHP 7.3
WebApp4	Ruby 2.6

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 14

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.

Your company has 100 users located in an office in Paris.

The on-premises network contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Configuration
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Microsoft Exchange Server 2016
Server2	Windows Server 2016	Microsoft SQL Server 2016
Server3	Windows Server 2016	Domain controller
Server4	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.5	File server

You create a new subscription. You need to move all the servers to Azure.

Solution: You run azcopy.exe.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 15

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

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You create a new network interface, and then you add the network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 16

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

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Subnet11
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.	☐	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	☐	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	☒	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	☐	☒
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	☐	☒

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 only 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>

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Drag and Drop Question

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 has a single data disk named Disk1.

You need to attach Disk1 to VM2. The solution must minimize downtime for both virtual machines.

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

Actions

Start VM2.
Stop VM1.
Start VM1.
Detach Disk1 from VM1.
Attach Disk1 to VM2.
Stop VM2.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Start VM2.	Stop VM1.
	Detach Disk1 from VM1.
	Start VM1.
	Attach Disk1 to VM2.
Stop VM2.	

Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Stop VM1.

Step 2: Detach Disk1 from VM1.

Step 3: Start VM1.

Detach a data disk using the portal

1. In the left menu, select Virtual Machines.

2. Select the virtual machine that has the data disk you want to detach and click Stop to deallocate the VM.

3. In the virtual machine pane, select Disks.
4. At the top of the Disks pane, select Edit.
5. In the Disks pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, click the Detach button image detach button.
6. After the disk has been removed, click Save on the top of the pane.
7. In the virtual machine pane, click Overview and then click the Start button at the top of the pane to restart the VM.
8. The disk stays in storage but is no longer attached to a virtual machine.

Step 4: Attach Disk1 to VM2 -

Attach an existing disk -

Follow these steps to reattach an existing available data disk to a running VM.

1. Select a running VM for which you want to reattach a data disk.
2. From the menu on the left, select Disks.
3. Select Attach existing to attach an available data disk to the VM.
4. From the Attach existing disk pane, select OK.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/lab-services/devtest-lab-attach-detach-data-disk>

NEW QUESTION: 18

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 19

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

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

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

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

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

You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VNET1: ▼

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

VNET2: ▼

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

Answer:

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

Explanation

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

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: 20

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Line-of-business apps are custom apps that are used by internal staff members.

NEW QUESTION: 21

You have an Azure Migrate project that has the following assessment properties:

Target location: East US

Storage redundancy: Locally redundant

Comfort factor: 2.0

Performance history: 1 month

Percentile utilization: 95th

Pricing tier: Standard

Offer: Pay as you go

You discover the following two virtual machines:

A virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016 and has 10 CPU cores at 20 percent utilization A virtual machine named VM2 that runs Windows Server 2012 and has four CPU cores at 50 percent utilization How many CPU cores will Azure Migrate recommend for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VM1:	2
	4
	10
	20

VM2:	1
	2
	4
	8

 Microsoft

Answer:

VM1:	2
	4
	10
	20

VM2:	1
	2
	4
	8

Explanation:

The equation is: 'core usage x comfort factor'. The comfort factor is 2.0.

So VM 1 is 10 cores at 20% utilization which equals 2 cores. Multiply that the comfort factor and you get 4 cores.

VM 2 is 4 cores at 50% utilization which equals 2 cores. Multiply that the comfort factor and you get 4 cores.

NEW QUESTION: 22

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

Answer:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

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

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

Actions

- Mount a VHD.
- Copy the files by using File Explorer.
- Download and run a script.
- Select a restore point.
- Copy the files by using AZCopy.
- From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault.
- From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault.

Answer Area

Answer:

VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.

If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.

If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.

YesNo

Explanation

Answer Area

Microsoft

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

Select a restore point.

Download and run a script.

Copy the files by using AZCopy.

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

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

Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

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

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

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 24

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

Answer:

Public IP addresses: Microsoft

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Explanation

Box 1 : 4

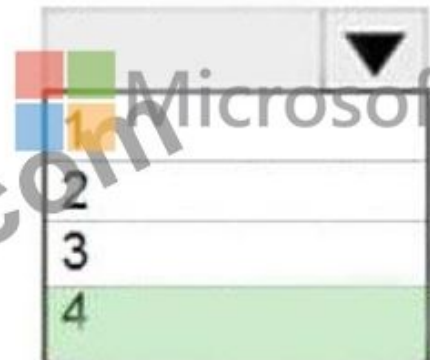
As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can't specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need 4 alert rules.

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.

Answer Area

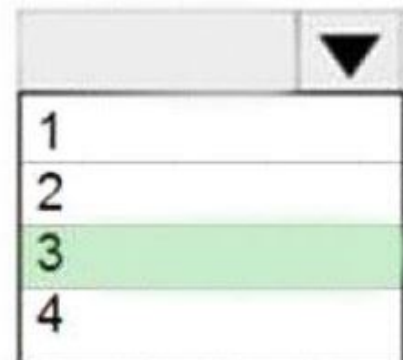
Alert rules:



A dropdown menu for alert rules. It has a header bar with a search icon and a downward arrow. Below the header, there are four items labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. Item 4 is highlighted in green. A large diagonal watermark 'exam-tests.com' is overlaid on the image.

1
2
3
4

Action groups:



A dropdown menu for action groups. It has a header bar with a downward arrow. Below the header, there are four items labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. Item 3 is highlighted in green. A large diagonal watermark 'exam-tests.com' is overlaid on the image.

1
2
3
4

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 25

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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:

NEW QUESTION: 26

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 27

You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com that contains the objects shown in the following table.

The groups have the memberships shown in the following table.

OU1 and OU2 are synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You modify the synchronization settings and remove OU1 from synchronization. You sync Active Directory and Azure AD.

Which objects are in Azure AD?

A. User4 and Group2 only

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

Note This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS) Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Explanation

Network performance monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latencies across hybrid network architectures, Expressroute circuits, and service/application endpoints.

With an data collector set we can count specified network traffic, but we cannot inspect it.

For this we would need a network watcher Packet Capture.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 29

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 30

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

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

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

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

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.

Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

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

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com.

You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure.

What should you do?

- A. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

References:

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

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NEW QUESTION: 32

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances.

At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs.

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

What task should you include in the runbook?

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

If you have a CPU/performance issue then the solution is to scale up (increase VM size) or to scale out (scale set) given that the App does not support multiple instances then scale up is the obvious choice.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs Windows Server 2016 and is part of an availability set.

VM1 has virtual machine-level backup enabled.

VM1 is deleted.

You need to restore VM1 from the backup. VM1 must be part of the availability set.

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

Actions

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

Answer Area

⬅

➡

⬆

⬇

Answer:

Answer Area

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to Restore disks.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template

- 1 - From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1
- 2 - From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to Restore disks.
- 3 - From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template

NEW QUESTION: 34

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

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

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

The screenshot shows the configuration for a private DNS zone named adatum.com. The configuration is divided into two main sections: General and Record sets.

General Section:

- Resource group (change): vmrg
- Subscription (change): Azure Pass
- Subscription ID: a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c
- Tags (change): Click here to add tags
- Name server 1: -
- Name server 2: -
- Name server 3: -
- Name server 4: -

Record sets Section:

Search record sets

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

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	☐	☐
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☐
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	☐	☒
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☒
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☒	☐

NEW QUESTION: 35

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

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Topic 3, Contoso Ltd

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- * File servers
- * Domain controllers
- * Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

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.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- * Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- * Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- * Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- * Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- * Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- * Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- * Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- * Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- * Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

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

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

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

NEW QUESTION: 36

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

Name	Azure region	Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe.

You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

- A. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- B. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
- C. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- D. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

You can move an app to another App Service plan, as long as the source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group and geographical region.

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. However, you cannot change an App Service plan's region.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage>

NEW QUESTION: 37

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

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

All virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

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



You plan to restore the backup to a different virtual machine.

You need to restore the backup to VM2.

What should you do first?

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation/Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 38

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Virtual networks

«

✦

×

vNET6 - Peerings

Virtual network

+

 Add

≡

 Edit columns

⋮

 More

Filter by name...

NAME

test1-vnet

testVNET1

vNET1

vNET2

vNET3

vNET4

vNET5

vNET6

+

 Add

Search peerings

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peering1	Disconnected	vNET1	Enabled ...
peering2	Disconnected	vNET2	Disabled ...

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

Answer:

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

Explanation

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

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

Microsoft

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

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

Box 1: vNET6 only

Box 2: Modify the address space

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 39

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



You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.

To which Azure resources can you assign Policy and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

☐ Subscription1 and RG1 only
☐ ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
☐ Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
☐ Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
☐ Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

☐ VM1 only

Answer:

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

☒ Subscription1 and RG1 only
☒ ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
☒ Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
☒ Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
☐ Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

☒ VM1 only

Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 40

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.

VM2 is protected by RSV1.

You need to use RSV2 to protect VM2.

What should you do first?

- A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup.
- B. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 backup.
- C. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup.
- D. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault.

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The Azure Site Recovery service contributes to your disaster recovery strategy by managing and orchestrating replication, failover, and failback of on-premises machines and Azure virtual machines (VMs).



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-quickstart>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication>

NEW QUESTION: 41

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs Windows Server 2016 and is part of an availability set.

VM1 has virtual machine-level backup enabled.

VM1 is deleted.

You need to restore VM1 from the backup. VM1 must be part of the availability set.

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

Actions

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

Answer Area


Microsoft

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

Answer:

Actions

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

Answer Area


Microsoft

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

Explanation

Answer Area

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

NEW QUESTION: 42

Case Study 2 - Contoso, Ltd

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- File servers
- Domain controllers
- Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

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.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

- Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
 - Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
 - Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.
- 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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 43

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

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

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

You need to identify which storage account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.

Which five actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate action 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
Compile a configuration into a node configuration.	
Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Check the compliance status of the node.	
Assign tags to the virtual machines.	
Assign the node configuration.	
Create a management group.	

Answer:

Actions

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Assign tags to the virtual machines.

Assign the node configuration.

Create a management group.

Answer Area

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Assign the node configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION: 45

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.

Answer:

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.

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: 46

HOTSPOT

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

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area



Save



Discard



Got feedback?

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected



Microsoft

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Answer:

Answer Area

 Save  Discard |  Got feedback?

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

☒ All ☐ Selected ☐ None

Selected

No member selected



Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

☐ Selected ☒ None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

☒ All ☐ None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

☐ Yes ☒ No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Section: [none]

Explanation:

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

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

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NEW QUESTION: 47

You have an existing Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.

You need to monitor the latency between your on-premises network and the virtual machines.

What should you use?

- A. Service Map
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. Network Performance Monitor
- D. Effective routes

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Network Performance Monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.

You can monitor network connectivity across cloud deployments and on-premises locations, multiple data centers, and branch offices and mission-critical multitier applications or microservices. With Performance Monitor, you can detect network issues before users complain.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>

NEW QUESTION: 48

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

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

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:

▼

storage1 only

storage2 only

storage3 only

storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

▼

Analytics1 only

Analytics2 only

Analytics3 only

Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Answer:

Storage accounts:

Log Analytics workspaces:

Microsoft

exam-tests.com

storage1 only

storage2 only

storage3 only

storage1, storage2, and storage3

Analytics1 only

Analytics2 only

Analytics3 only

Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

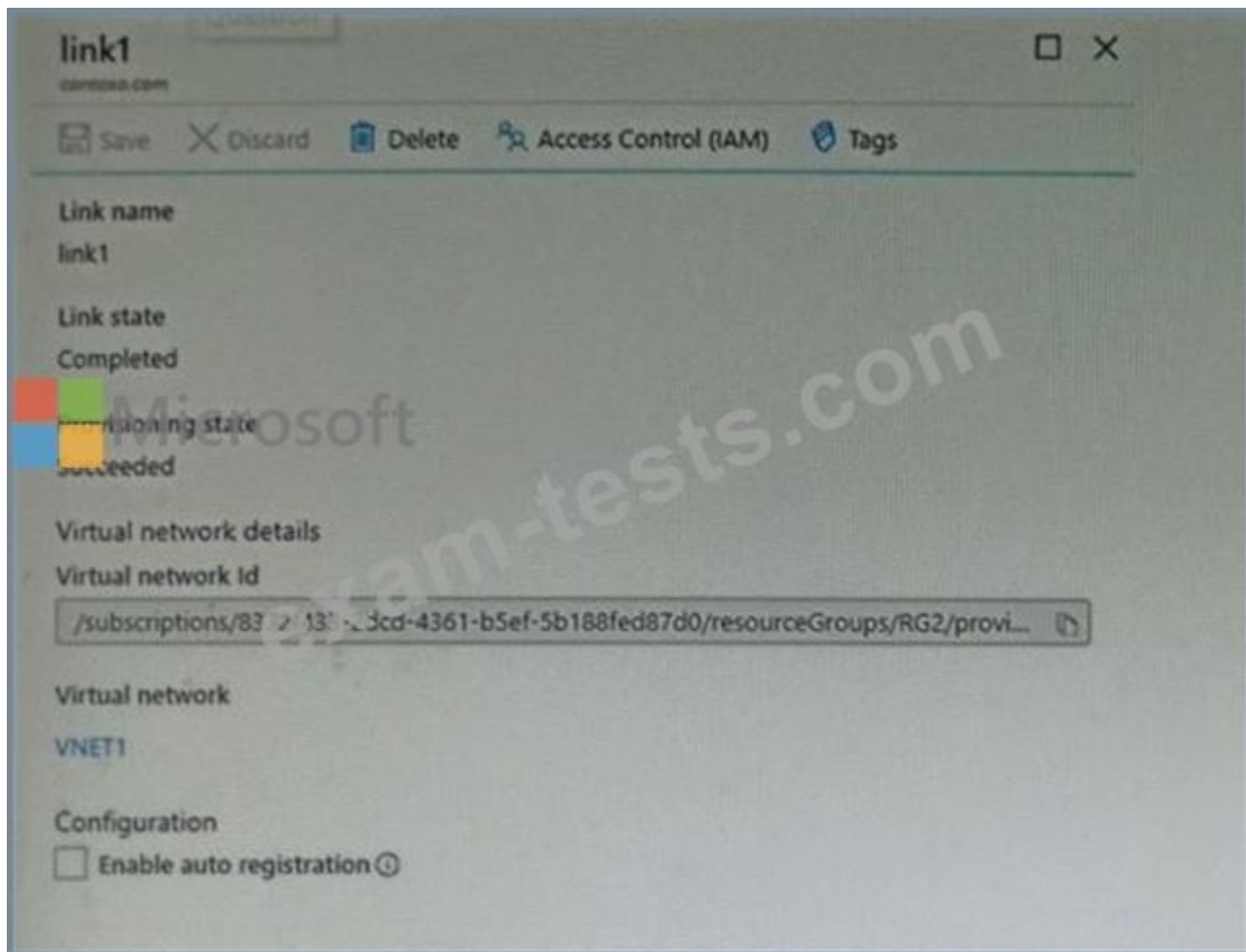
NEW QUESTION: 49

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

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

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

For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the internet.

You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com.

What should you do?

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

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 50

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.	

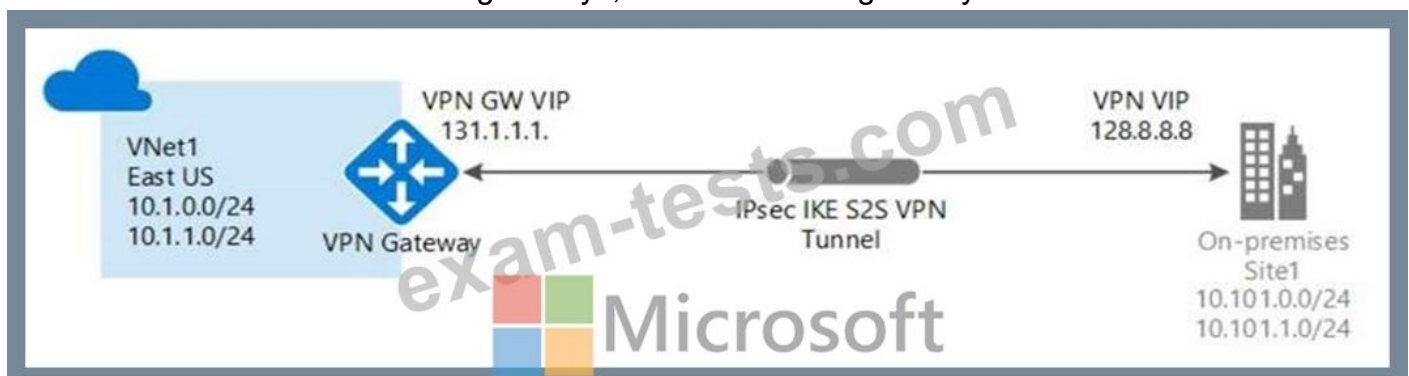
Answer:

Resource	Answer Area
A Service Bus queue	App1: A Service Bus queue
An Azure Event Grid topic	App2: A Service Bus topic
Azure Blob storage	

Explanation

Answer Area
Create a gateway subnet.
Create a VPN gateway.
Create a local gateway.
Create a VPN connection.

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: 51

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

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

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

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

Actions		Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service		First action: Action
Create a sync group	➡	Second action: Action
Install the Azure File Sync agent	⬅	
Run Server Registration		

Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service		First action: Create a Storage Sync Service
Create a sync group	➡	Second action: Create a sync group
Install the Azure File Sync agent	⬅	
Run Server Registration		

Explanation:

As per the official MS doc:

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

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

12. You can optionally delete any duplicate shares on the servers.

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

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

The screenshot shows a window titled "Microsoft Azure File Sync - Server Registration". It contains a form titled "Choose a Storage Sync Service" with three dropdown menus: "Azure Subscription", "Subscription ID:", "Resource Group", and "Storage Sync Service". A "Register" button is located at the bottom right. A watermark "exam-tests.com" is visible across the center.

Second action: Create a sync group

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

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a Storage Sync Service named "AFSTest". The left sidebar contains navigation links: "Overview", "Activity log", "Access control (IAM)", and "Tags". The main content area shows a "Sync groups" section with a table. The table has columns "SYNC GROUP NAME" and "HEALTH". The table is currently empty, displaying "No items to display." Above the table are buttons for "+ Sync group", "Refresh", "Move", and "Delete". A search bar is located above the table. A watermark "exam-tests.com" is visible across the center.

Third action: Run Server Registration

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt.

Your on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1.

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
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☐	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☐
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☒	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☒
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	☒	☐

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☒	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☒
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	☒	☐

Statement 1: Yes

If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.

Statement 2: No

Files present in any server endpoint will not be overwritten by the files present in cloud endpoint. Hence this statement is false.

If you add a server location with an existing set of files as a server endpoint to a sync group, those files will be merged with any other files already on other endpoints in the sync group but not vice versa.

Statement 3: Yes

Azure File Sync has a simple architecture : cloud endpoints, which is the Azure File Sync service and server endpoints, which are the registered servers with the service. On top of that, we have Sync Groups, which combine one cloud endpoint with one or more server endpoints. All members of this group will receive the replicated data where the central location will be the cloud endpoint.

References:

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

<http://techgenix.com/azure-file-sync-replicating-data/>

NEW QUESTION: 53

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

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

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:



Explanation

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3

Box 2: VNET1

Gateway transit is disabled.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 54

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Account kind:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1
Storage2
Storage3
Storage4



Answer:

Account kind:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)



Destination:

Storage1
Storage2
Storage3
Storage4

Explanation

Table Description automatically generated

Account kind:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1
Storage2
Storage3
Storage4

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal>

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

Name	Type	Member of
User1	Member	Group1
User2	Guest	Group1
User3	Member	None
UserA	Member	Group2
UserB	Guest	Group2

User3 is the owner of Group1.

Group2 is a member of Group1.

You configure an access review named Review1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Create an access review

Access reviews enable reviewers to attest user's membership in a group or access to an application.

* Review name:

Description:

* Start date:

Frequency:

Duration (in days):

End: ☐ Never ☒ End by Occurrence

* Number of times:

* End date:

Users

Users to review:

Scope: ☒ Guest users only ☐ Everyone

Microsoft Group1

Reviewers

Reviewers:

Programs

Link to program:

☒ Upon completion settings

☐ Advanced settings

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
User3 can perform an access review of User1	☐	☐
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	☐	☐
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	☐	☒
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	☐	☒
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	☒	☐

Explanation

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	☐	☒
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	☐	☒
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	☒	☐

In the Users section, specify the users that the access review applies to. Access reviews can be for the members of a group or for users who were assigned to an application. You can further scope the access review to review only the guest users who are members (or assigned to the application), rather than reviewing all the users who are members or who have access to the application.

Users

Users to review

Members of a group

Scope

☐ Guest users only
 ☒ Everyone

Group

Select a group

Present Use Case:

Group2 is a member of Group1 and User3 is the owner of Group1 So User3 can review both Group 1 and 2.

But for review the scope says only Guest.

Solution:

User1 is a member not a guest so 1st statement ==> NO

UserA is member not the guest so 2nd statement ==> No

UserB is a guest so 3rd statement ==> Yes

Reference:

NEW QUESTION: 56

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 has a public IP address and is connected to Subnet1. NSG-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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

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.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 57

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Section: [none]

Explanation:

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

NEW QUESTION: 58

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	

Answer:

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	

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

Answer Area

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



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: 59

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 User3 to create the user accounts.

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 60

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.

Answer:

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you [answer choice].

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

will be prompted for credentials

will have no access

will have read, write, and list access

will have read-only access

will be prompted for credentials

will have no access

will have read, write, and list access

will have read-only access

Explanation

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.

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

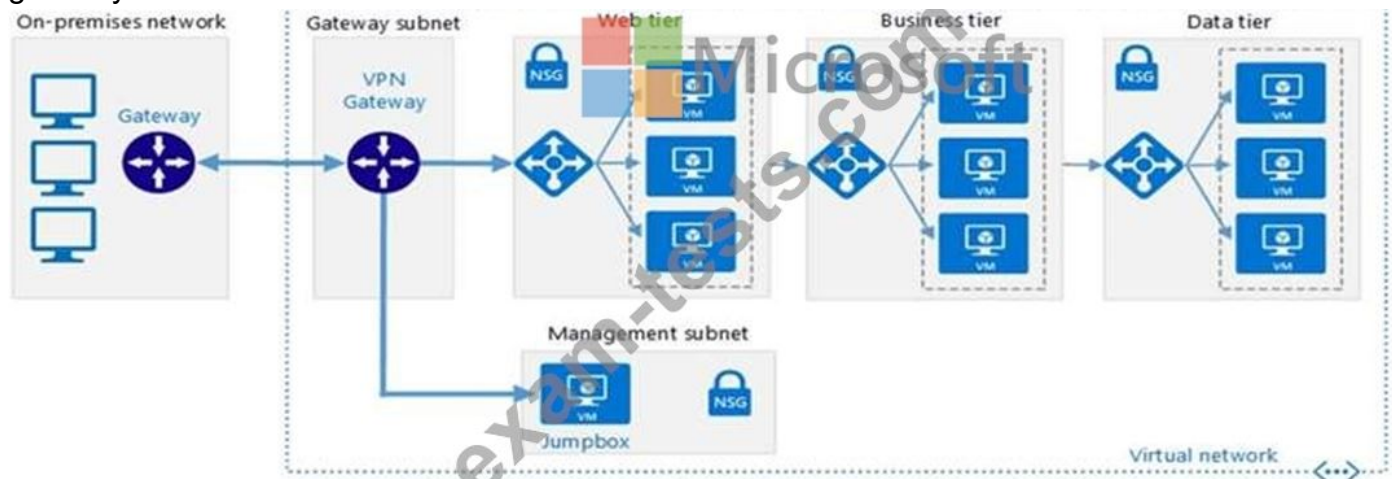
Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

* 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.

Topic 2, Humongous Insurance

Overview

Existing Environment

Huongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokoyo, and Bangkok. Each has 5000 users.

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Network Infrastructure

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

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters.

You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

Licensing Issue

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." You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

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

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- * Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
 - * A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
 - * A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
 - * A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4
- You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the Use remote gateways setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- * Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- * During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

NEW QUESTION: 61

You have a Basic App Service plan named ASP1 that hosts an Azure App Service named App1. You need to configure a custom domain and enable backups for App1.

What should you do first?

- A.** Configure a WebJob for App1.
- B.** Scale up ASP1.

C. Scale out ASP1.

D. Configure the application settings for App1.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Scale up ASP1 : Correct

Basic App service plan does not support backup/restore.

The Backup and Restore feature requires the App Service plan to be in the Standard, Premium or Isolated tier.

Since in question it is mentioned as a Basic service plan app so at first you need to do it to Scale up the service plan so that backup can be enabled on App1.

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more. You scale up by changing the pricing tier of the App Service plan that your app belongs to.

Configure a WebJob for App1 : Incorrect

WebJobs is a feature of Azure AppService that enables you to run a program or script in the same instance as a web app, API app, or mobile app. There is no additional cost to use WebJobs

Scale out ASP1 : Incorrect Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app.

You can scale out to as many as 30 instances, depending on your pricing tier.

Configure the application settings for App1 : Incorrect

This is the 2nd step you need to perform once azure service plan upgraded to standard.

Most folks don't realize how easy it is to configure a backup copy of your Azure App Service to ensure you have restorable archive copies of your app and database. In order to take advantage of this, you'll need to log into your Azure account and go to your App Service that you created and look under Settings then you will see Backup Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create>

<https://microsoft.github.io/AzureTipsAndTricks/blog/tip28.html>

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NEW QUESTION: 62

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2.

You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

Replicates synchronously

Remains available if a single data center in the region fails

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

Blob storage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Answer:

Answer Area

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

Blob storage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 63

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

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.

☐ Yes ☐ No

VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.

☐ Yes ☐ No

VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer:

Answer Area

Replication:

- Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)
- Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

- Blob storage
- Storage (general purpose v1)
- StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

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: Yes

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-region>

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

NEW QUESTION: 65

You are configuring serverless computing in Azure.

You need to receive an email message whenever a resource is created in or deleted from a resource group.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Event Grid trigger	
Create an Azure Service Bus namespace	
Create conditions and actions	
Create an Azure Logic App	
Create an event subscription	

Answer:

Actions

Create an Azure Event Grid trigger

Create an Azure Service Bus namespace

Create conditions and actions

Create an Azure Logic App

Create an event subscription

Answer Area

Create an Azure Logic App

Create an Azure Event Grid trigger

Create conditions and actions

Explanation

Answer Area

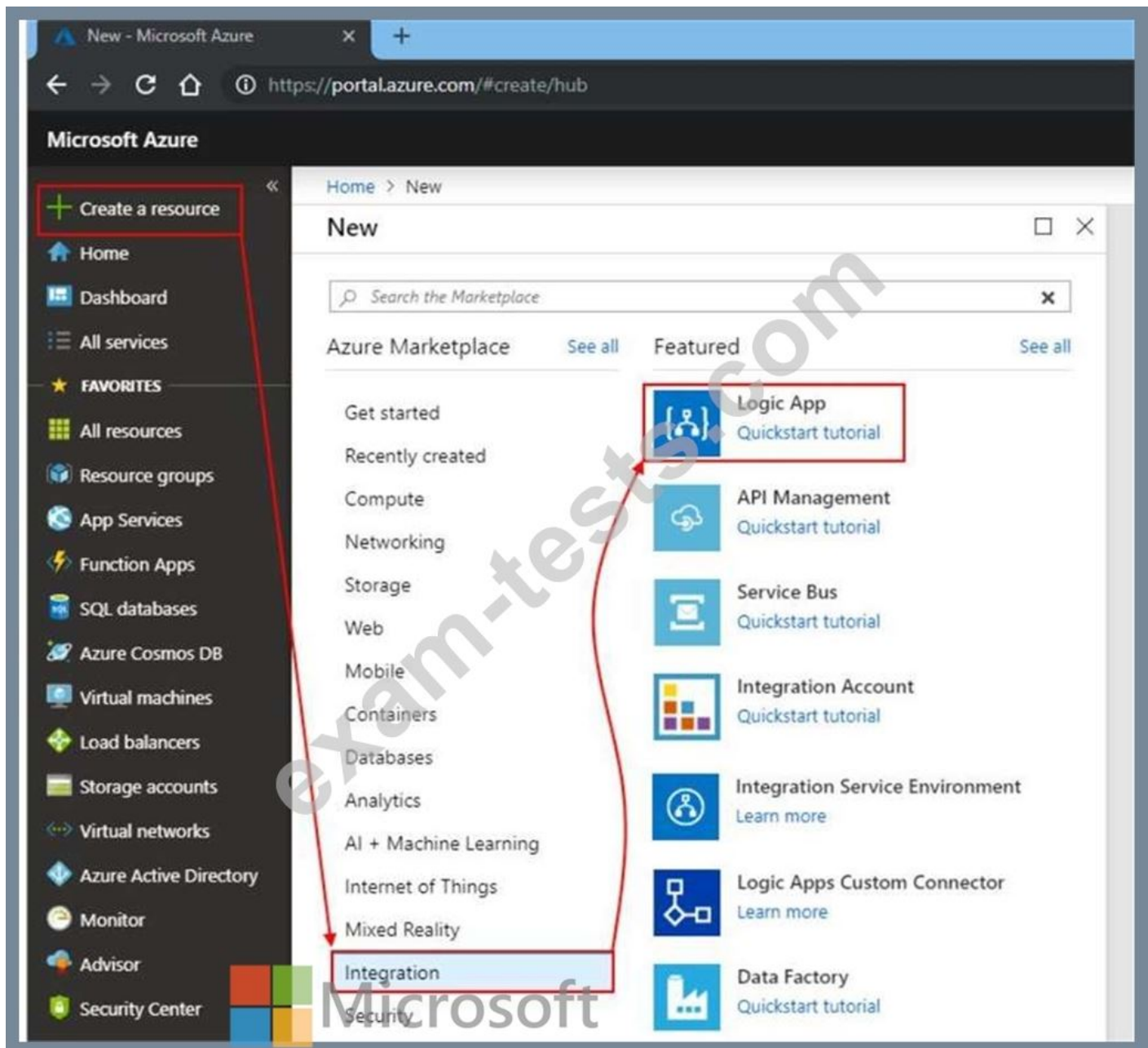
Create an Azure Logic App

Create an Azure Event Grid trigger

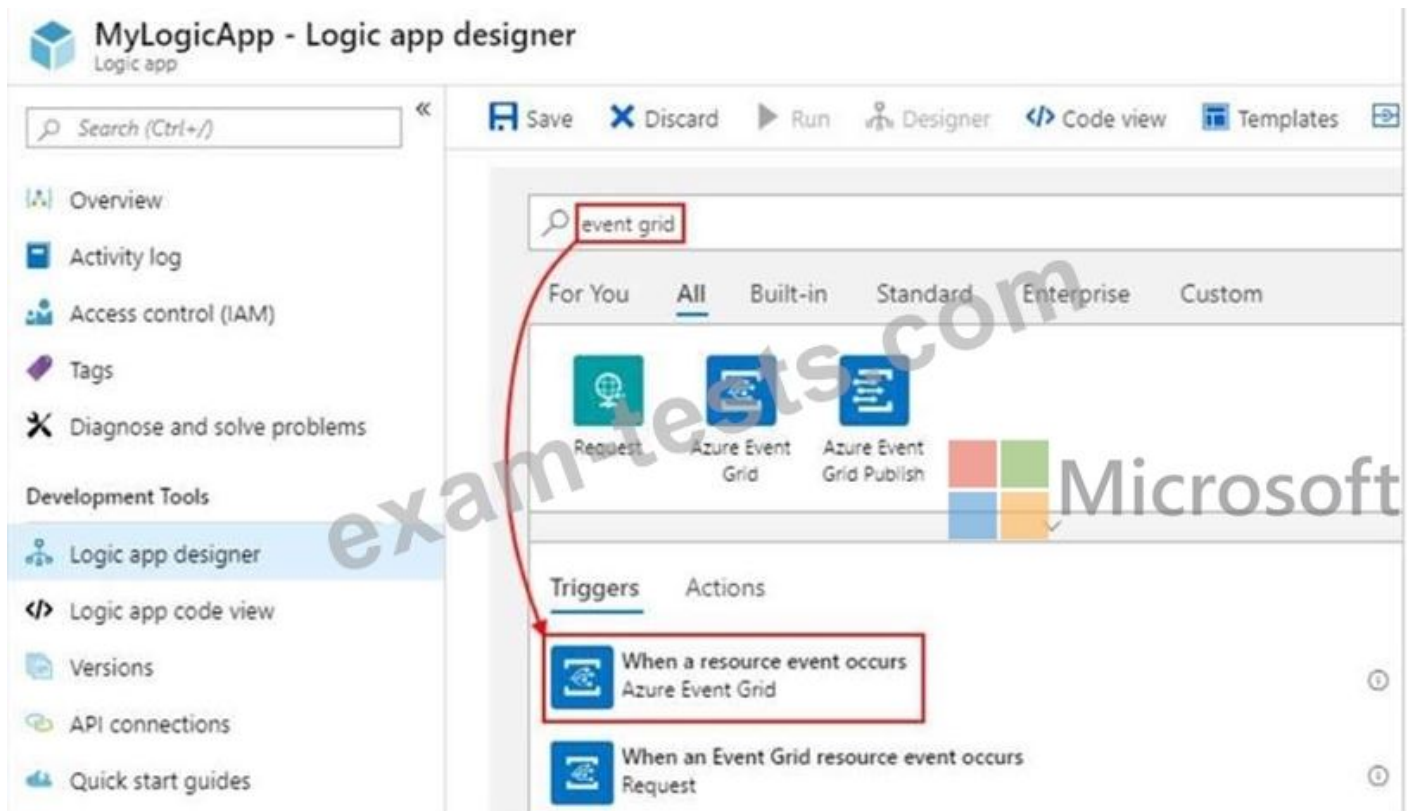
Create conditions and actions

References:

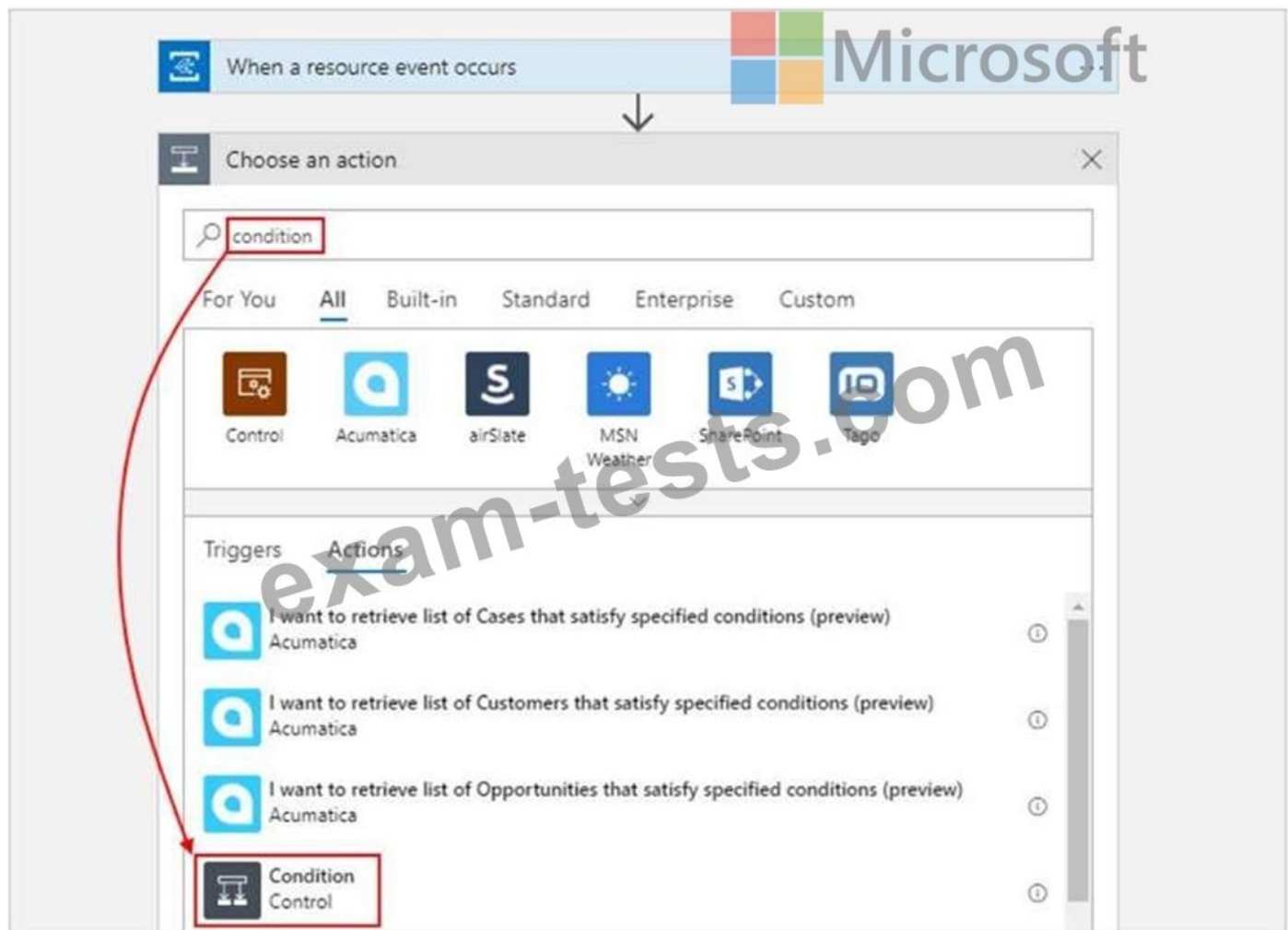
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app> Action 1: Create an Azure Logic App



Action 2: Create an Azure Event Grid Trigger



Action 3: Create conditions and actions



Actions

Create an Azure Service Bus namespace

Create an event subscription

Answer Area

Create an Azure Logic App

Create an Azure Event Grid trigger

Create conditions and actions

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 66

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 67

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has the 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.	☐	☐
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	☐	☐
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	☒	☐
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	☒	☐
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	☐	☒

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	☐	☐
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	☐	☐
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	☐	☐

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-region>

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

NEW QUESTION: 68

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, Perimeter, NVA, and Production.

The NVA subnet contains two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will perform network traffic inspection between the Perimeter subnet and the Production subnet.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: B,C,F (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: [none]

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.

Incorrect Answers:

E: HA Ports are not available for the basic load balancer.

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 69

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

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

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

A virtual network is required when you create a NIC. Select the virtual network for the network interface. You can only assign a network interface to a virtual network that exists in the same subscription and location as the network interface. Once a network interface is created, you cannot change the virtual network it is assigned to.

The virtual machine you add the network interface to must also exist in the same location and subscription as the network interface.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 70

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

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

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:

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

Log Analytics workspaces:

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

Answer:

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	

Explanation



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	

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: 71

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

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

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

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service	First action: Action
Create a sync group	Second action: Action
Install the Azure File Sync agent	
Run Server Registration	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service	First action: Create a Storage Sync Service
Create a sync group	Second action: Run Server Registration
Install the Azure File Sync agent	
Run Server Registration	

Explanation:

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

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

Second action: Run Server Registration

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

The Server Registration UI should open automatically after installation of the Azure File Sync agent.

Microsoft Azure File Sync - Server Registration

Choose a Storage Sync Service

Azure Subscription

Subscription ID

Resource Group

Storage Sync Service

Register

Incorrect Answers:

Not Install the Azure File Sync agent: The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share.

NEW QUESTION: 72

You are configuring serverless computing in Azure.

You need to receive an email message whenever a resource is created in or deleted from a resource group.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Event Grid trigger	
Create an Azure Service Bus namespace	
Create conditions and actions	
Create an Azure Logic App	
Create an event subscription	

Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.	Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.
Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.	Resize VM1.
Start VM2 and VM3.	
Resize VM1.	
Stop VM2 and VM3.	
Start VM1.	

Explanation

Answer Area



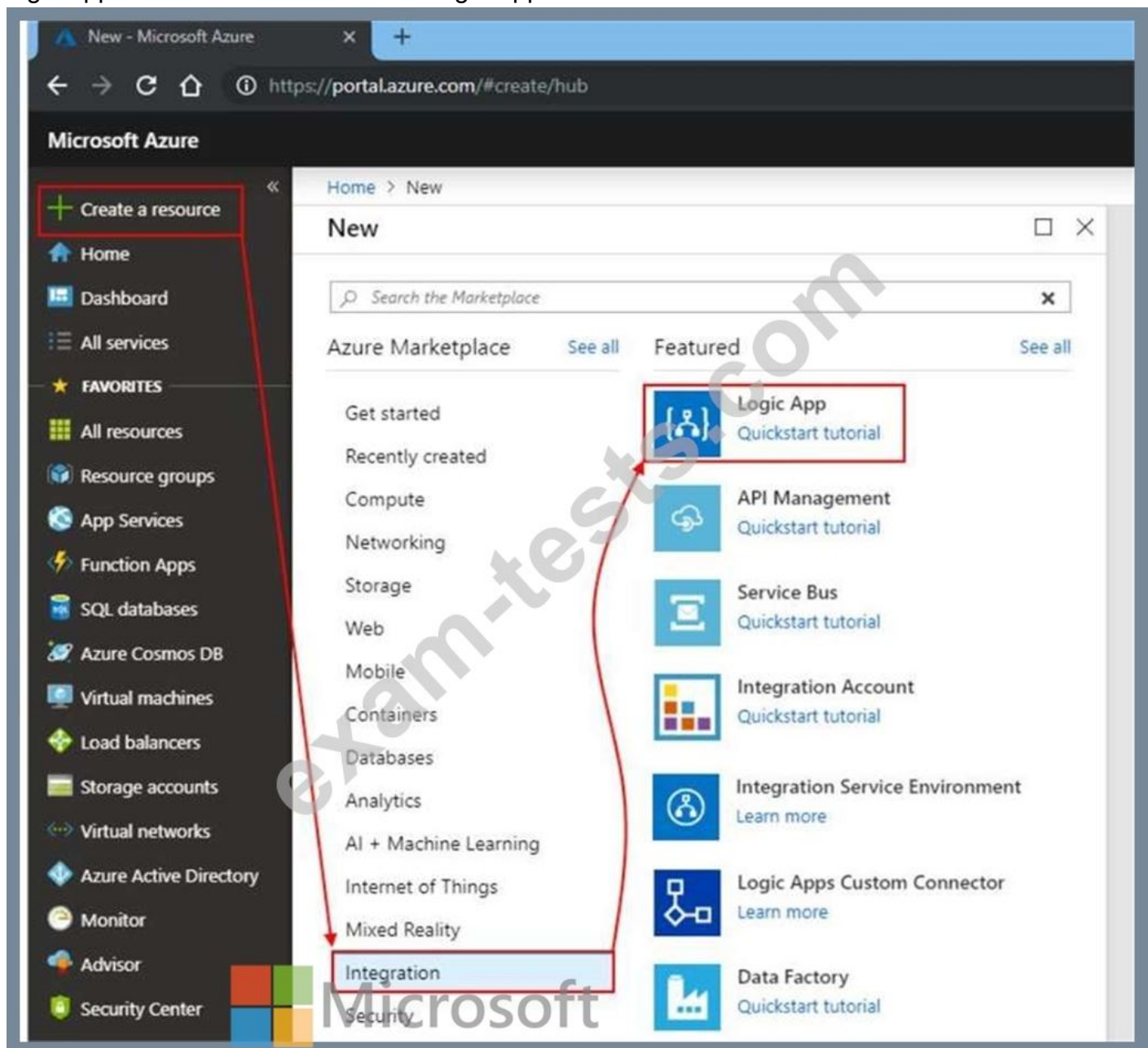
Create an Azure Logic App

Create an Azure Event Grid trigger

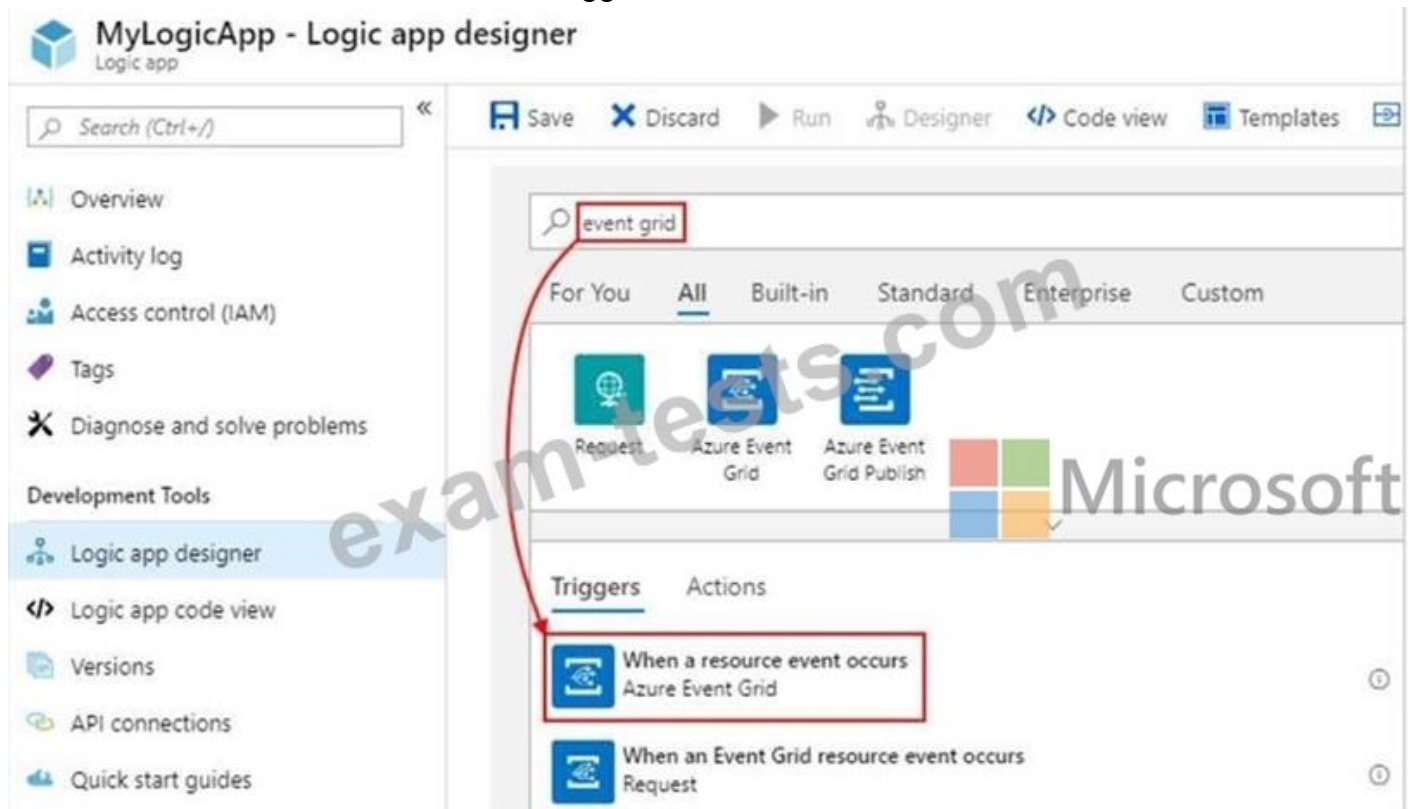
Create conditions and actions

References:

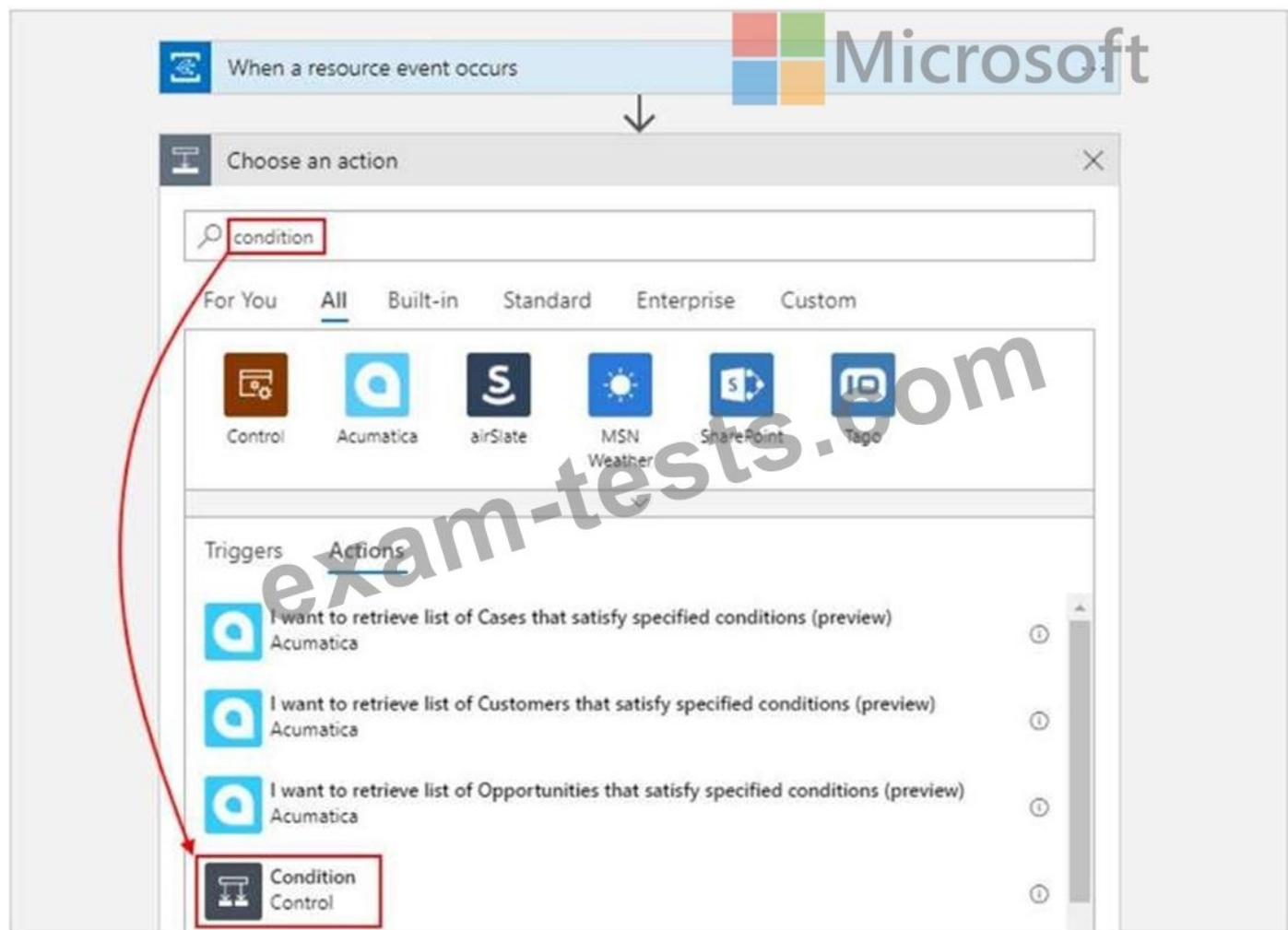
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app> Action 1: Create an Azure Logic App



Action 2: Create an Azure Event Grid Trigger



Action 3: Create conditions and actions



Actions	Answer Area
	Create an Azure Logic App
Create an Azure Service Bus namespace	Create an Azure Event Grid trigger
	Create conditions and actions
 Microsoft	
Create an event subscription	

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 73

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

Answer:

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

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: 74

You have an Azure subscription.

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

Microsoft Azure

Home > Subscriptions > Subscription1 - Resources > New > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Networking Advanced Tags Review + create

Basics

Subscription	Subscription1
Resource group	RG1
Location	(Europe) North Europe
Storage account name	storage16852
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

Networking

Connectivity method	Private endpoint
Private Endpoint	(New) StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net)

Advanced

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Large file shares	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled
NFS v3	Disabled

Create < Previous Next >

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

Answer:

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

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: 75

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

VM1 is backed up daily by Azure Backup without using the Azure Backup agent.

VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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



You can restore VM1 to:

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

Answer:

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

Explanation:

Box 1 : VM1 and VM2 only

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

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

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

Box 2 : VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only

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

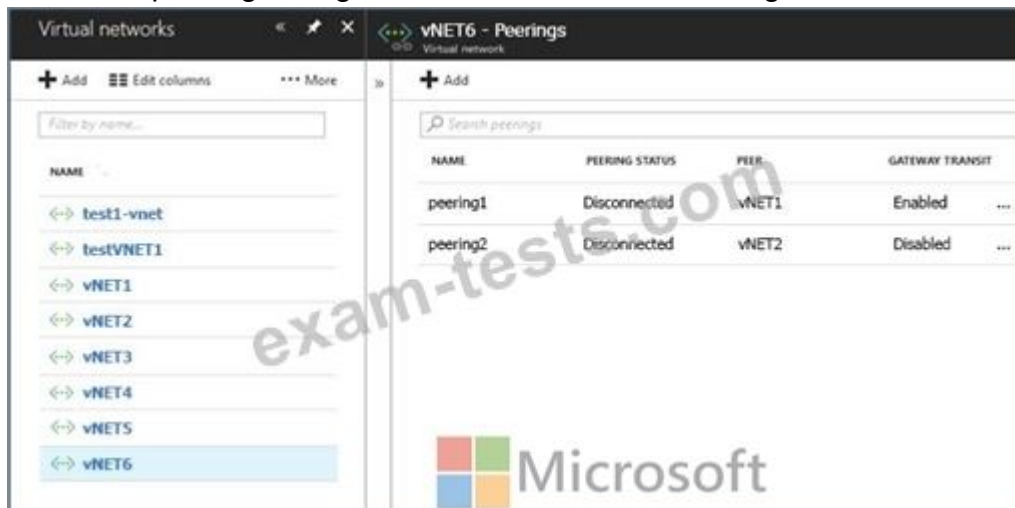
References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 76

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].

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

Microsoft

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Microsoft

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

Microsoft

exam-tests.com

Microsoft

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

Explanation:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Box 2: Modify the address space

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

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

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NEW QUESTION: 77

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

Quota	Location	Usage
Standard BS Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Standard D Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Total Regional vCPUs	West US	0 of 20

You deploy virtual machines to Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs	Location	Status
VM1	Standard_B2ms	2	West US	Running

Answer Area



Statements

You can deploy VM3 to West US.

You can deploy VM4 to West US.

You can deploy VM5 to West US.

Yes No

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

You can deploy VM3 to West US.

You can deploy VM4 to West US.

You can deploy VM5 to West US.

Yes No

☐



☐



☐



Microsoft

NEW QUESTION: 78

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: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 79

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

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and Vnet2.

An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1. You need to move the custom application to Vnet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:



Explanation

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

First action: Delete VM1

Second action: Create a new virtual machine

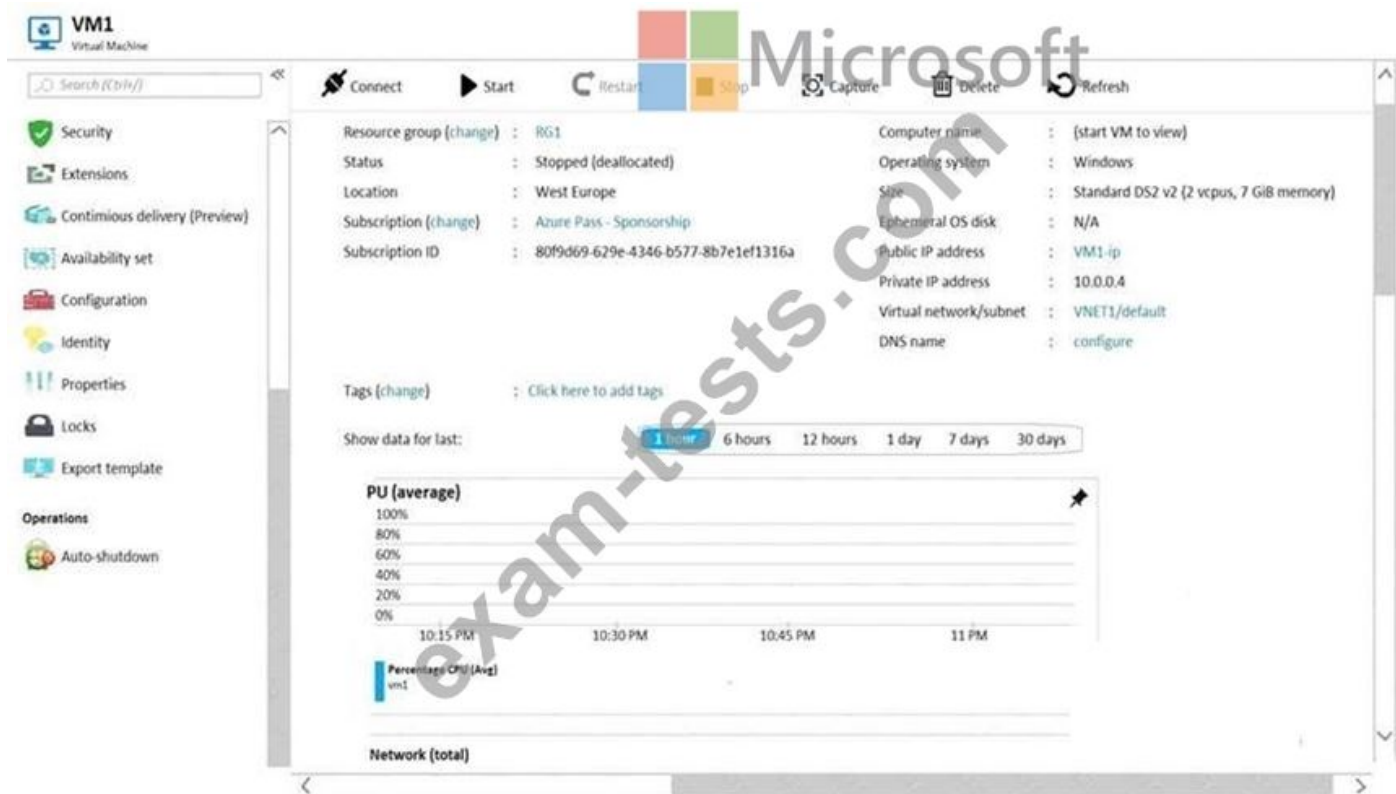
Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/archive/blogs/canitpro/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure>

<https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#migrate-an-azure-vmbetween>

NEW QUESTION: 80

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 81

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)	

Answer:

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)	

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: 82

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

Answer:

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

Explanation

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

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:

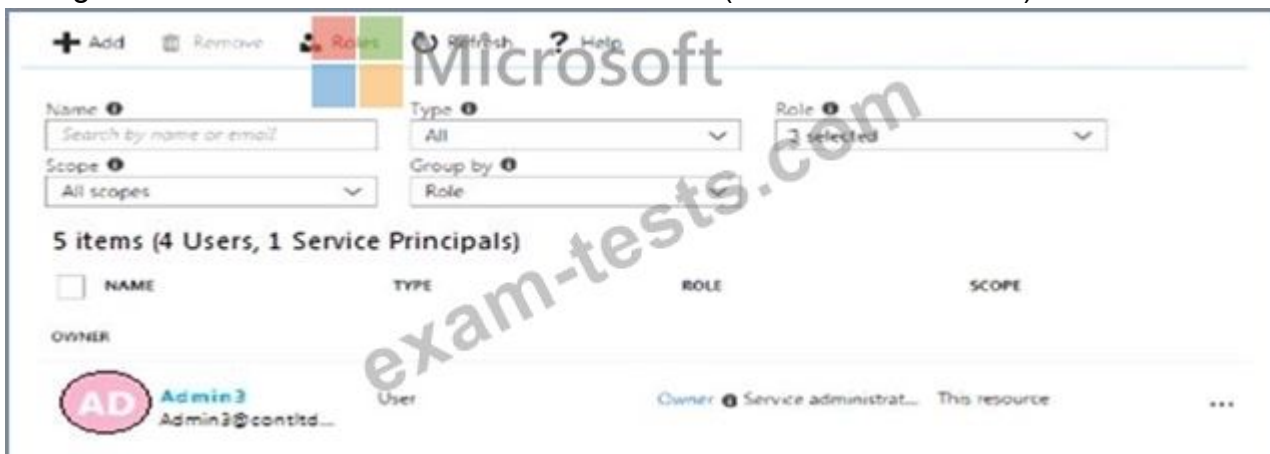
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace>

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.

The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Save Discard

* Name
Contoso

Country or region
United States

Location
United States datacenters

Notification language
English

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups
Yes No

Directory ID
a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☐	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☐	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☒

Explanation

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc. You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription. As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD.

However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>

NEW QUESTION: 84

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization server in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown on the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating System (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	12 GB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	<i>Not applicable</i>	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	<i>Not applicable</i>	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	<i>Not applicable</i>	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker). You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure. Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.



VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

Answer:

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.



VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

Explanation:

Not VM1 because it has BitLocker enabled.

Not VM2 because the OS disk is larger than 2TB.

Not VMC because the Data disk is larger than 4TB.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

NEW QUESTION: 85

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that hosts several Azure web apps.

You discover that the web apps respond slowly.

You need to provide additional memory and CPU resources to each instance of the web apps.

What should you do?

- A. Add continuous WebJob that use the multi-instance scale
- B. Scale out AdatumASP1
- C. Add a virtual machine scale set

D. Scale up AdatumASP1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

References:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/app-service/web-sites-scale.md>

Scale up : Correct Choice Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more. You scale up by changing the pricing tier of the App Service plan that your app belongs to.

Scale out : Incorrect Choice

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances, depending on your pricing tier. App Service Environments in Isolated tier further increases your scale-out count to 100 instances. For more information about scaling out, see Scale instance count manually or automatically.

Add continuous WebJobs : Incorrect Choice

WebJobs is a feature of Azure App Service that enables you to run a program or script in the same instance as a web app, API app, or mobile app. Add continuous WebJobs will Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it. Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.

Add a virtual machine scale set : Incorrect Choice

A virtual machine scale set allows you to deploy and manage a set of identical, autoscaling virtual machines.

You can scale the number of VMs in the scale set manually. You can also define rules to autoscale based on resource usage such as CPU, memory demand, or network traffic. It will not increase the slowness of the apps.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create#webjob-types>

NEW QUESTION: 86

HOTSPOT

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

- * Name: RG1
- * Region: West US
- * Tag: "tag1": "value1"

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

- * Exclusions: None
- * Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- * Assignment name: Policy1
- * Parameters:

- * Tag name: tag2
- * Tag value: value2

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

- * Name: storage1
- * Location: West US
- * Resource group: RG1
- * Tags: "tag3": "value3"

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1:

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

Tags assigned to storage1:

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

Answer:

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1:

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

Tags assigned to storage1:

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

Section: [none]

Explanation:

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a virtual machine that runs Windows 10.

You need to join the virtual machine to an Active Directory domain.

How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

"properties": {
  "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
  "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
  "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",
  "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
  "settings": {
    "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",
    "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",
    "Restart": "true",
    "Options": "3"
  }
},

```

```

"Extensions",
"Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",

```

```

"Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"

```

```

}
}
}

```

```

"properties": {
  "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
  "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
  "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",
  "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
  "settings": {
    "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",
    "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",
    "Restart": "true",
    "Options": "3"
  }
},

```

```


```

```

    ProtectedSettings : {
      "Settings": {
        "Statuses": {
          "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Answer:

```

    "properties": {
      "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
      "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
      "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",
      "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
      "settings": {
        "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",
        "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",
        "Restart": "true",
        "Options": "3"
      }
    },

```

```

    "Extensions",
    "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
    "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"
  }
}

```

```

    "properties": {
      "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
      "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
      "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",

```

exa

```
"autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
"settings": {
  "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",
  "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",
  "Restart": "true",
  "Options": "3"
},
"ProtectedSettings": {
  "Settings": {
    "Statuses": {
      "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"
    }
  }
}
```

NEW QUESTION: 88

You have an Azure subscription that includes data in following locations:
You plan to export data by using Azure import/export job named Export1.
You need to identify the data that can be exported by using Export1.
Which data should you identify?

- A. DB1
- B. Table1
- C. container1
- D. Share1

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage.

Only the Blob service is supported with the Export job feature

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 89

You create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 has the autoscale settings shown in the following exhibit.

Autoscale setting name Rule1

Resource group VMRG

Instance count 1

Default Auto created scale condition

Scale mode ☐ Scale based on a metric ☒ Scale to a specific instance count

Instance count 1

Schedule This scale condition is created to be one of the other scale condition(s) match

Auto created scale condition 1

Scale mode ☒ Scale based on a metric ☐ Scale to a specific instance count

Scale out

When Plan1 (Average) CpuPercentage > 80 Increase instance count by 2

Rules

Scale in

When Plan1 (Average) CpuPercentage > 25 Decrease instance count by 1

+Add a rule

Instance limits Minimum 2 Maximum 10 Default 4

Schedule ☒ Specify start/end dates ☐ Repeat specific days

Timezone (UTC+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Sto..

Start date 2018-07-01 12:00:00 AM

End date 2018-07-31 11:59:00 PM

The scale out and scale in rules are configured to have a duration of 10 minutes and a cool down time of five minutes.

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.

If on August 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at more than 85 percent for 15 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice]

- one instance
- two instances
- four instances
- six instances
- ten instances

If on July 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice]

- one instance
- two instances
- three instances
- four instances
- six instances

Answer:

If on August 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at more than 85 percent for 15 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice]

If on July 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice]

Explanation:

Box 1: one instance

Refer to scaling condition provided in the question, August 8, 2018 is outside the schedule of the scale condition 1, and Default instance count is 1.

Box 2: two instances

The default instance count is important because autoscale scales your service to that count when metrics are not available. Therefore, select a default instance count that's safe for your workloads.

The Default instance count of scale condition 1 is 4, and the Scale in rule decreases the count with 1.

So initial instance count before scale in condition met = 4

CPU utilization was at 15% for 60 mins so after first 10 mins (The scale out and scale in rules are configured to have a duration of 10 minutes)instance count reduces by 1 hence after first 10 mins instance count is $4-1=3$

Now cool down period is 5 mins , after first 15 mins instance count is 3 .

After next 15 mins , instance count will be $3-1=2$.

After next 15 mins , instance count will be $=2$ because minimum instance count must be 2 , it can't get reduced beyond 2.

So after 60 mins instance count will be at 2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices>

NEW QUESTION: 90

You have a sync group that has the endpoints shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.

You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.

You need to identify on which endpoints File1 and File2 will be available within 24 hours of adding the files.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

File1:  ▼

Endpoint1only

Endpoint3 only

Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only

Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:  ▼

Endpoint1only

Endpoint3 only

Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only

Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Answer:

File1:  Microsoft ▼

Endpoint1only
Endpoint3 only
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:  Microsoft ▼

Endpoint1only
Endpoint3 only
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 91

You have an on premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices.

The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Public IP addresses: ▼

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways: ▼

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:  Microsoft ▼

1
2
3
4

Answer:

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Explanation

Answer Area

Public IP addresses: 4

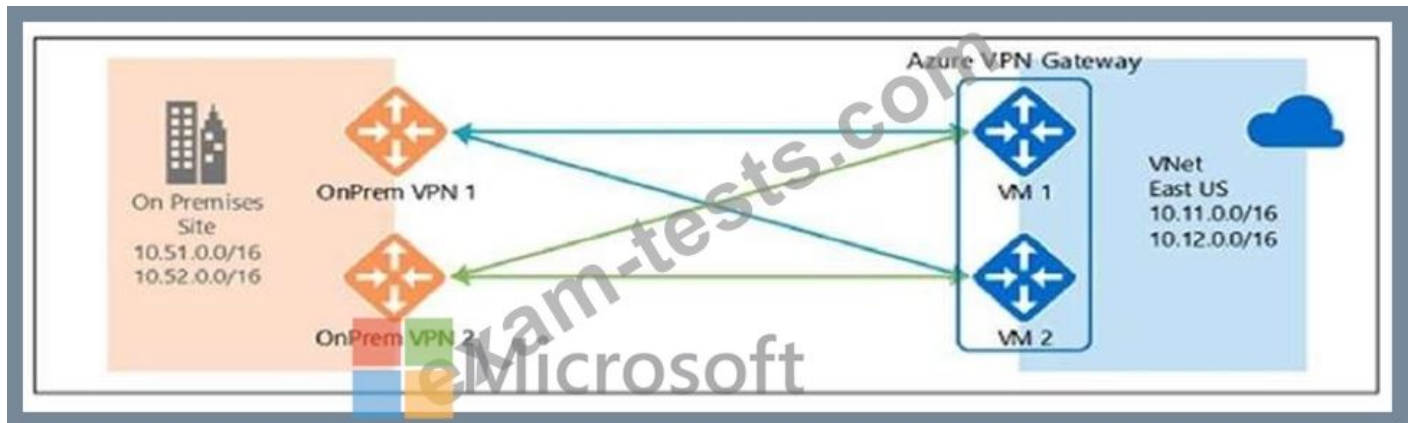
Virtual network gateways: 2

Local network gateways: 2

Box 1: 4

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

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



Box 2: 2

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

Box 3: 2

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

Reference:

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

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NEW QUESTION: 92

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

You use TestRG to validate an Azure deployment.

TestRG contains the following resources:

Name	Type	Description
VM1	Virtual Machine	VM1 is running and configured to back up to Vault1 daily.
VAULT1	Recovery Services Vault	Vault1 includes all backups of VM1.
VNET1	Virtual Network	VNET1 has a resource lock of type Delete.

You need to delete TestRG.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the backup configurations of VM1 and modify the resource lock type of VNET1.
- B. Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1.
- C. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1.

D. Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

When you want to delete the resource, you first need to remove the lock.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sv-se/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

NEW QUESTION: 93

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 Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension to VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation:

You must install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1, and not the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 94

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains 100 user accounts.

You purchase 10 Azure AD Premium P2 licenses for the tenant.

You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features.

What should you do?

A. From the Groups blade of each user, invite the users to a group.

B. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license.

C. From the Directory role blade of each user, modify the directory role.

D. From the Azure AD domain, add an enterprise application.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Many Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) services require you to license each of your users or groups (and associated members) for that service. Only users with active licenses will be able to access and use the licensed Azure AD services for which that's true. Licenses are applied per tenant and do not transfer to other tenants.

Not all Microsoft services are available in all locations. Before a license can be assigned to a group, you must specify the Usage location for all members. You can set this value in the Azure Active Directory > Users > Profile > Settings area in Azure AD. Any user whose usage location is not specified inherits the location of the Azure AD organization.

You can add the licensing rights to users or to an entire group. Check the reference link for the steps.

NEW QUESTION: 95

From Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management, you configure the Role settings for the Owner role of an Azure subscription as shown in the following exhibit.

Role Settings

Assignment

☒ Allow permanent eligible assignment

Expire eligible assignments after

3 monts

☒ Allow permanent active assignment

Expire eligible assignments after

1 Month

☐ Require Multi-Factor Authentication on active assignment

☒ Require justification on active assignment

Activation

Activation maximum duration (hours)

8

☐ Require Multi-Factor Authentication on activation

☒ Require justification on activation

☐ Require approval to activate

From Azure AD Privileged Identify Management, you assign the Owner role for the subscription to

a user named User1, and you set the Assignment type to Active and Permanently eligible.
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.

User1 will be able to use the Owner role 

for eight hours
for one month
for three monts
indefinitely

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will 

need to activate the role in eight hours
need to activate the role in one month
need to activate the role in three months
never need to activate the role again

Answer:

User1 will be able to use the Owner role 

for eight hours
for one month
for three monts
indefinitely

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will 

need to activate the role in eight hours
need to activate the role in one month
need to activate the role in three months
never need to activate the role again

Explanation

User1 will be able to use the Owner role 

for eight hours
for one month
for three monts
indefinitely

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will 

need to activate the role in eight hours
need to activate the role in one month
need to activate the role in three months
never need to activate the role again

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-add-role-to>

NEW QUESTION: 96

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

contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

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

- * Number of methods required to reset: 2
- * Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- * Number of questions required to register: 3
- * Number of questions required to reset: 3

You select the following security questions:

- * What is your favorite food?
- * In what city was your first job?
- * What was the name of your first pet?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	☐	☐
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	☐	☐
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	☐	☐



Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	☒	☐
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	☐	☒
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	☐	☒



Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	☐	☒
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	☒	☐
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	☒	☐

Box 1: No

Administrator accounts are special accounts with elevated permissions. To secure them, the following restrictions apply to changing passwords of administrators:

On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their password through Self-service password reset (SSPR). They can only change their password in their on-premises environment.

Thus, we recommend not syncing on-prem AD admin accounts to Azure AD.

An administrator cannot use secret Questions & Answers as a method to reset password.

Box 2: Yes

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is an Azure Active Directory feature that enables employees to reset their passwords without needing to contact IT staff.

Box 3: Yes

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 97

Hotspot Question

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 multiple network adapters, including a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that 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 and Subnet2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☒	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☒
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☒	☐

Explanation:

IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:

Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.

Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled

on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No

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

Box 3: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 98

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

File to create:

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

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

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



Answer:

Answer Area

File to create:

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

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

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



References:

NEW QUESTION: 99

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1 that runs in an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. ASP1 is based on the D1 pricing tier.

You need to ensure that WebApp1 can be accessed only from computers on your on-premises network. The solution must minimize costs.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:



Explanation

Box 1: B1

B1 (Basic) would minimize cost compared P1v2 (premium) and S1 (standard).

Box 2: Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

Once you set the CORS rules for the service, then a properly authenticated request made against the service from a different domain will be evaluated to determine whether it is allowed according to the rules you have specified.

Note: CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP feature that enables a web application running under one domain to access resources in another domain. In order to reduce the possibility of cross-site scripting attacks, all modern web browsers implement a security restriction known as same-origin policy. This prevents a web page from calling APIs in a different domain. CORS provides a secure way to allow one origin (the origin domain) to call APIs in another origin.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-cors>

NEW QUESTION: 100

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1 that runs in an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. ASP1 is based on the D1 pricing tier.

You need to ensure that WebApp1 can be accessed only from computers on your on-premises network. The solution must minimize costs.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Pricing tier for ASP1:  ▼

B1
P1v2
S1

Settings for WebApp1: ▼

Cross-origin resource sharing(CORS)
Networking
SSL

Answer:

Pricing tier for ASP1:  ▼

B1
P1v2
S1

Settings for WebApp1: ▼

Cross-origin resource sharing(CORS)
Networking
SSL

Explanation

Pricing tier for ASP1:  ▼

B1
P1v2
S1

Settings for WebApp1: ▼

Cross-origin resource sharing(CORS)
Networking
SSL

Box 1: B1

B1 (Basic) would minimize cost compared P1v2 (premium) and S1 (standard).

Box 2: Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

Once you set the CORS rules for the service, then a properly authenticated request made against

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Note: CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP feature that enables a web application running under one domain to access resources in another domain. In order to reduce the possibility of cross-site scripting attacks, all modern web browsers implement a security restriction known as same-origin policy. This prevents a web page from calling APIs in a different domain. CORS provides a secure way to allow one origin (the origin domain) to call APIs in another origin.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

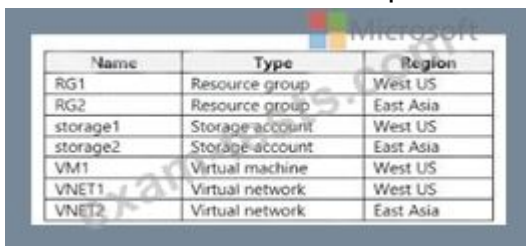
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-cors>

NEW QUESTION: 101

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 resources shown in the following table.

A screenshot of a table showing Azure resources. The table has three columns: Name, Type, and Region. The rows are: RG1 (Resource group, West US), RG2 (Resource group, East Asia), storage1 (Storage account, West US), storage2 (Storage account, East Asia), VM1 (Virtual machine, West US), VNET1 (Virtual network, West US), and VNET2 (Virtual network, East Asia).

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 102

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 Azure CLI, you run azcopy.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation/Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

NEW QUESTION: 103

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 104

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 contosodata.

Which command should you run?

<https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public>

A. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --`

B. `snapshot`

`azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --`

C. `recursive`

`az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://`

D. `contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

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.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The `azcopy sync` command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

D: The `az storage blob copy start-batch` command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

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: 105

You need to deploy two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2. The web apps have the following requirements:

WebApp1 must be able to use staging slots

WebApp2 must be able to access the resources located on an Azure virtual network
What is the least costly plan that you can use to deploy each web app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

WebApp1: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

WebApp2: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

Answer:

WebApp1: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

WebApp2: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-au/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

NEW QUESTION: 106

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

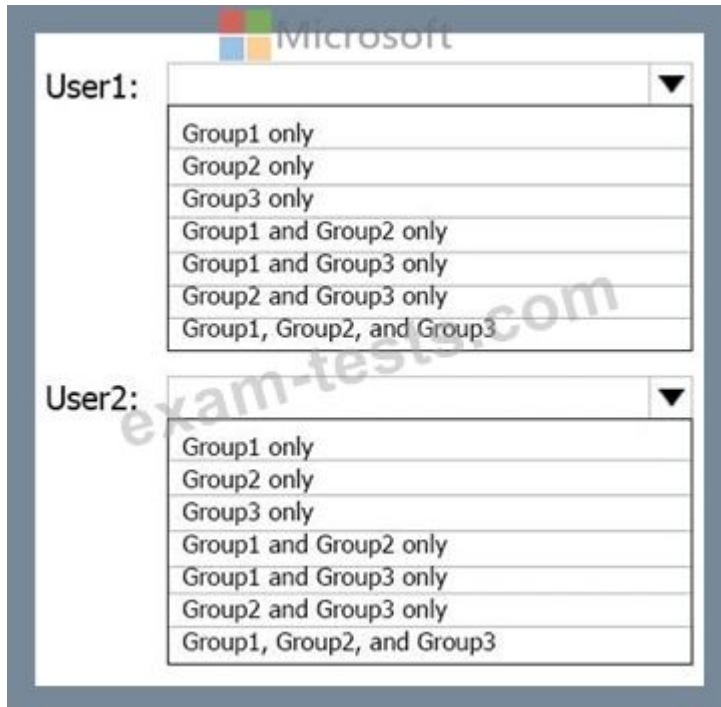
Name	Group type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	(user.city -startsWith "m")
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	(user.department -notIn ["HR"])
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	Not applicable

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

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

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft exam interface with a blue header bar containing the Microsoft logo. Below the header, there are two sections for user group assignments. The first section is labeled 'User1:' and the second is labeled 'User2:'. Each section contains a dropdown menu with a list of group options. The options for both users are identical and include: 'Group1 only', 'Group2 only', 'Group3 only', 'Group1 and Group2 only', 'Group1 and Group3 only', 'Group2 and Group3 only', and 'Group1, Group2, and Group3'. A watermark 'exam-tests.com' is visible across the middle of the interface.

Answer:

User1:

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

User2:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: Group 1 only

First rule applies

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only

Both membership rules apply.

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

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NEW QUESTION: 107

You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt.

Your on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1.

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
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☐	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☐
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☒	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☒
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	☒	☐

Explanation



Statements

Yes

No

On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.

☒☐

On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.

☐☒

File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.

☒☐

Statement 1: Yes

If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.

Statement 2: No

Files present in any server endpoint will not be overwritten by the files present in cloud endpoint. Hence this statement is false.

If you add a server location with an existing set of files as a server endpoint to a sync group, those files will be merged with any other files already on other endpoints in the sync group but not vice versa.

Statement 3: Yes

Azure File Sync has a simple architecture : cloud endpoints, which is the Azure File Sync service and server endpoints, which are the registered servers with the service. On top of that, we have Sync Groups, which combine one cloud endpoint with one or more server endpoints. All members of this group will receive the replicated data where the central location will be the cloud endpoint.

References:

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

<http://techgenix.com/azure-file-sync-replicating-data/>

NEW QUESTION: 108

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

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table From the settings of VNET1, you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.

The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.

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

Answer:



Explanation

Box 1: Yes

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

Box 2: No

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Box 3: Yes

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns>

NEW QUESTION: 109

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

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

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

References:

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

You can connect virtual networks to each other with virtual network peering. These virtual

networks can be in the same region or different regions (also known as Global VNet peering). Once virtual networks are peered, resources in both virtual networks are able to communicate with each other, with the same latency and bandwidth as if the resources were in the same virtual network.

Global VNet Peering is now generally available in all Azure public regions, excluding the China, Germany, and Azure Government regions.

The address space is the most critical configuration for a VNet in Azure. This is the IP range for the entire network that will be divided into subnets. The address space can almost be any IP range that you wish (public or private). You can add multiple address spaces to a VNet. To ensure this VNet can be connected to other networks, the address space should never overlap with any other networks in your environment. If a VNet has an address space that overlaps with another Azure VNet or on-premises network, the networks cannot be connected, as the routing of traffic will not work properly.

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

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/updates/general-availability-global-vnet-peering/#:~:text=Global%20VNet%20>

<https://www.microsoftpressstore.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2873369>

NEW QUESTION: 110

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1.

LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

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Essentials

Resource group (change) VMRG

Location West Europe

Subscription name (change)

Azure Pass

Subscription ID e66d2b22-fde8-4af2-9323-d43516f6eb4e

SKU Basic

Backend pool

Backend1 (2 virtual machines)

Health probe

Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)

Load balancing rule

Rule1 (TCP/80)

NAT rules -

Public IP address 104.40.178.194 (LB1)

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

*Name
Rule1

* IP Version
☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

*Frontend IP address
104.40.178.194 (LoadBalancerFrontEnd) V

Protocol
☒ TCP ☐ UDP

*Port
80

*Backend port
80

Backend pool
Back End1 (2 virtual machines) V

Health probe
Probe1(HTTP:80/Probe1.htm) V

Session persistence
None V

Idle timeout (minutes)
 4

Floating IP (direct server return)
Disabled

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

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	☐	☐
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	☐	☐
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	☐	☐

Answer:

```

{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
      "name": "ha",
      "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "properties": {
        "platformFaultDomainCount": 2,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount": 2
      }
    }
  ]
}

```

Explanation

Statements



Yes No

VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.

☒ ☐

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

☒ ☐

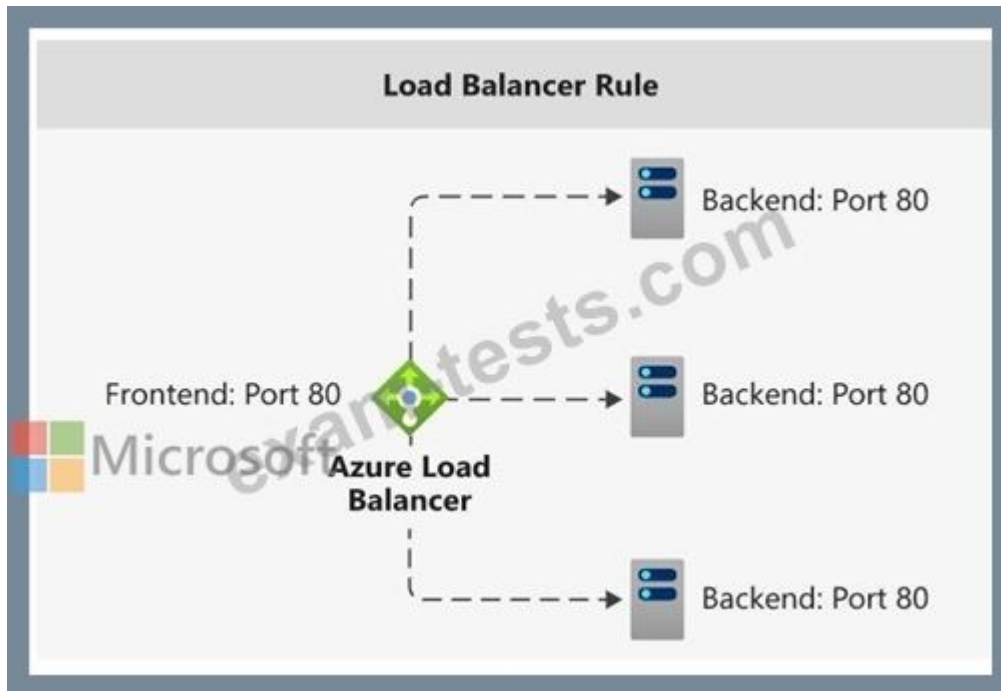
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.

☐ ☒

To load balance with basic load balancer backend pool virtual machines has to be in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

A health probe is used to determine the health status of the instances in the backend pool. During load balancer creation, configure a health probe for the load balancer to use. This health probe will determine if an instance is healthy and can receive traffic.

A Load Balancer rule is used to define how incoming traffic is distributed to the all the instances within the Backend Pool. So if you delete the rule, load balancing won't happen.



Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 111

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Service Bus named Bus1.

Your company plans to deploy two Azure web apps named App1 and App2. The web apps will create messages that have the following requirements:

Each message created by App1 must be consumed by only a single consumer. Each message created by App2 will be consumed by multiple consumers.

Which resource should you create for each web app? To answer, drag the appropriate resources to the correct web apps. Each resource may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resource	Answer Area
A Service Bus queue	App1
A Service Bus topic	App2
An Azure Event Grid topic	
Azure Blob storage	

Answer:

Resource	Answer Area
A Service Bus queue	App1 A Service Bus queue
A Service Bus topic	App2 A Service Bus topic
An Azure Event Grid topic	
Azure Blob storage	

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topics->

subscriptions

NEW QUESTION: 112

You need to deploy two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2. The web apps have the following requirements:

- * WebApp1 must be able to use staging slots
 - * WebApp2 must be able to access the resources located on an Azure virtual network
- What is the least costly plan that you can use to deploy each web app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

WebApp1: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

WebApp2: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

Answer:

WebApp1: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

WebApp2: ▼

D1-Dev/Test
F1-Dev/Test
I1- Production
P3 - Production
S1 - Production

Explanation:

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-au/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

NEW QUESTION: 113

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

From the Azure portal:

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

On Server2:

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

Answer:

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

- VNET2 only
- VNET3 only
- VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

- VNET1 only
- VNET3 only
- VNET1 and VNET3

Explanation

From the Azure portal:

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

On Server2:

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

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

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

Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 114

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

Answer:

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

Explanation

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

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: 115

You have an Azure Service Bus.

You create a queue named Queue1. Queue1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

* Name ⓘ
Queue1

Max queue size
1 GB

Message time to live ⓘ
Days: 0 Hours: 2 Minutes: 0 Seconds: 0

Lock duration ⓘ
Days: 0 Hours: 0 Minutes: 5 Seconds: 0

☐ Enable duplicate detection ⓘ

☒ Enable dead lettering on message expiration ⓘ

☐ Enable sessions ⓘ

☒ Enable partitioning ⓘ

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.

If a message that has a TTL of four hours is written to Queue1 and is never read, the message will be

deleted after two hours
deleted after four hours
deleted after two hours and five minutes
retained until manually deleted

If a message that has a TTL of two hours is written to Queue1, and then read after one hour, the message will be

deleted immediately
deleted in five minutes
deleted in one hour
retained until manually deleted

Answer:

If a message that has a TTL of four hours is written to Queue1 and is never read, the message will be

- deleted after two hours
- deleted after four hours
- deleted after two hours and five minutes
- retained until manually deleted

If a message that has a TTL of two hours is written to Queue1, and then read after one hour, the message will be

- deleted immediately
- deleted in five minutes
- deleted in one hour
- retained until manually deleted

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-expiration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-transfers-locks-settlement>

NEW QUESTION: 116

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

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

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

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

Answer:

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

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

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

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

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 117

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area	
Location in which to store the backups:	▼
A blob container	
A file share	
A Recovery Services vault	
A storage account	
Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:	▼
A backup policy	
A batch job	
A batch schedule	
A recovery plan	

Answer:

ANSWER AREA

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	☐	☐
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	☐	☐
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	☐	☐

Explanation

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

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

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

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

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

References:

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

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

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

You can use backup policy to configure schedule.

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

NEW QUESTION: 118

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1.

LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



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

*Name
Rule1

* IP Version
☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

*Frontend IP address
104.40.178.194 (LoadBalancerFrontEnd) V

Protocol
☒ TCP ☐ UDP

*Port
80

*Backend port
80

Backend pool
BackEnd1 (2 virtual machines) V

Health probe
Probe1(HTTP:80/Probe1.htm) V

Session persistence
None V

Idle timeout (minutes)
 4

Floating IP (direct server return)
Disabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements

Yes

No

VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.

☐☐

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

☐☐

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

☐☐

Answer: Statements

Yes

No

VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.

☒☐

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

☒☐

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

☐☒

NEW QUESTION: 119

You have an Azure Subscription named Subscription1.has

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 the virtual machines 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 multiple network, including a network adapter named NIC3, IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that 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 and Sybnet2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☐	☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☒	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☒
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☒	☐

Explanation:

IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:

- * Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.
- * Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No

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

Box 3: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☒	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☒
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☒	☐

References:

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

<https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

NEW QUESTION: 120

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

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 121

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

<https://www.cloudelicious.net/azure-vms-and-their-temporary-storage/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/redeploy-to-new-node-windows#:~:tex>

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<https://www.braindumps.com/Microsoft/AZ-104-practice-exam-dumps.html> (428 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 122

You have an Azure web app named App1 that has two deployment slots named Production and Staging. Each slot has the unique settings shown in the following table.

Setting	Production	Staging
Web sockets	Off	On
Custom domain name	App1-prod.contoso.com	App1-staging.contoso.com

You perform a slot swap.

What are the configurations of the Production slot after the swap? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correction is worth one point.

Web sockets:

▼

Off

On

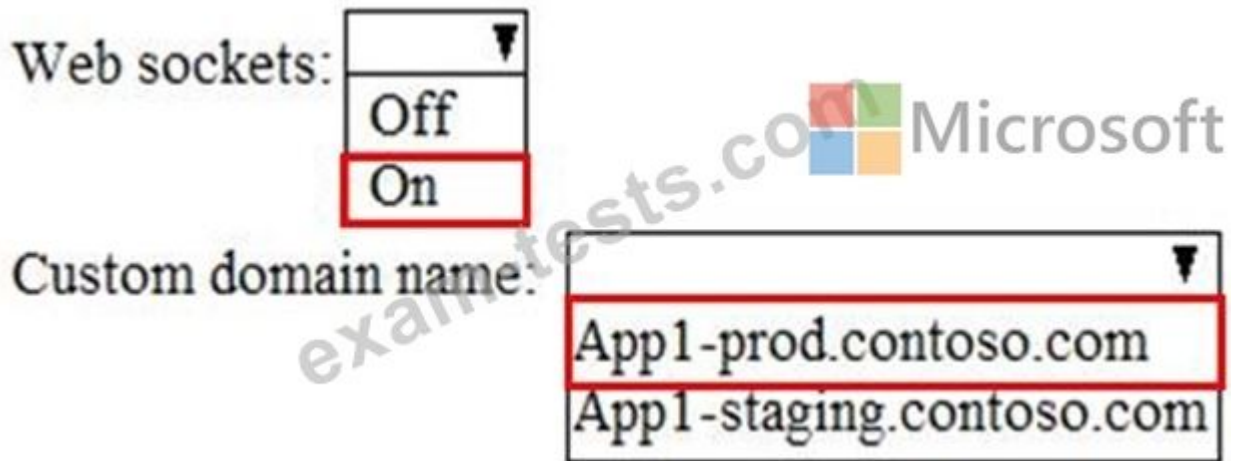
Custom domain name:

▼

App1-prod.contoso.com

App1-staging.contoso.com

Answer:



Explanation:

Which settings are swapped?

When you clone configuration from another deployment slot, the cloned configuration is editable. Some configuration elements follow the content across a swap (not slot specific), whereas other configuration elements stay in the same slot after a swap (slot specific). The following lists show the settings that change when you swap slots.

Box 1 : On

Settings that are swapped:

General settings, such as framework version, 32/64-bit, web sockets

App settings (can be configured to stick to a slot)

Connection strings (can be configured to stick to a slot)

Handler mappings

Public certificates

WebJobs content

Hybrid connections *

Virtual network integration *

Service endpoints *

Azure Content Delivery Network *

Features marked with an asterisk (*) are planned to be unswapped.

So web sockets settings will be swapped. So Production will have web sockets settings from "Off" to "On" after the swap slot.

Box 2: App1-prod.contoso.com

Settings that aren't swapped:

Publishing endpoints

Custom domain names

Non-public certificates and TLS/SSL settings

Scale settings

WebJobs schedulers

IP restrictions

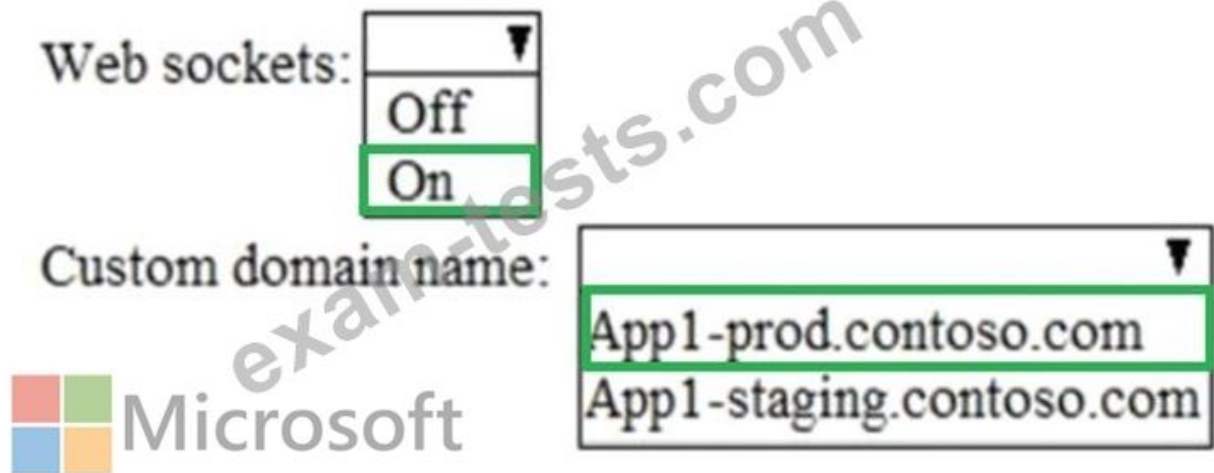
Always On

Diagnostic settings

Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS)

So Custom domain names will not be swapped. So Production will have Custom domain names of its own after the swap slot.

Answer Area



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#what-happens-during-a-swap>

NEW QUESTION: 123

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant 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 Licenses blade, assign a new license
- B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role
- C. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Assign a role to a user

1. Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
3. 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.
4. Press Select to save.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 124

You have Azure subscription that includes following Azure file shares:

Name	In storage account	Location
share1	storage1	West US
share2	storage1	West US

You have the following on-premises servers:

Name	Folders
Server1	D:\Folder1, E:\Folder2
Server2	D:\Data

You create a Storage Sync Service named Sync1 and an Azure File Sync group named Group1. Group1 uses share1 as a cloud endpoint.

You register Server1 and Server2 in Sync1. You add D:\Folder1 on Server1 as a server endpoint of Group1.

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
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	☐	☐
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☐	☐
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	☐	☒
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☐	☒
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☒	☐

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-server-endpoint-create?tabs=azure-portal>

NEW QUESTION: 125

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a resource group named RG1. In RG1, you create an internal load balancer named LB1 and a public load balancer named LB2. You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin 1 can manage LB1 and LB2. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Admin1 for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Caen correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

- Contributor on LB1
- Network Contributor on LB1
- Network Contributor on RG1
- Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

- Contributor on LB2
- Network Contributor on LB2
- Network Contributor on RG1
- Owner on LB2

These are the selections for To add a backend pool to LB1.

These are the selections for To add a health probe to LB2.

Answer:

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

- Contributor on LB1
- Network Contributor on LB1
- Network Contributor on RG1**
- Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

- Contributor on LB2
- Network Contributor on LB2
- Network Contributor on RG1**
- Owner on LB2

These are the selections for To add a backend pool to LB1.

These are the selections for To add a health probe to LB2.

Explanation

Box 1: Network Contributor on RG1

To add to the backend pool, write permission is required on the Resource Group because it writes deployment information. To add a backend pool, you need network contributor role on the LB and on the VMs that will be part of the backend pool.

For this reason the network contributor role must be assigned to the RG where the LB and the VM resides. So the correct answer is Network Contributor on RG1 .

Box 2: Network Contributor on RG1

For Health Probe also, without having access to RG1, no health probe can be added. If only Network Contributor role is assigned to LB then the user would not be able to access the IP addresses of the member pools.

Owner/Contributor can give the user access for everything. So it will not fit into the the principle of least privilege. Hence Owner and contributor role is incorrect choices for the question.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 126

You have a general purpose v1 storage account named storageaccount1 that has a private container named container1. You need to allow read access to the data inside container1, but only within a 14 day window. How do you accomplish this?

- A. Create a stored access policy
- B. Create a service SAS
- C. Create a shared access signatures
- D. Upgrade the storage account to general purpose v2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A Stored Access Policy allows granular control over a single storage container using a Shared Access Signature (SAS).

A Shared Access Signature (SAS) allows you to have granular control over your storage account, including access to only certain services (i.e. Azure Blobs) and permitting only read, write, delete, list, add, or create access.

NEW QUESTION: 127

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

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

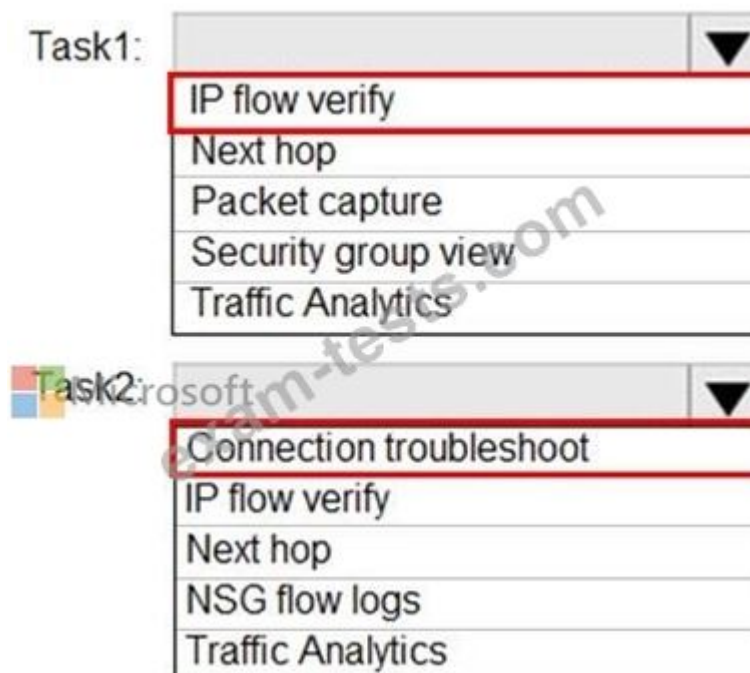
Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The screenshot shows two dropdown menus for selecting Azure Network Watcher features. The first dropdown, labeled 'Task1:', has a list of options: 'IP flow verify', 'Next hop', 'Packet capture', 'Security group view', and 'Traffic Analytics'. The second dropdown, labeled 'Task2:', has a list of options: 'Connection troubleshoot', 'IP flow verify', 'Next hop', 'NSG flow logs', and 'Traffic Analytics'. A watermark 'exam-tests.com' is visible across the middle of the image, and a Microsoft logo is partially visible on the right side of the Task2 dropdown.

Answer:



Reference:

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-connectivity-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 128

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

Answer: A,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 129

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

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

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

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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Virtual Machine Contributor: Lets you manage virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Owner: Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

C: Contributor: Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

D: Virtual Machine Administrator Login: View Virtual Machines in the portal and login as administrator.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 130

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

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	☐	☐
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	☐	☐
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	☒	☐
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	☐	☒
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	☒	☐

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

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

Box 2: No User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

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

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

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 131

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)	

Answer:

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)	

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 132

You have a registered DNS domain named contoso.com.

You create a public Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

You need to ensure that records created in the contoso.com zone are resolvable from the internet.

What should you do?

- A. Create NS records in contoso.com.
- B. Modify the SOA record in the DNS domain registrar.
- C. Create the SOA record in contoso.com.
- D. Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation/Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns> Testlet 2 Case study

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam.

You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- * File servers
- * Domain controllers
- * Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

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.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

- * Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- * Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- * Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- * Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- * Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- * Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- * Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- * Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- * Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- * Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- * Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- * Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.
- * Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

- * Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
- * Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.
- * Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.
- * Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

NEW QUESTION: 133

You have Azure subscription that includes data in following locations:

Name	Type
container1	Blob container
share1	Azure files share
DB1	SQL database
Table1	Azure Table

You plan to export data by using Azure import/export job named Export1.

You need to identify the data that can be exported by using Export1.

Which data should you identify?

- A. DB1
- B. container1
- C. Share1
- D. Table1

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

NEW QUESTION: 134

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

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 135

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

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

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled

B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20

C. Protocol to UDP

D. Session persistence to Client IP

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:

Note:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 136

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute. You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

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

Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU : The GatewaySku is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased. Hence this is correct option.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>

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

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NEW QUESTION: 137

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

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

Actions

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

Answer Area

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy**.

From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.

Explanation:

Step 1:

First you create a storage account using the Azure portal.

Step 2:

Select Automation options at the bottom of the screen. The portal shows the template on the Template tab.

Deploy: Deploy the Azure storage account to Azure.

Step 3:

Share the template.

Scenario: Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.

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

NEW QUESTION: 138

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- * Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- * Availability set: AVSet
- * Network security group (NSG): None
- * Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- * Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:	▼ Create and assign an NSG to VM1 Remove the public IP address from VM1 Change the private IP address of VM1 to static
Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:	▼ Create and configure an NSG Remove the public IP address from VM1 Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

Explanation

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter whether it is

dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network.

This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 139

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 contosodata.

Which command should you run?

<https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public>

A. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --`

B. `snapshot`

`azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --`

C. `recursive`

`az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://`

`contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Section: Implement and manage storage

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.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The azcopy sync command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

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: 140

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1.

You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

Which2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Add a subnet to VNet1:

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

Microsoft

User1 only
User3 only
User1 and User3 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

User1 only
User2 only
User3 only
User1 and User2 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

Answer:

Add a subnet to VNet1:

▼

User1 only
User3 only
User1 and User3 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

▼

User1 only
User2 only
User3 only
User1 and User2 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

Explanation

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 141

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

Name	Azure region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2.

You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4.
- B. Create a new Recovery Services vault.
- C. Create a storage account.
- D. Create a new backup policy.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication>

NEW QUESTION: 142

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit (Click the Password Reset tab.)

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1, Group2	User administrator

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit. (Click the Authentication Methods tab.) For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit (Click the Password Reset tab.) You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit. (Click the Authentication Methods tab.) For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Self-service password reset enabled ⓘ

None

Selected

All

Microsoft

Select group

Group2

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

1

2

Methods available to users

☐ Mobile app notification (preview)

☐ Mobile app code (preview)

☐ Email

☒ Mobile phone

☐ Office phone

☒ Security questions

Number of questions required to register ⓘ

3

4

5

Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

3

4

5

Answer Area



Microsoft
Statements

Yes

No

After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.

☐☐

If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.

☐☐

User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.

☐☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.

☐☒

If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.

☐☒

User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.

☒☐

Microsoft

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 143

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.

VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit:

Network Interface: vm 1900 [Effective security rules](#) [Topology](#)

Virtual network/subnet: VMRG-vnet/default Public IP: 104.40.215.211 Private IP: 10.0.0.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1900)
 Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

[Add inbound port rule](#)

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATIO...	ACTION
900	Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...
1000	default-allow-rdp	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow ...
1010	Rule1	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	Allow ...
65000	AllowVnetIdBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	Allow ...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalan...	Any	Any	AzureLoad...	Any	Allow ...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1900)
 Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

[Add outbound port rule](#)

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATIO...	ACTION
1000	Rule3	80	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	Allow ...
65001	AllowInternetOutBou...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow ...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
 can connect to only the web server on VM1
 can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
 cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

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

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
 can connect to only the web server on VM1
 can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
 cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

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

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

NEW QUESTION: 144

You need to deploy two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2. The web apps have the following requirements:

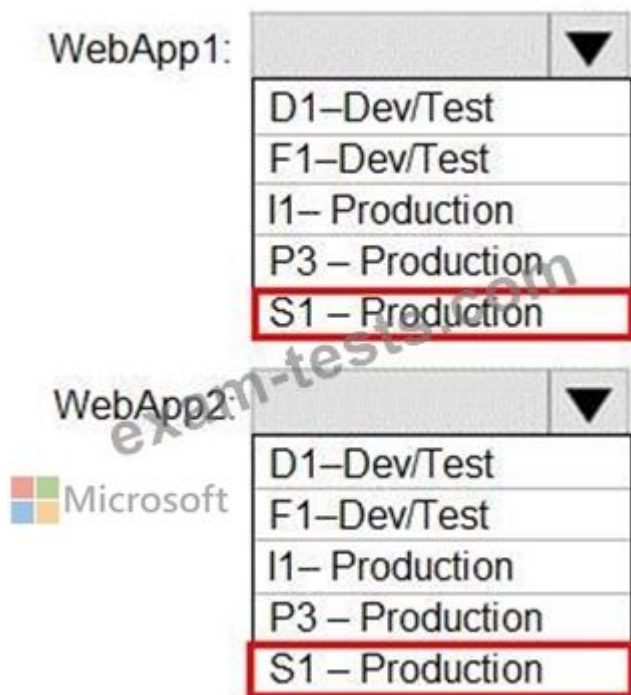
- * WebApp1 must be able to use staging slots
- * WebApp2 must be able to access the resources located on an Azure virtual network

What is the least costly plan that you can use to deploy each web app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

WebApp1:	D1-Dev/Test F1-Dev/Test I1- Production P3 - Production S1 - Production
WebApp2:	D1-Dev/Test F1-Dev/Test I1- Production P3 - Production S1 - Production

Answer:



Explanation:

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-au/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

NEW QUESTION: 145

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization server in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown on the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating System (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	12 GB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	<i>Not applicable</i>	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	<i>Not applicable</i>	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	<i>Not applicable</i>	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure.

Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- VM3 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1 and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.

- VMA only
- VMB only
- VMC only
- VMA and VMB only
- VMA and VMC only
- VMA, VMB, and VMC

Answer:

Explanation

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC



Not VM1 because it has BitLocker enabled.

Not VM2 because the OS disk is larger than 2TB.

Not VMC because the Data disk is larger than 4TB.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

NEW QUESTION: 146

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

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

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

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

- * Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- * Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- * Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- * Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 12

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation:

Each network security group also contains default security rules.

Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet). NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 147

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

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.com.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 148

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.

The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Save x Discard Microsoft

* Name
Contoso

Country or region
United States

Location
United States datacenters

Notification language
English

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups
Yes No

Directory ID
a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☐	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☐	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☒

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☒

Explanation

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc.

You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription.

As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD.

However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>

NEW QUESTION: 149

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

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

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

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

You should redeploy the VM.

NEW QUESTION: 150

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

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

For which users can you modify the- attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate

options in the answer area.

Answer:



Explanation

Box 1: User1 and User3 only

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

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-profile-azure-portal>

NEW QUESTION: 151

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.

Statements	Yes	No
Network traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.	☐	☐
If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.	☐	☐
Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Network traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.	☒	☐
If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.	☐	☒
Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.	☒	☐

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>

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NEW QUESTION: 152

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

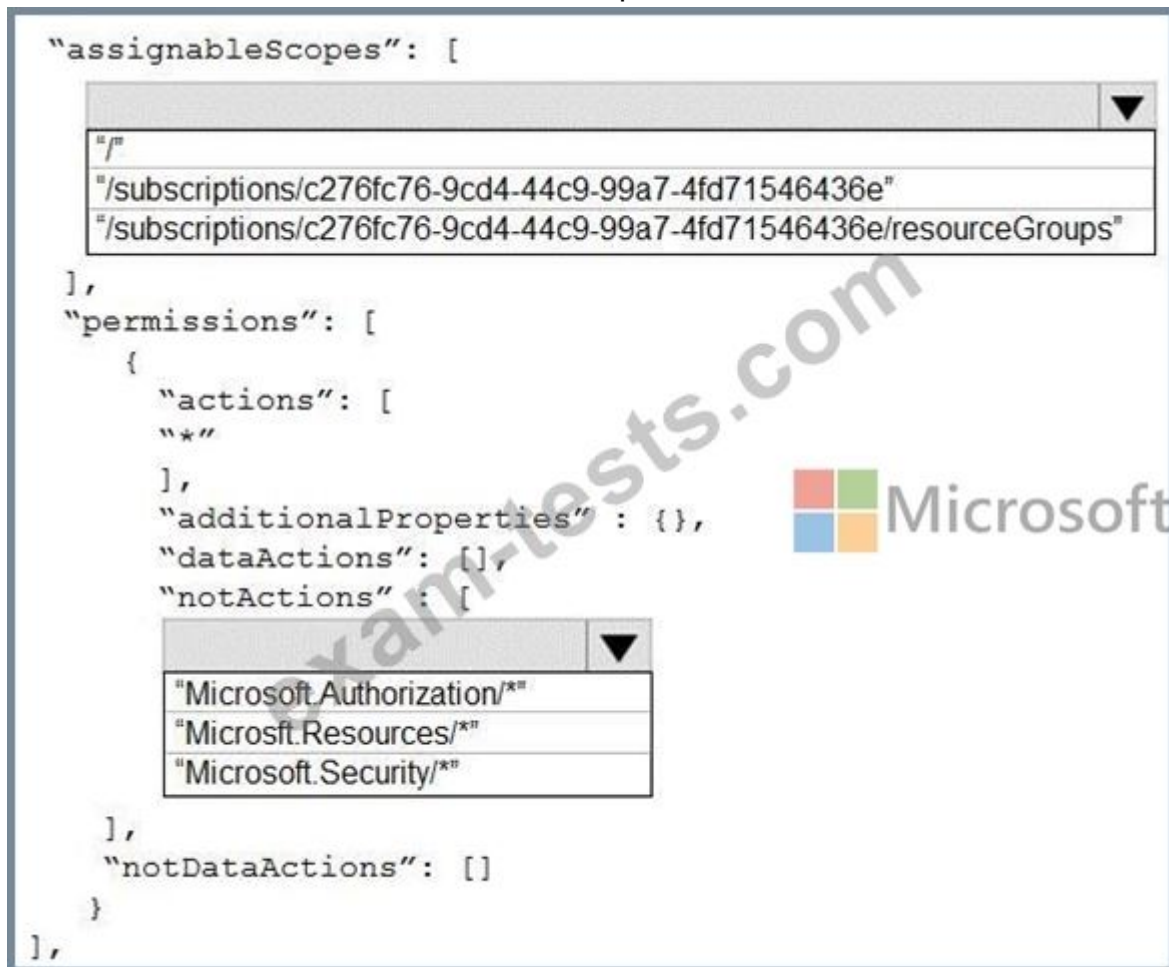
You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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



Answer:

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"

Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*"

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"

In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*" Microsoft.Authorization/* is used to Manage authorization

Answer Area

```
"assignableScopes": [
```

```
  "/",
  "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e",
  "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
```

```
permissions": [
```

```
  {
    "actions": [
      "*"
    ],
    "additionalProperties": {},
    "dataActions": [],
    "notActions": [
```

```
      "Microsoft.Authorization/*",
      "Microsoft.Resources/*",
      "Microsoft.Security/*"
```

```
    ],
    "notDataActions": []
  }
],
```

```
],
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthori>

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresourc>

NEW QUESTION: 153

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has Azure AD Privileged Identity Management configured.

You have 10 users who are assigned the Security Administrator role for the tenant.

You need the users to verify whether they still require the Security Administrator role.

What should you do?

A. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure a user risk policy.

- B. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create an access review.
- C. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure the Weekly Digest.
- D. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create a conditional access policy.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-security-review> To reduce the risk associated with stale role assignments, you should regularly review access. You can use Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) to create access reviews for privileged Azure AD roles. You can also configure recurring access reviews that occur automatically.

Steps:

1. Sign in to Azure portal with a user that is a member of the Privileged role administrator role.
2. Open Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
3. Select Azure AD roles.
4. Under Manage, select Access reviews, and then select New.

Microsoft Azure (Preview) Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Home > Microsoft | Access reviews > Create an access review

Create an access review

Access reviews allow reviewers to attest to whether users still need to be in a role.

Review name *

Description ⓘ

Start date * 04/24/2020

Frequency One time

Duration (in days) ⓘ

End ⓘ Never End by Occurrences

Number of times 0

End date * 05/24/2020

Users

Scope ☒ Everyone

*Review role membership

Select privileged role(s)

Reviewers

Reviewers Selected users

Start

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-security-review>

NEW QUESTION: 154

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

User1, Principle, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.

An action an alert rule named Alert1 that uses AG1.

You need to identify who will receive an email notification when Alert1 is triggered.

Who should you identity?

A. User1, User2, Principle, and Principle2

B. User1 and Principle only

C. User1 only

D. User1 and User2 only

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 155

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

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

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	☐	☐
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	☐	☐
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	☒	☐
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	☒	☐
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	☒	☐

NEW QUESTION: 156

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.

The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.) You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.) 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:



Explanation

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc.

You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription.

As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD.

However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>

NEW QUESTION: 157

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

Answer:

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

Explanation

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

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: 158

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:	▼ 1 2 3
Number of subnets:	▼ 1 2 3



Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

Number of subnets:

Microsoft

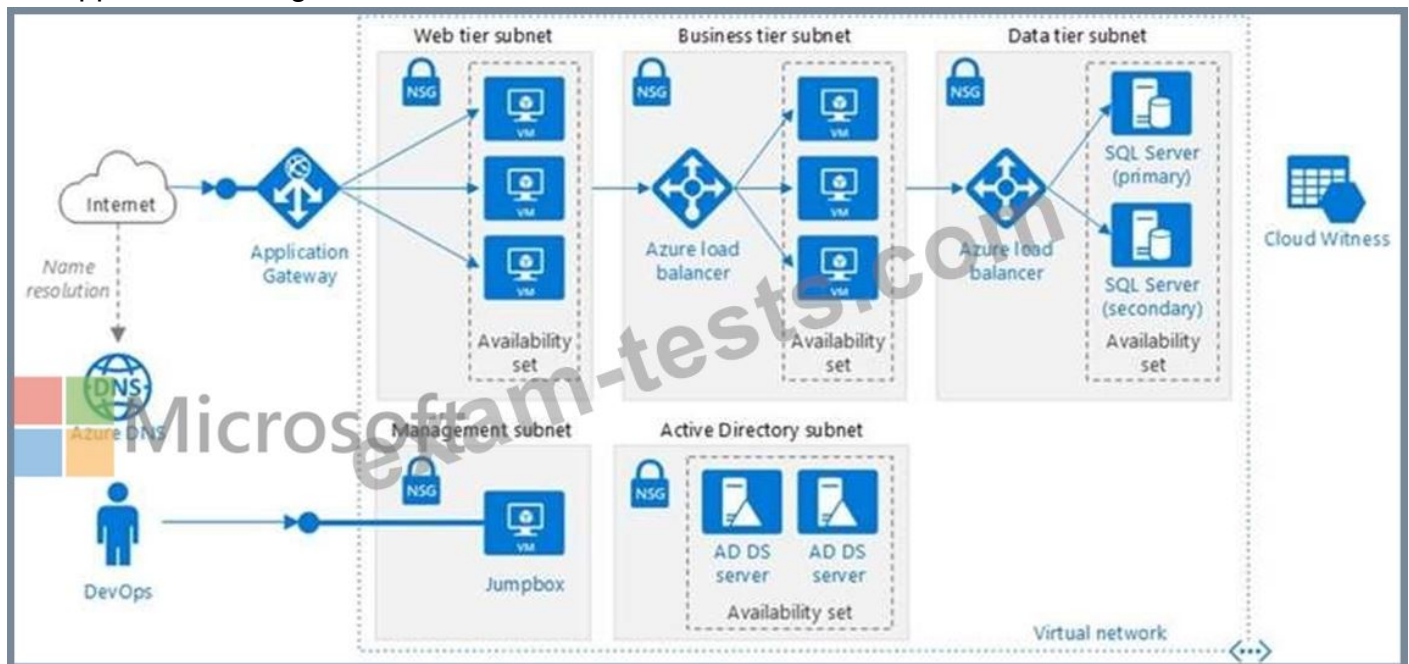
Explanation

Number of virtual networks:

Number of subnets:

Microsoft

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: 159

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization server in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown on the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating System (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	12 GB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	<i>Not applicable</i>	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	<i>Not applicable</i>	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	<i>Not applicable</i>	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure.

Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server1.

- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- VM3 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1 and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server2.

- VMA only
- VMB only
- VMC only
- VMA and VMB only
- VMA and VMC only
- VMA, VMB, and VMC



Microsoft

Answer:

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server1.

- VM1 only
- VM2 only
- VM3 only
- VM1 and VM2 only
- VM1 and VM3 only
- VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server2.

- VMA only
- VMB only
- VMC only
- VMA and VMB only
- VMA and VMC only
- VMA, VMB, and VMC



Microsoft

Explanation

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

Not VM1 because it has BitLocker enabled.

Not VM2 because the OS disk is larger than 2TB.

Not VMC because the Data disk is larger than 4TB.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

NEW QUESTION: 160

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains 100 user accounts.

You purchase 10 Azure AD Premium P2 licenses for the tenant.

You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features.

What should you do?

- A. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license
- B. From the Groups blade of each user, invite the users to a group
- C. From the Azure AD domain, add an enterprise application
- D. From the Directory role blade of each user, modify the directory role

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: Manage Azure identities and governance

Explanation/Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/license-users-groups>

NEW QUESTION: 161

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

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

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

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

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 162

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1.

VM1 has the following configurations:

- * Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- * Availability set: AVSet
- * Network security group (NSG): None
- * Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- * Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

Create and assign an NSG to VM1

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

Create and configure an NSG

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static



Explanation

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter whether it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network.

This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

Answer Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 163

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

INSTANCES

Instance count ⓘ ✓

Instance size (View full pricing details) ⓘ ✓

Deploy as low priority ⓘ

Use managed disks ⓘ

+ Show advanced settings

AUTOSCALE

Autoscale ⓘ

Minimum number of VMs ⓘ ✓

Maximum number of VMs ⓘ ✓

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) ⓘ ✓

Number of VMs to increase by ⓘ ✓

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) ⓘ ✓

Number of VMs to decrease by ⓘ ✓

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

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

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

Microsoft

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

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

exam tests.com

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

Explanation

Answer Area

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

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

Microsoft

exam tests.com

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
8 virtual machines
10 virtual machines

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
8 virtual machines
10 virtual machines

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

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

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

Box 1: 4 virtual machines

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

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

Box 2: 4 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower for more than or equal to 10 mins. due to default duration for scale in and out is 10

minutes . Since CPU utilization at

30% only lasts for 6 mins , it does not trigger the rules. Hence after first 6 mins instance count will be same as initial count as 4. After that CPU utilization reached to 50% for 6 mins , which again would not trigger the scale in rule. Therefore no of virtual machines will be same as the initial value which is 4.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns>

NEW QUESTION: 164

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.

Answer:

User1:

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

User2:

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

Explanation

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.	

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

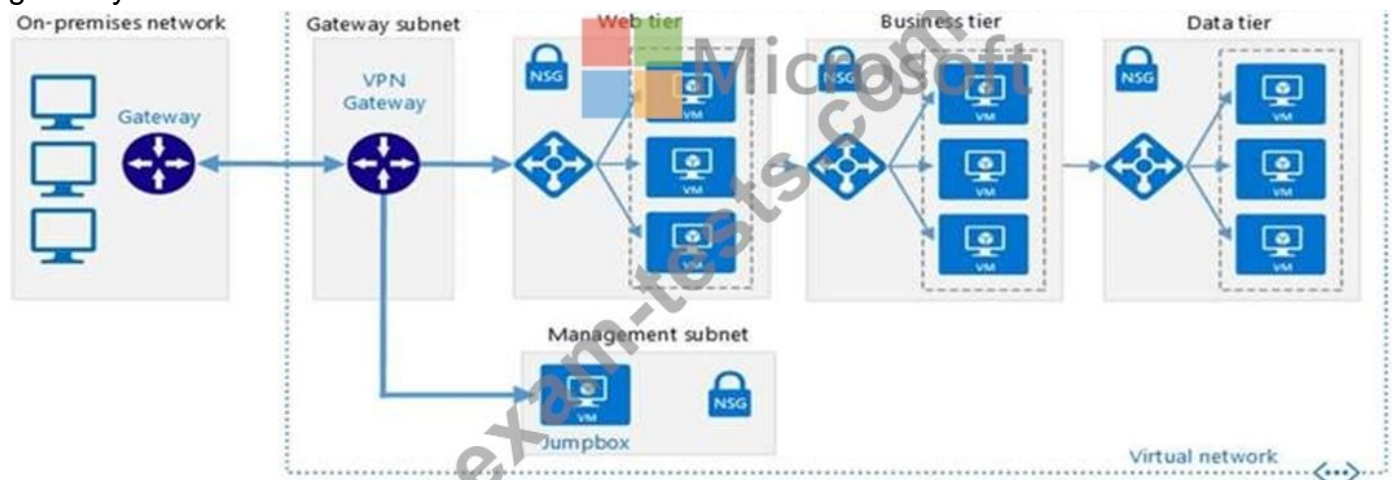
Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see [Connect an on-premises](#)

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.

Topic 1, Humongous Insurance

Overview

Existing Environment

Huongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokoyo, and Bankok. Each has 5000 users.

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Network Infrastructure

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

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters.

You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

Licensing Issue

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." You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

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

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- * Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
 - * A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
 - * A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
 - * A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4
- You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the Use remote gateways setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- * Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- * During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

NEW QUESTION: 165

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 166

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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>

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NEW QUESTION: 167

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2.

Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks n on-premises server named Server1 th

configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate.

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

Actions

On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.

On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.

Create a new virtual network named VNet1.

Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Remove VNet1.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.

On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.

Create a new virtual network named VNet1.

Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Remove VNet1.

Answer Area

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.


Microsoft

Explanation:

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2.

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.44.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 168

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- * Name: LB1
- * Type: Internal
- * SKU: Standard

* Virtual network: VNET1

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

Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

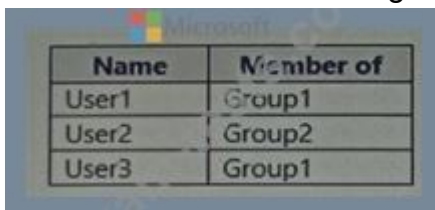
B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Section: [none]

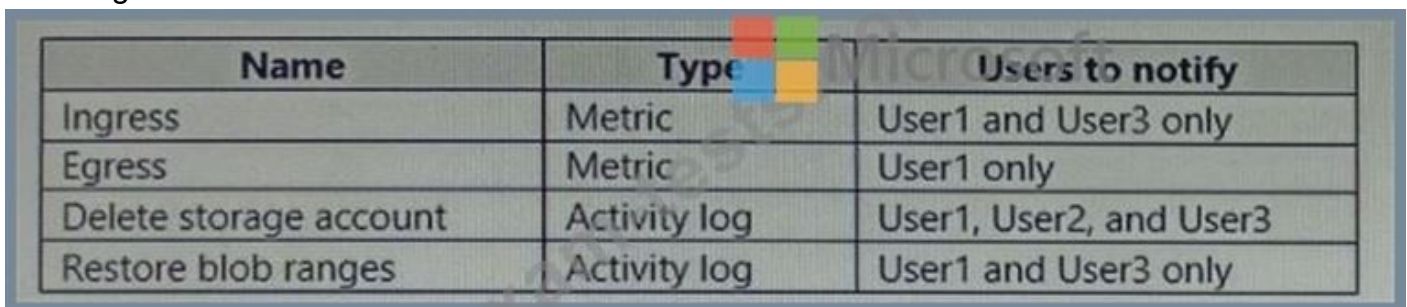
NEW QUESTION: 169

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.

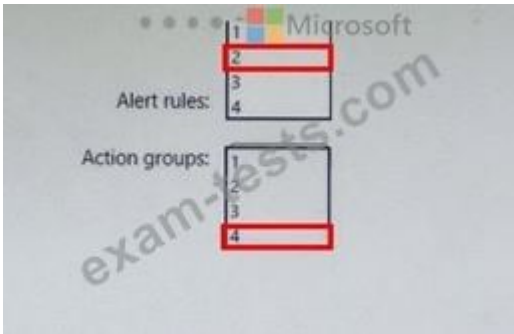
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Alert rules: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Action groups: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4

Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 170

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- * Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- * Availability set: AVSet
- * Network security group (NSG): None
- * Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- * Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:	▼ Create and assign an NSG to VM1 Remove the public IP address from VM1 Change the private IP address of VM1 to static
Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:	▼ Create and configure an NSG Remove the public IP address from VM1 Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:	▼ Create and assign an NSG to VM1 Remove the public IP address from VM1 Change the private IP address of VM1 to static
Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:	▼ Create and configure an NSG Remove the public IP address from VM1 Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Explanation:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We

cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter whether it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network. This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 171

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.

Your company has 100 users located in an office in Paris.

The on-premises network contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Configuration
Server1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Microsoft Exchange Server 2016
Server2	Windows Server 2016	Microsoft SQL Server 2016
Server3	Windows Server 2016	Domain controller
Server4	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.5	File server

You create a new subscription. You need to move all the servers to Azure.

Solution: You use Azure Site Recovery.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

As an organization you need to adopt a business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) strategy that keeps your data safe, and your apps and workloads online, when planned and unplanned outages occur.

Azure Recovery Services contributes to your BCDR strategy:

- * Site Recovery service: Site Recovery helps ensure business continuity by keeping business apps and workloads running during outages. Site Recovery replicates workloads running on physical and virtual machines (VMs) from a primary site to a secondary location. When an outage occurs at your primary site, you fail over to secondary location, and access apps from there. After the primary location is running again, you can fail back to it.

- * Backup service: The Azure Backup service keeps your data safe and recoverable.

Site Recovery can manage replication for:

- * Azure VMs replicating between Azure regions.

- * On-premises VMs, Azure Stack VMs, and physical servers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 172

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has Azure AD Privileged Identity Management configured.

You have 10 users who are assigned the Security Administrator role for the tenant.

You need the users to verify whether they still require the Security Administrator role.

What should you do?

A. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure a user risk policy.

B. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create an access review.

C. From Azure AD Identity Protection, configure the Weekly Digest.

D. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, create a conditional access policy.

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-securi> To reduce the risk associated with stale role assignments, you should regularly review access. You can use Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) to create access reviews for privileged Azure AD roles. You can also configure recurring access reviews that occur automatically.

Steps:

1. Sign in to Azure portal with a user that is a member of the Privileged role administrator role.
2. Open Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
3. Select Azure AD roles.
4. Under Manage, select Access reviews, and then select New.

Microsoft Azure (Preview) Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

Home > Microsoft | Access reviews > Create an access review

Create an access review

Access reviews allow reviewers to attest to whether users still need to be in a role.

Review name *

Description

Start date * 04/24/2020

Frequency One time

Duration (in days)

End Never End by Occurrences

Number of times 0

End date * 05/24/2020

Users

Scope Everyone

*Review role membership
Select privileged role(s)

Reviewers

Reviewers Selected users

Start

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-start-securi>

NEW QUESTION: 173

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation:

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

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

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 174

HOTSPOT

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

You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages.

You need to create the container for the planned image.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Microsoft

azcopy

- make
- sync
- copy

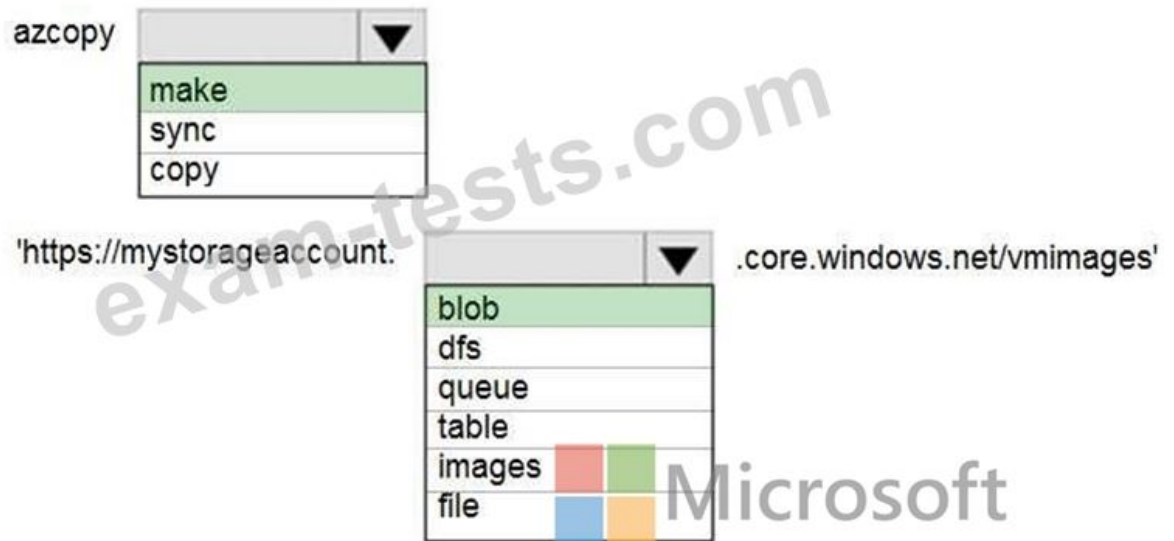
'https://mystorageaccount.'

- blob
- dfs
- queue
- table
- images
- file

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

Answer:

Answer Area



Section: [none]

NEW QUESTION: 175

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage. You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

- A. Device and Device3 only
- B. Device' only
- C. Device1, Device2 and Device3
- D. Device1 and Device2 only

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 176

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles;

- * Reader
- * Security Admin
- * Security Reader

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

- A. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

B. Remove User from the Security Reader and Reader roles tot Subscription1.

C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation

The User Access Administrator role allows you to manage user access to Azure resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

NEW QUESTION: 177

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
RG3	Resource group	Not applicable	East US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG1	West US

VMSS1 is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.

You need to deploy a new Azure virtual machine named VM1, and then add VM1 to VMSS1.

Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resource group:

- RG1 only
- RG2 only
- RG1 or RG2 only
- RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

- West US only
- Central US only
- Central US or West US only
- East US, Central US, or West US

Answer:

Resource group:

- RG1 only
- RG2 only
- RG1 or RG2 only
- RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

- West US only
- Central US only
- Central US or West US only
- East US, Central US, or West US

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 178

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

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

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

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11)

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow 131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther 443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Explanation/Reference:

<https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/>

NEW QUESTION: 179

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

The screenshot shows the configuration for a backup policy named "Policy1". At the top, there are action buttons: "Associated items", "Delete", "Save", and "Discard". The "Backup schedule" section includes three fields: "Frequency" set to "Daily", "Time" set to "11:00 PM", and "Timezone" set to "(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time". The "Retention range" section has three checked options: "Retention of daily backup point", "Retention of weekly backup point", and "Retention of monthly backup point". For the daily retention, it is set to "At 11:00 PM" and "For 30 Day(s)". For the weekly retention, it is set to "On Sunday", "At 11:00 PM", and "For 10 Week(s)". For the monthly retention, it is set to "Week Based" (highlighted in blue) and "Day Based" (highlighted in blue). The Microsoft logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Policy1

Backup schedule

- * Frequency:
- * Time:
- * Timezone:

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point

- * At:
- For:

☒ Retention of weekly backup point

- * On:
- * At:
- For:

☒ Retention of monthly backup point

Microsoft

Microsoft

On 1 At 11:00 PM For 36 Month(s) ✓

☒ Retention of yearly backup point

Week Based Day Based

In March On 1 At 11:00 PM For 10 Year(s) ✓

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the

information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Microsoft

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

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

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

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Answer:

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

▼

30 days

10 weeks

36 months

10 years

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

▼

30 days

10 weeks

36 months

10 years

Explanation:

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.

Box 2: 36 months

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

NEW QUESTION: 180

You have an Azure Subscription named Subscription1.has

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 the virtual machines 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 multiple network, including a network adapter named NIC3, IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that 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 and Sybnet2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.

If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.

VM3 can establish a network connection to VM2.

Yes No

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

☐ ☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Statements

VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.

If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.

VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.

Yes No

☒ ☐

☐ ☒

☒ ☐

Reference:

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

<https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

NEW QUESTION: 181

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

Answer:

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

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>

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<https://www.braindumpsPASS.com/Microsoft/AZ-104-practice-exam-dumps.html> (428 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 182

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a resource group named RG1. In RG1, you create an internal load balancer named LB1 and a public load balancer named LB2. You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 can manage LB1 and LB2. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Admin1 for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

- ☐ Contributor on LB1
- ☐ Network Contributor on LB1
- ☐ Network Contributor on RG1
- ☐ Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

- ☐ Contributor on LB2
- ☐ Network Contributor on LB2
- ☐ Network Contributor on RG1
- ☐ Owner on LB2

These are the selections for To add a backend pool to LB1.

These are the selections for To add a health probe to LB2.

Answer:

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

- ☐ Contributor on LB1
- ☒ Network Contributor on LB1
- ☐ Network Contributor on RG1
- ☐ Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

- ☐ Contributor on LB2
- ☒ Network Contributor on LB2
- ☐ Network Contributor on RG1
- ☐ Owner on LB2

These are the selections for To add a backend pool to LB1.

These are the selections for To add a health probe to LB2.

NEW QUESTION: 183

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. Proximity1, Proximity2, and Proximity3

C. Proximity 1 and Proximity3 only

D. Proximity1 only

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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: 184

You have an Azure subscription named AZPT1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Azure Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Azure virtual machine
VM1Managed	Managed disk for VM1
RVAULT1	Recovery Services vault for the site recovery of VM1

You create a new Azure subscription named AZPT2.

You need to identify which resources can be moved to AZPT2.

Which resources should you identify?

A. VM1, storage1, VNET1, and VM1Managed only

B. VM1 and VM1Managed only

C. VM1, storage1, VNET1, VM1Managed, and RVAULT1

D. RVAULT1 only

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Section: [none]

Explanation:

You can move a VM and its associated resources to a different subscription by using the Azure portal.

You can now move an Azure Recovery Service (ASR) Vault to either a new resource group within the current subscription or to a new subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

NEW QUESTION: 185

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

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

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.
What should you configure in storage1 for each app?

App1:

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

App2:

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

Answer:



With Shared access signature you can limit the resources for access and at the same time can control the duration of the access.

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview>

NEW QUESTION: 186

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

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Subnet11
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.	☐	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	☐	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	☒	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	☐	☒
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	☐	☒

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 only 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: 187

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

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VNET2	Virtual network	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	RG2

The status of VM1 is Running.

You assign an Azure policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Home > Policy > Assignments > Assign policy

Microsoft

Assign policy

SCOPE

* Scope (Learn more about setting the scope)

Azure Pass/RG2

Exclusions

Optionally select resources to exempt from the policy assignment

BASICS

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

* Assignment name

Not allowed resource types

Description

Assigned by

First User

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types

3 selected

Assign Cancel

You assign the policy by using the following parameters:

```
Microsoft.ClassicNetwork/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines
```

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
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2.	☐	☐
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated.	☐	☐
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2.	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2.	☒	☐
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated.	☐	☒
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2.	☐	☒

Explanation:

Not allowed resource types (Deny): Prevents a list of resource types from being deployed. This means this policy specifically prevents a list of resource types from being deployed. So that refers that except deployment all the other operations like start/stop or move etc. are not prevented. But to be noted if the resource already exists, it just marks it as non-compliant.

Replicated this scenario in LAB keeping VM running and below are the outcome :

- * VM is not deallocated
- * Able to stop and start VM successfully.
- * Not able to create new virtual network or VM.
- * Not able to modify VM size.
- * Not able change the address space of the virtual network.
- * Successfully moved virtual network and VM in another resource group.

Statement 1 : Yes

Based on above experiment the policy will mark the VNET1 as non-compliant but it can be moved to RG2 . Hence this statement is true.

Statement 2 : No

Based on above experiment the policy will mark the VM as non-compliant but it will still be running, not deallocated. Hence this statement is False.

Statement 3 : No

Based on above experiment the address space for VNET2 can not be modified. Hence this statement is False.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/assign-policy-portal>

NEW QUESTION: 188

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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?>

NEW QUESTION: 189

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

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

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

Resource group (change)
vmrg

Subscription (change)
Azure Pass

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

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

Name server 1
-

Name server 2
-

Name server 3
-

Name server 4
-

Search record sets

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	☒	☐
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☐
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	☐	☒
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☒
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☒	☐

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	☐	☒
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☒
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☒	☐

Box 1: No

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

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

NEW QUESTION: 190

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

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

Answer Area

 Save  Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All Selected None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

All Selected None

Selected

No member selected

Answer:

Answer Area



Save



Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Explanation

Save Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ All Selected None

Microsoft

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ Selected None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ All None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ Yes No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ 50

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

Microsoft

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices.

From scenario:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 191

You need to implement Role1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

Answer:

January 8 at 14:00: Microsoft

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 14:00:

5
8
17
19

Explanation

Microsoft

-Name "Reader" |

Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

Topic 2, Humongous Insurance

Overview

Existing Environment

Huongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokoyo, and Bankok. Each has 5000 users.

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012. You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

Network Infrastructure

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

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters.

You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

Licensing Issue

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." You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

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

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- * Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
 - * A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
 - * A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
 - * A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4
- You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the Use remote gateways setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- * Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- * During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

NEW QUESTION: 192

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

Name: VM1

Location: West US

Connected to: VNET1

Private IP address: 10.1.0.4

Public IP address: 52.186.85.63

DNS suffix in Windows Server: Adatum.com

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

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

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

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

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

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

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

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

Answer:

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

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

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 193

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

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

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

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 194

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage, and then you create a file share named data.

Which UNC path should you include in a script that references files from the data file share? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values	Answer Area
blob	
blob.core.windows.net	
contosostorage	
data	
file	
file.core.windows.net	
portal.azure.com	
subscription1	

 Microsoft

Answer:

Values

blob
blob.core.windows.net
contosostorage
data
file
file.core.windows.net
portal.azure.com
subscription1

Answer Area

\\ . \

Explanation

Values	Answer Area
blob	\\ contosostorage . file.core.windows.net \ data
blob.core.windows.net	
file	
portal.azure.com	
subscription1	

Box 1: contosostorage

The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

Box 3: data

The name of the file share is data.

Example:

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

NEW QUESTION: 195

From Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management, you configure the Role settings for the Owner role of an Azure subscription as shown in the following exhibit.

Role Settings
Microsoft

Assignment

☒ Allow permanent eligible assignment

Expire eligible assignments after

3 monts v

☒ Allow permanent active assignment

Expire eligible assignments after

1 Month v

☐ Require Multi-Factor Authentication on active assignment

☒ Require justification on active assignment

Activation

Activation maximum duration (hours)

8

☐ Require Multi-Factor Authentication on activation

☒ Require justification on activation

☐ Require approval to activate

From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, you assign the Owner role for the subscription to a user named User1, and you set the Assignment type to Active and Permanently eligible. 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.

User1 will be able to use the **Owner** role

- for eight hours
- for one month
- for three monts
- indefinitely

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will

- need to activate the role in eight hours
- need to activate the role in one month
- need to activate the role in three months
- never need to activate the role again

Answer:

User1 will be able to use the **Owner** role

- for eight hours
- for one month
- for three monts
- indefinitely

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will

- need to activate the role in eight hours
- need to activate the role in one month
- need to activate the role in three months
- never need to activate the role again

Explanation

User1 will be able to use the **Owner** role

- for eight hours
- for one month
- for three monts
- indefinitely

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will

- need to activate the role in eight hours
- need to activate the role in one month
- need to activate the role in three months
- never need to activate the role again

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-add-role-to>

NEW QUESTION: 196

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

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

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	☐	☐
App1 can be moved to RG3	☐	☐
App1 can be moved to RG4	☐	☐

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	☒	☐
App1 can be moved to RG3	☒	☐
App1 can be moved to RG4	☒	☐

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-move-limitations>

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<https://www.braindumpsPASS.com/Microsoft/AZ-104-practice-exam-dumps.html> (428 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF** Special Discount: **Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 197

You have an Azure Subscription named Subscription1.has
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 the virtual machines 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 multiple network, including a network adapter named NIC3, IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that 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 and Sybnet2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☐	☐

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☒	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☒
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☒	☐

Explanation:

IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:

Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.

Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No

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

Box 3: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

References:

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

<https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

NEW QUESTION: 198

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 ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

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.
- * Set the number of days to allow trusted devices to bypass two-step verification. The default is

14 days.

* Select Save.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 199

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- * A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
 - * Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
 - * A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
- NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.
NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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: 200

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

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

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

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. However, there are no built-in policy definitions. Though there are sample policy definitions.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 201

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

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic from port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	Not applicable

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

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

Actions

Answer Area

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.



Answer:

Actions



Microsoft

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Answer Area



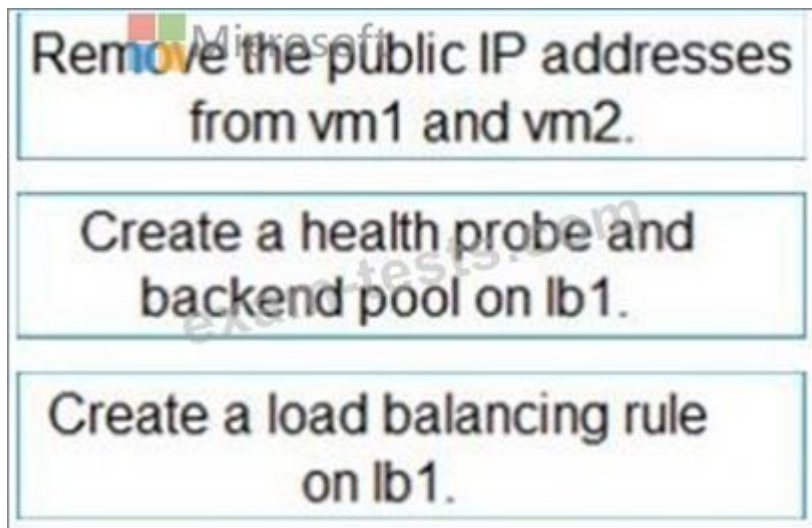
Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-public-zone-redundant-port>

NEW QUESTION: 202

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements.

You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

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

Answer: E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation:

Scenario: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

Reference:

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

Question Set 1

NEW QUESTION: 203

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

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

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

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

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 204

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all 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

- Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
- From the Azure portal, update the import job.
- Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.
- From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Answer Area

Navigation icons: < > < >

Answer:

Actions

- Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
- From the Azure portal, update the import job.
- Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.
- From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Answer Area

- Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.
- From the Azure portal, create an import job.
- Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
- From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Navigation icons: < > < >

Explanation

Answer Area

- 1 Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.
- 2 From the Azure portal, create an import job.
- 3 Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
- 4 From the Azure portal, update the import job.

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you.

Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job.

The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.

The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 205

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up.

However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company makes use of Multi-Factor Authentication for when users are not in the office. The Per Authentication option has been configured as the usage model.

After the acquisition of a smaller business and the addition of the new staff to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) obtains a different company and adding the new employees to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you are informed that these employees should also make use of Multi-Factor Authentication.

To achieve this, the Per Enabled User setting must be set for the usage model.

Solution: You reconfigure the existing usage model via the Azure portal.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Explanation

Since it is not possible to change the usage model of an existing provider as it is right now, you have to create a new one and reactivate your existing server with activation credentials from the new provider.

Reference:

<https://365lab.net/2015/04/11/switch-usage-model-in-azure-multi-factor-authentication-server/>

NEW QUESTION: 206

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Section: [none]

Explanation:

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

NEW QUESTION: 207

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

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

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	☐	☐
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	☐	☐
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	☐	☐

Answer:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5

10

15

20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1

2

5

10

Explanation

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	☒	☐
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	☒	☐
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	☒	☐

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 208

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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 209

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

VMSS1 is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.

You need to deploy a new Azure virtual machine named VM1, and then add VM1 to VMSS1.

Which resource group and location should you use to deploy VM1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Microsoft

Resource group:

RG1 only
RG2 only
RG1 or RG2 only
RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

West US only
Central US only
Central US or West US only
East US, Central US, or West US

Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Resource group:

RG1 only
RG2 only
RG1 or RG2 only
RG1, RG2, or RG3

Location:

West US only
Central US only
Central US or West US only
East US, Central US, or West US

NEW QUESTION: 210

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

Answer:

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

Explanation

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

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: 211

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

On

Off

Answer:

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

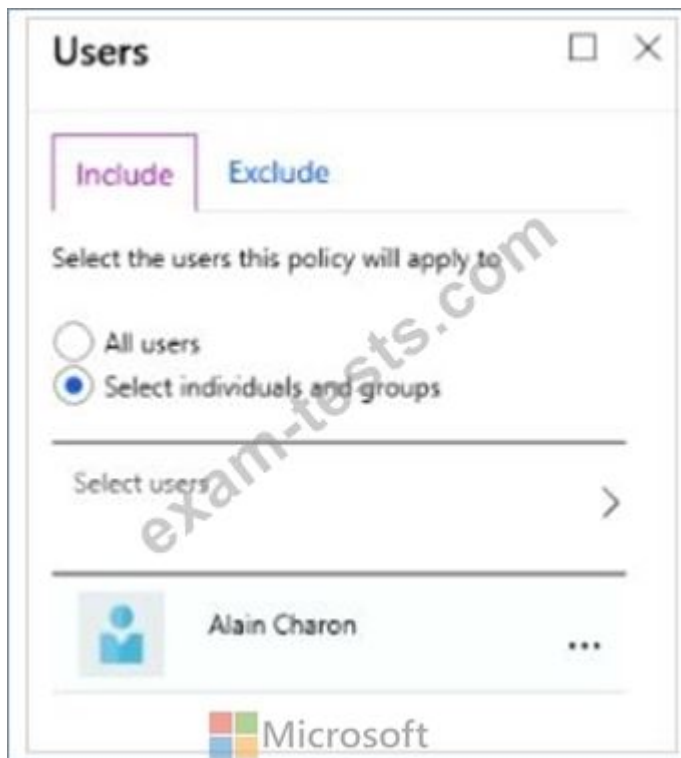
On Off

Explanation:

Box 1: Assignments, Users and Groups

When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set:

The users and groups the policy applies to: Select Individuals and Groups



Box 2:

When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set the type of access you want to be enforced.



Box 3:

When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set:

The type of access you want to be enforced when your sign-in risk level has been met:



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-user-risk-policy>

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NEW QUESTION: 212

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name.

You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.

You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.

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

Actions

Configure company branding.

Add an Azure AD tenant.

Verify the domain.

Create an Azure DNS zone.

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public.contoso.com DNS zone.

Answer Area



Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	☒	☐
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	☐	☒
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	☐	☒

Explanation

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public.contoso.com DNS zone.

Verify the domain.

The process is simple:

- * Add the custom domain name to your directory
- * Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar
- * Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

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

NEW QUESTION: 213

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.	

Answer:

ACTIONS	ANSWER AREA
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile	Create a gateway subnet.
Create a VPN connection.	Create a VPN gateway.
Create a custom DNS server.	Create a local gateway.
Create a local gateway.	Create a VPN connection.
Create a VPN gateway.	
Create a gateway subnet.	

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 214

You have an Azure subscription named AZPT1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Azure Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Azure virtual machine
VM1Managed	Managed disk for VM1
RVAULT1	Recovery Services vault for the site recovery of VM1

You create a new Azure subscription named AZPT2.

You need to identify which resources can be moved to AZPT2.

Which resources should you identify?

- A. VM1, storage1, VNET1, and VM1Managed only
- B. VM1 and VM1Managed only
- C. VM1, storage1, VNET1, VM1Managed, and RVAULT1
- D. RVAULT1 only

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can move a VM and its associated resources to a different subscription by using the Azure portal.

You can now move an Azure Recovery Service (ASR) Vault to either a new resource group within

the current subscription or to a new subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/keyvault-move-subscription>

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