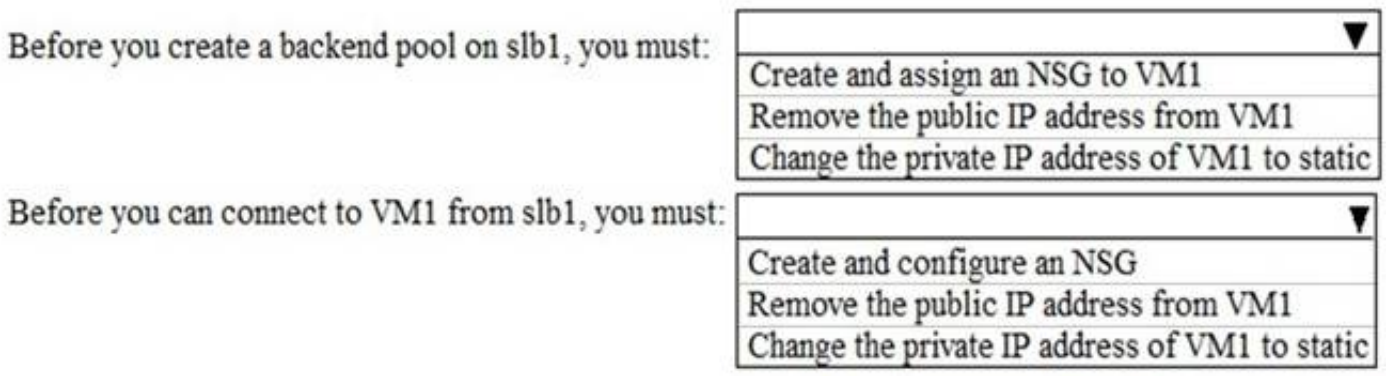
Microsoft

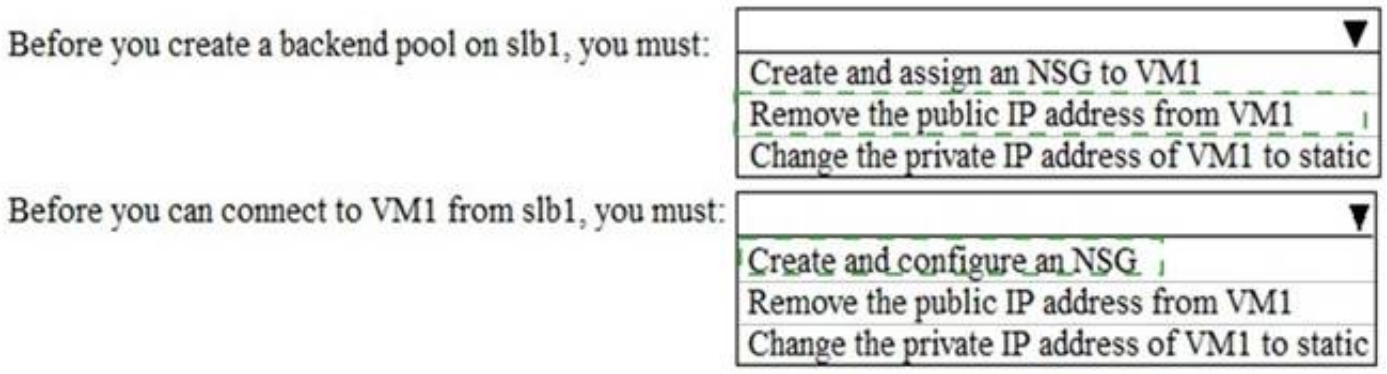
Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.



Answer:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 weather 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.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.
You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.
You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1.
What should you create first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Monitor for VM Insights is a feature of Azure Monitor that provides comprehensive monitoring and diagnostics for your Azure virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets. It collects performance data, process information, and network dependencies from your virtual machines and displays them in interactive charts and maps. You can use Azure Monitor for VM Insights to troubleshoot performance issues, optimize resource utilization, and identify network bottlenecks1.
To enable Azure Monitor for VM Insights, you need to install two agents on your virtual machines: the Azure Monitor agent (preview) and the Dependency agent. The Azure Monitor agent collects performance metrics and sends them to a Log Analytics workspace. The Dependency agent collects process information and network dependencies and sends them to the InsightsMetrics table in the same workspace2.
By default, the agents communicate with Azure Monitor over the public internet. However, if you want to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through a virtual network named VNet1, you need to configure private network access for the agents.
Private network access allows the agents to communicate with Azure Monitor using a private endpoint, which is a special network interface that connects your virtual network to an Azure service without exposing it to the public internet. A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your virtual network address space, so you can

secure and control the network traffic between your virtual machines and Azure Monitor3.
To configure private network access for the agents, you need to create an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS) first. An AMPIS is a resource that groups one or more Log Analytics workspaces together and associates them with a private endpoint. An AMPIS allows you to manage the private connectivity settings for multiple workspaces in one place4.
After creating an AMPIS, you need to create a private endpoint in VNet1 and link it to the AMPIS. This will enable the agents on your virtual machines to send data to the Log Analytics workspaces in the AMPIS using the private IP address of the private endpoint5.

NEW QUESTION 3
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

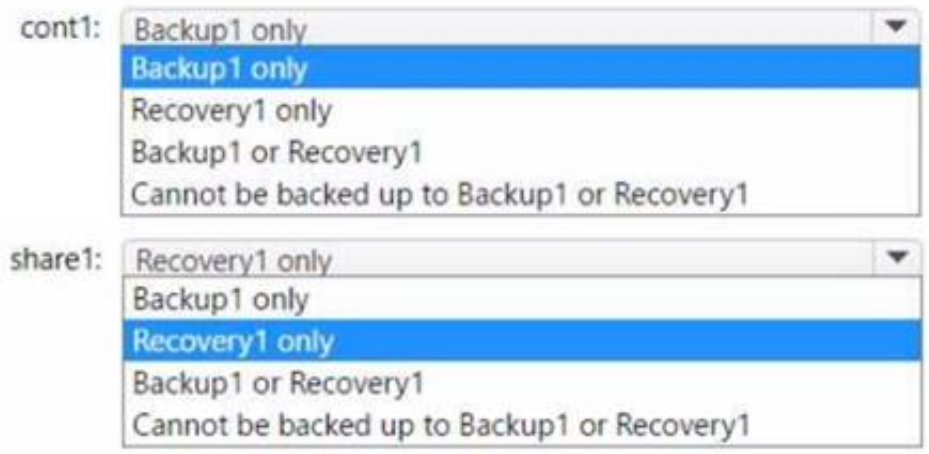
Name	Type
Backup1	Backup vault
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault

You create a storage account that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
cont1	Blob container
share1	File share

To which vault can you back up cont1 and share1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

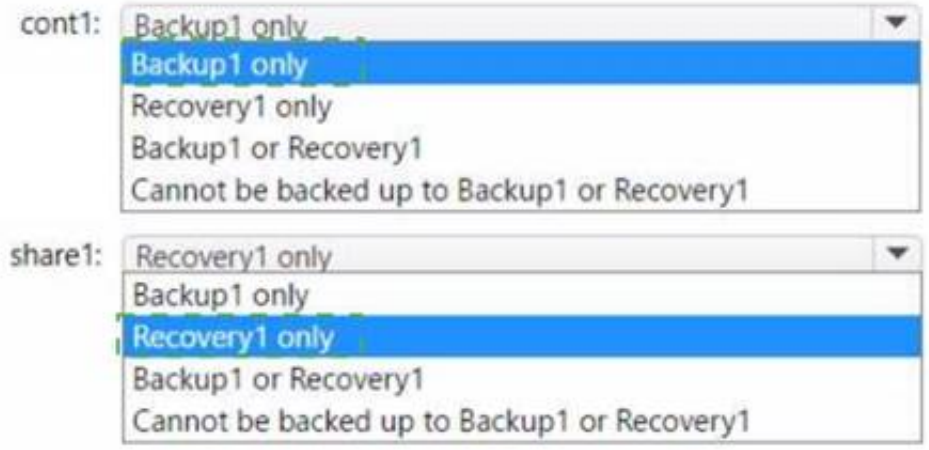


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace 1 and Workspace? and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.
You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Logs must be sent to Workspace! and Workspace?
• All Windows events must be captured
• All security events must be captured.
What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

A. the Azure Monitor agent
B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)
C. the Windows VM agent

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 5)
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
When any internet user will try to access the cluster which is behind a load balancer, traffic
will first hit to load balancer front end IP. So in the DNS configuration you have to provide the IP address of the load balancer.
Reference:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43660490/giving-a-dns-name-to-azure-load-balancer

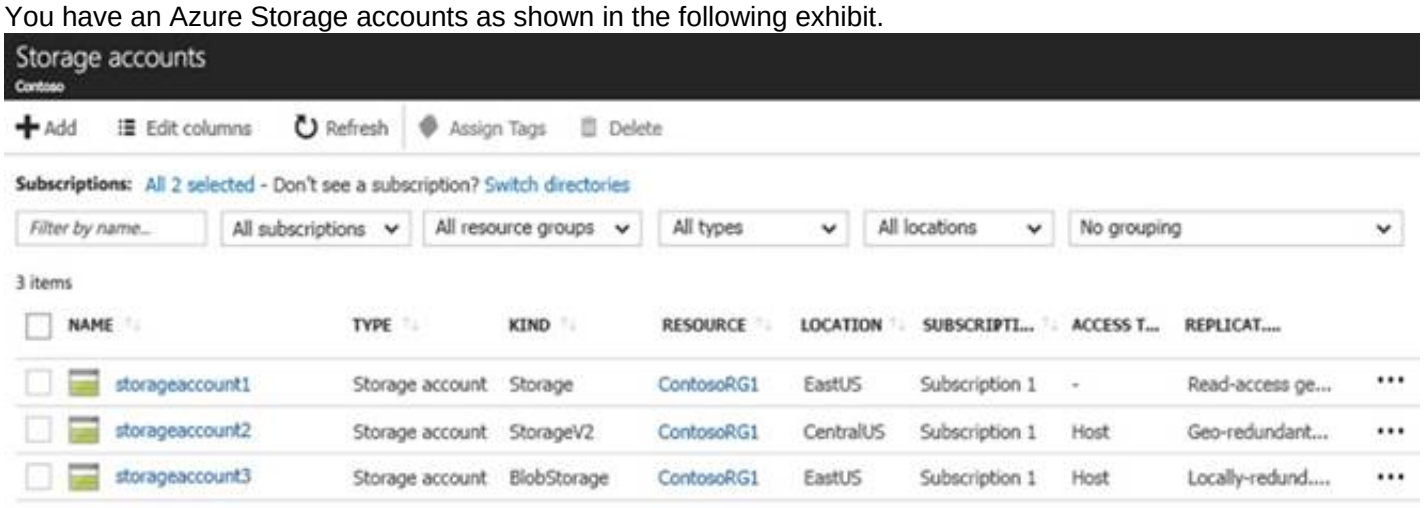
NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.
You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.
Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage accounts 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

You can use [**answer choice**] for Azure Table Storage.

- storageaccount1 only
- storageaccount2 only
- storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
- storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [**answer choice**] for Azure Blob storage.

- storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
- all the storage accounts

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only Box 2: All the storage accounts
Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.
? General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the
latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.
? Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.
? General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account- options

NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
Name                 : VNet1
ResourceGroupName    : Production
Location             : westus
Id                   : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Micros
                       oft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag                 : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid         : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState    : Succeeded
Tags                 :
AddressSpace         : {
                         "AddressPrefixes": [
                           "10.2.0.0/16"
                         ]
                       }
DhcpOptions          : {}
Subnets              : [
                         {
                           "Name": "default",
                           "Etag": "W/\"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d\"",
                           "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/provi
                       ders/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
                           "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
                           "IpConfigurations": [],
                           "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
                           "ServiceEndpoints": [],
                           "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
                         }
                       ]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDDoSProtection   : false
EnableVmProtection     : false
```

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

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first [**answer choice**].

- add an address space
- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first [**answer choice**].

- add a subnet
- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

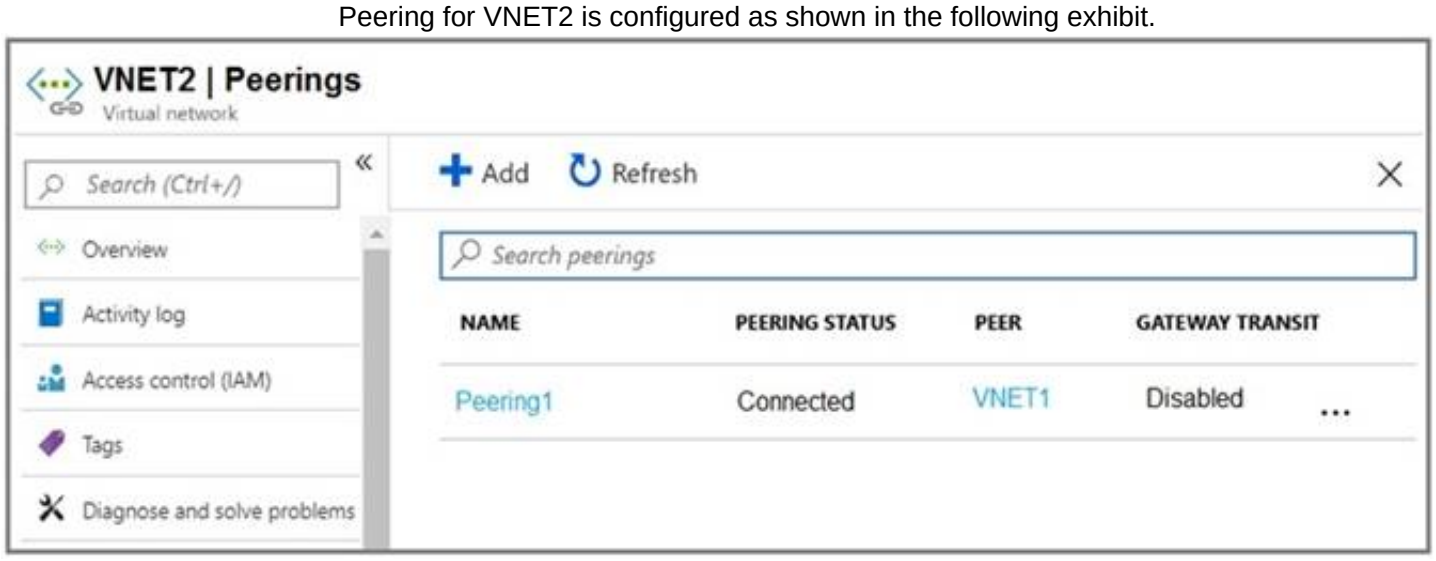
Answer: A

Explanation:

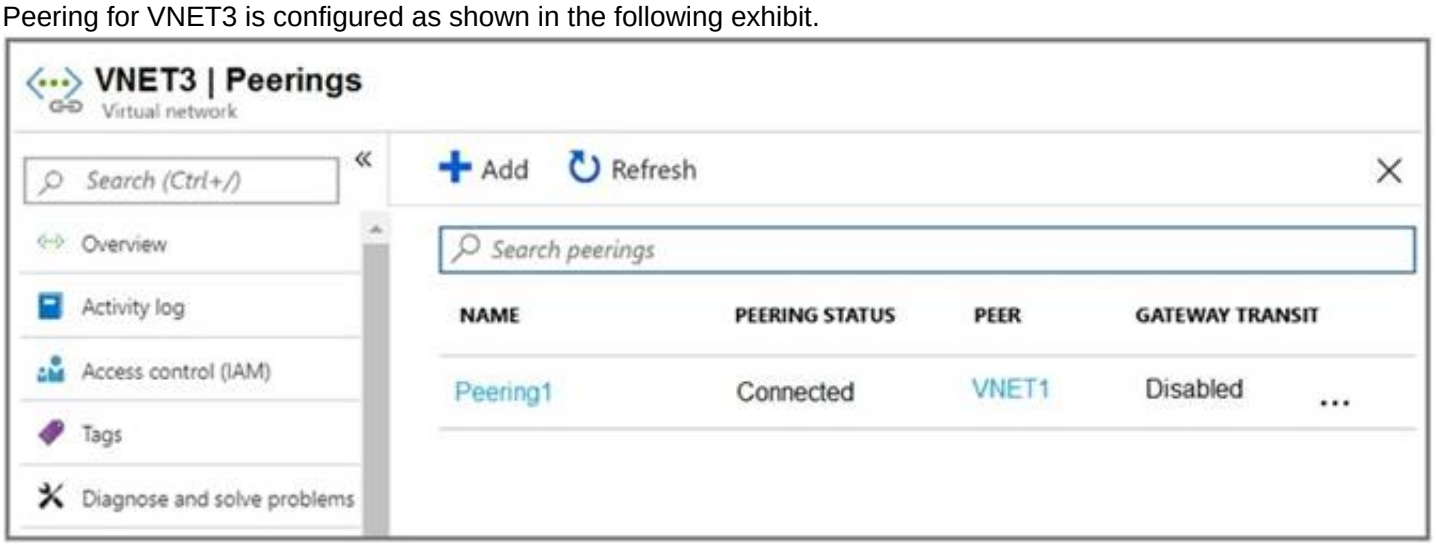
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-virtual-network#add-or-remove-an-address-range

NEW QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

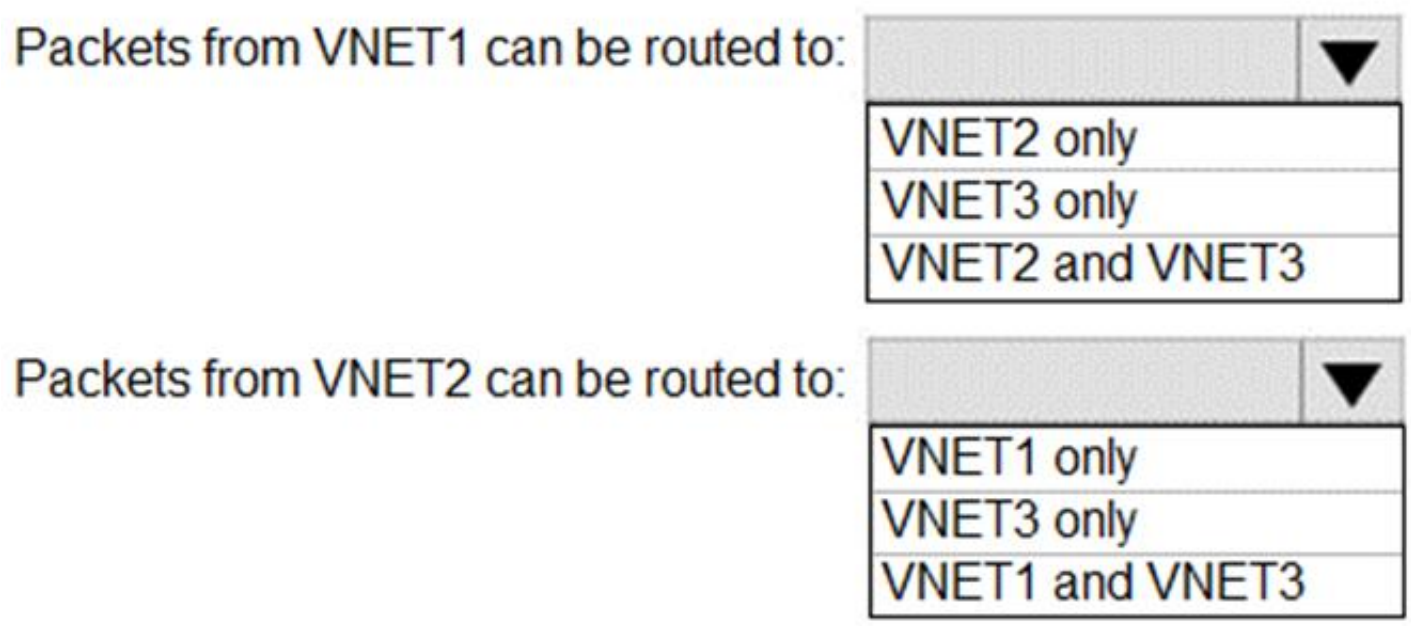
Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



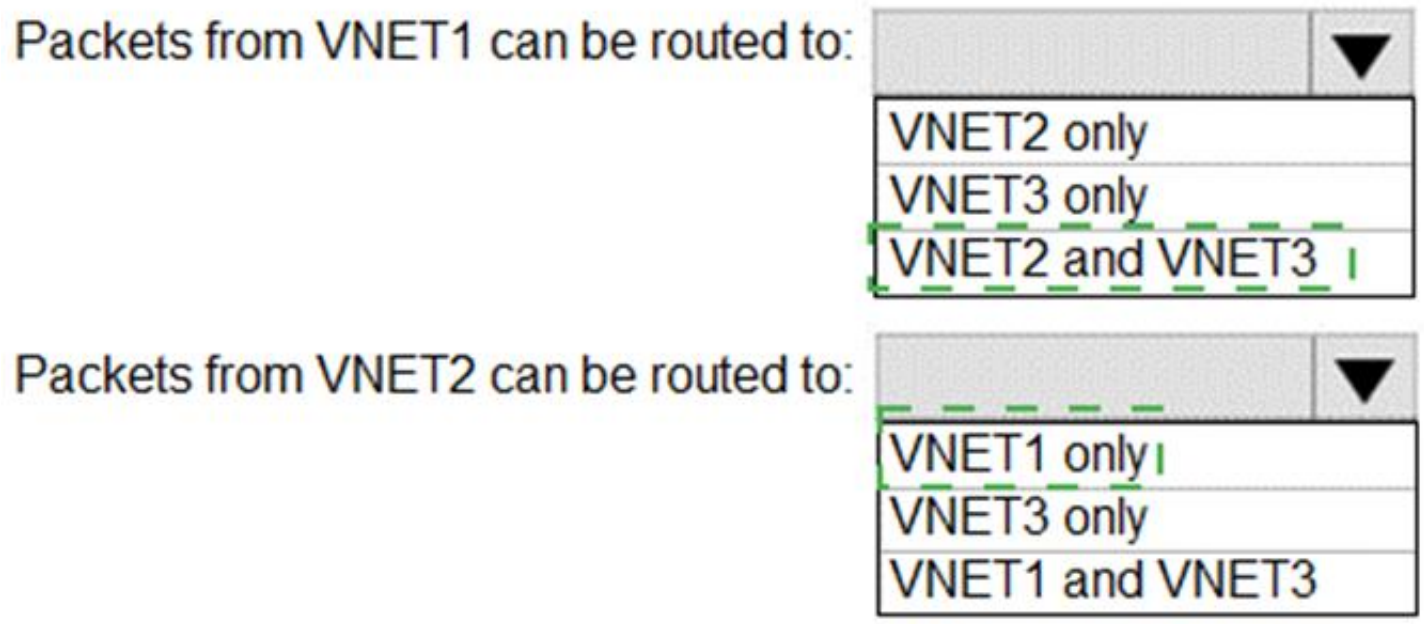
Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



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:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	IP address assignment	Availability zone
IP1	IPv6	Basic	Static	Not applicable
IP2	IPv6	Basic	Dynamic	Not applicable
IP3	IPv6	Standard	Static	Zone-redundant

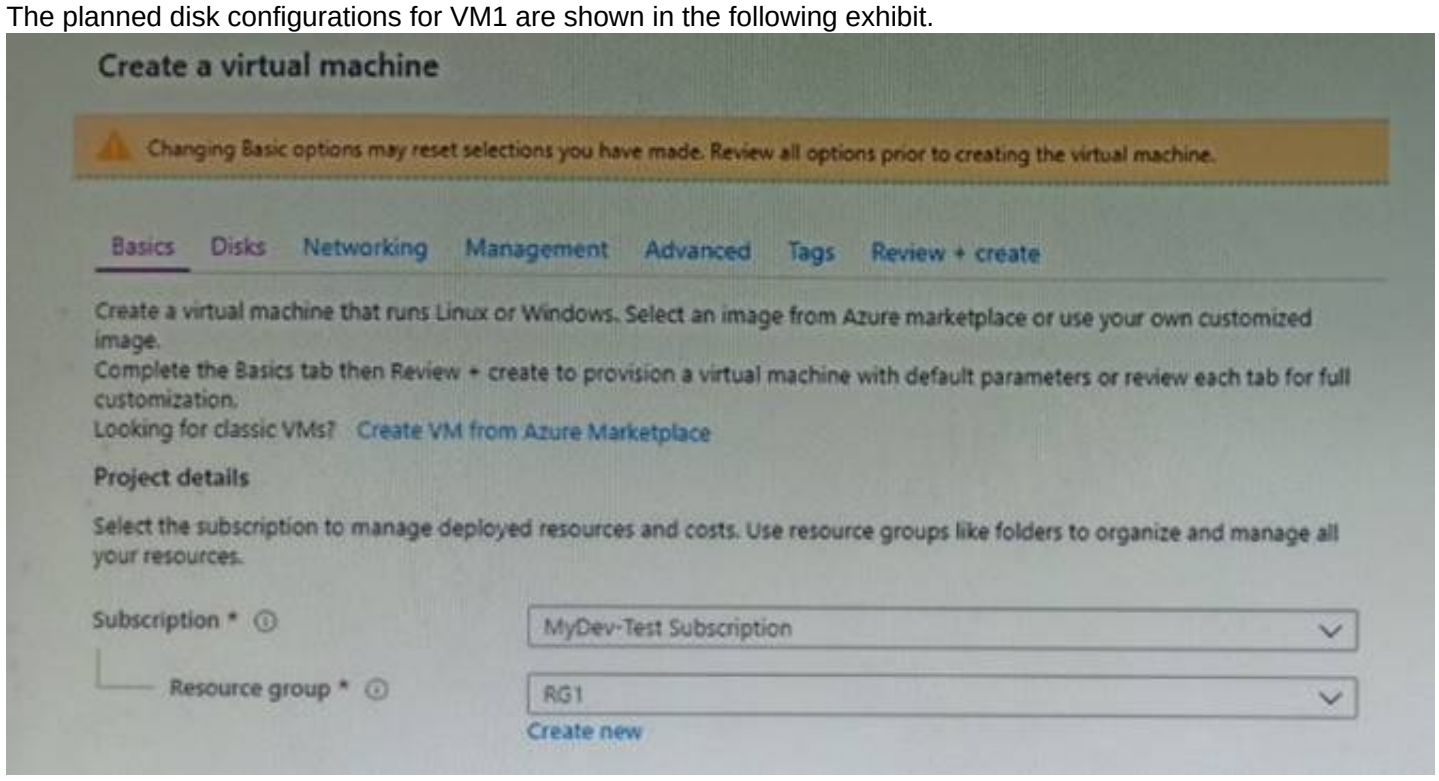
You need to create a public Azure Standard Load Balancer. Which public IP addresses can you use?

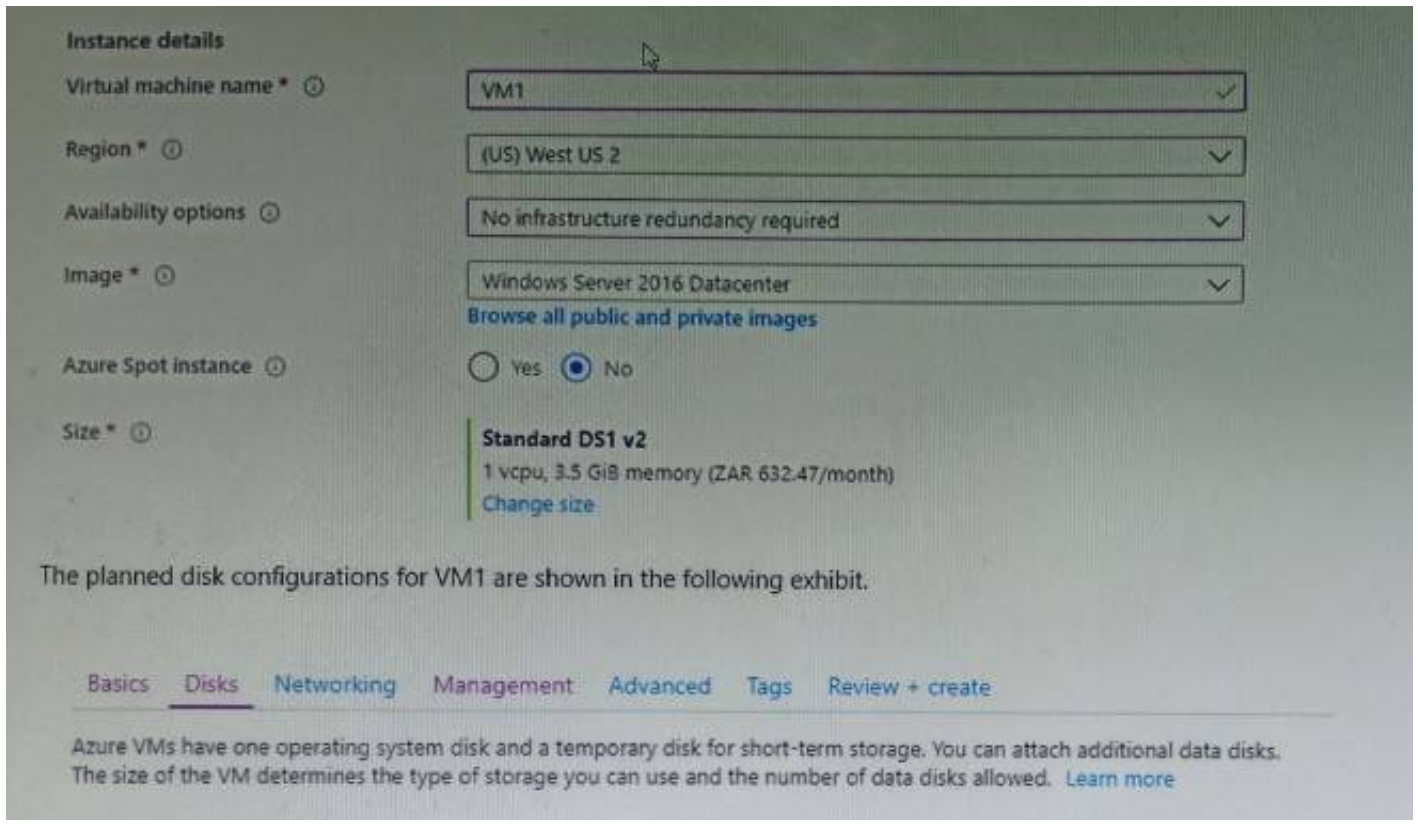
A. IP1 and IP3 only
B. IP1, IP2, and IP3
C. IP2 only
D. IP3 only

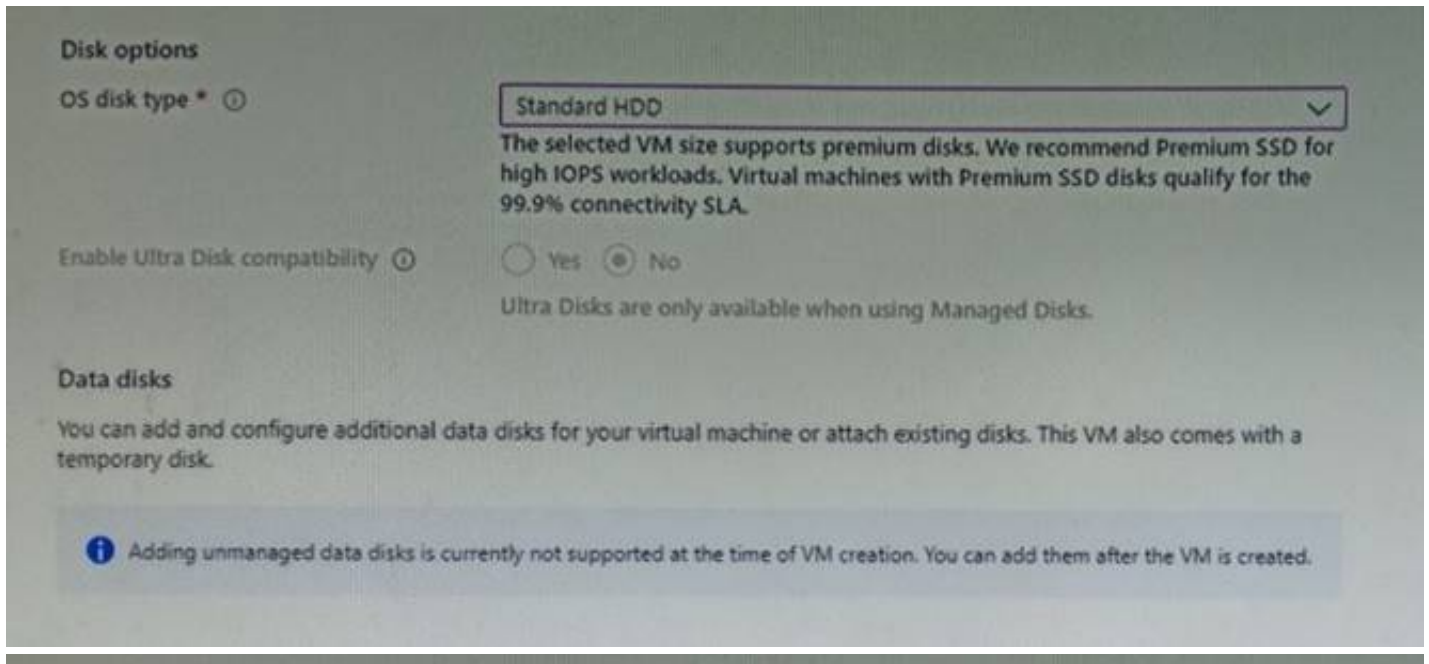
Answer: D

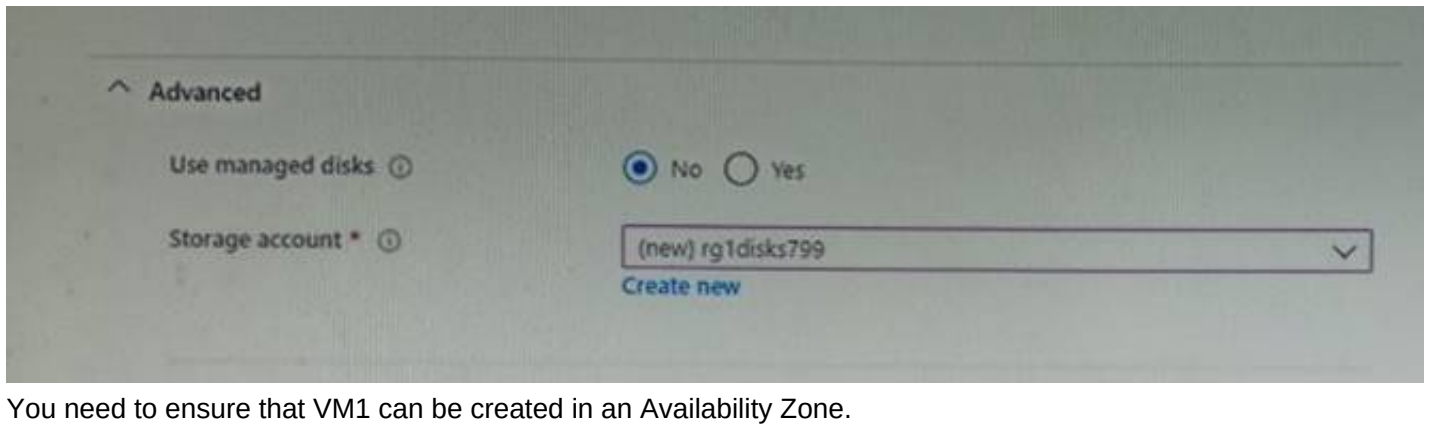
Explanation:
A Basic Load Balancer can use the Basic SKU Public IP address's, but a Standard load balancer requires a Standard SKU Public IP address.
Excerpt from link below:
The standard SKU is required if you associate the address to a standard load balancer. For more information about standard load balancers, see Azure load balancer standard SKU.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-network-public-ip- address
Excerpt from link below:
Key scenarios that you can accomplish using Azure Standard Load Balancer include:
-Enable support for load-balancing of IPv6.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#why-use-azure-load-balancer

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.
The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.









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

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 16
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2. Subscription! has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Region
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 range	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscnption2 contains the following virtual network:
- Name: VNETA
• Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
• Region: 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.
Answer Area

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:
Answer Area

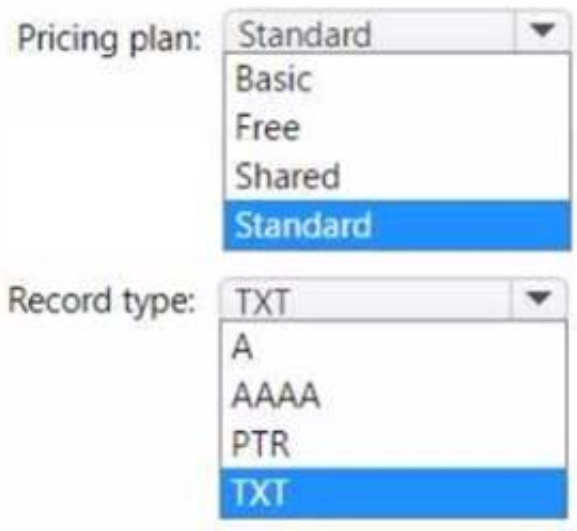
Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	○	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	○	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
• WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
• Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.
Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Azure region: East US Contains the following subnets: • Subnet1: 172.16.1.0/24 • Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24 • Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: • DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24 • RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24 • RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24 • TestSubnet1:172.16.2.0/24
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2

You configure Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 between the East US and W«t US regions.
You perform a test failove of VM1 and specify VNET2 as the target v>riual network. When the test version of VM1 is created, to which subnet will the virtual machine be
connected?

A. Testsubnet1
B. RecoverySubnetB
C. DemoSubnrt1
D. RecovetySubnelA

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping
The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.
- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 5)
You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.
You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.
Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:
- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

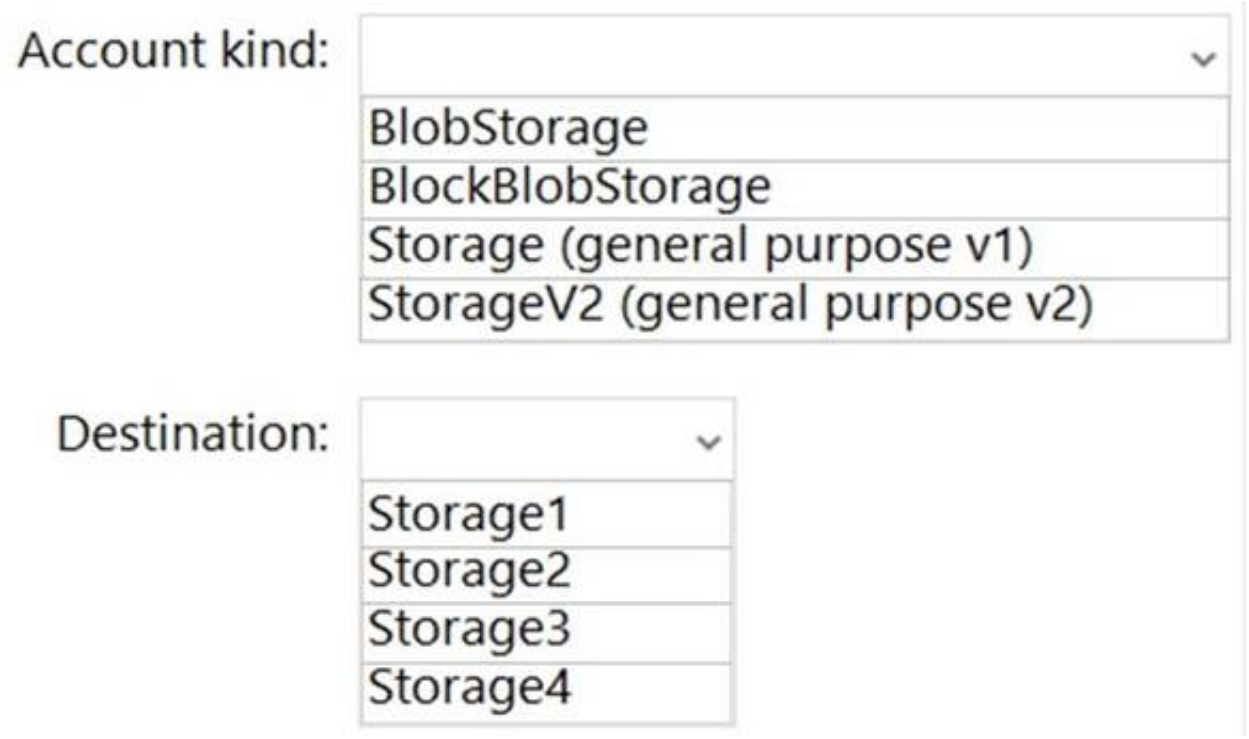
Log Analytics workspaces:
- Analytics1 only
- Analytics2 only
- Analytics3 only
- Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

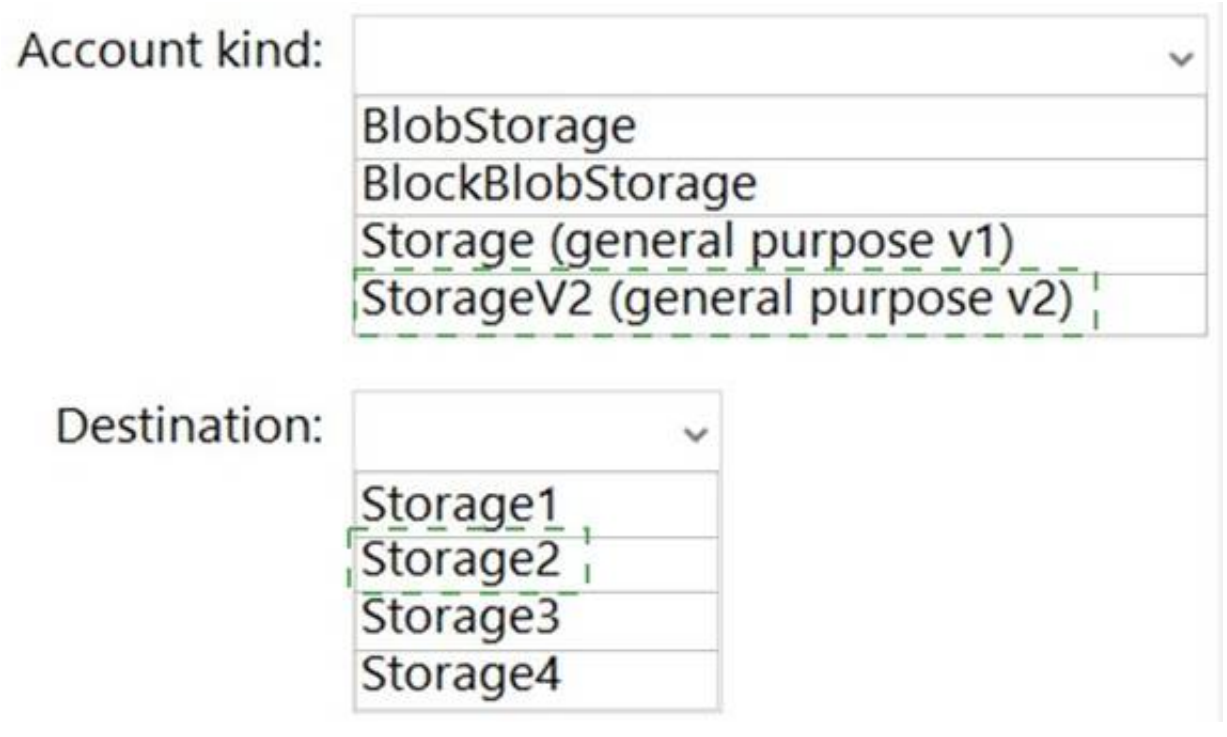
Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: storage3 only
Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe. Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, Analytics3
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/backup/configure-reports

NEW QUESTION 36
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.
Which type of storage account should you use, and which account should you configure as the destination storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 4)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 4)
You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the A2ure file shares. What should you do?

A. On storagel and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
C. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storagel, storage2, and storage4.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

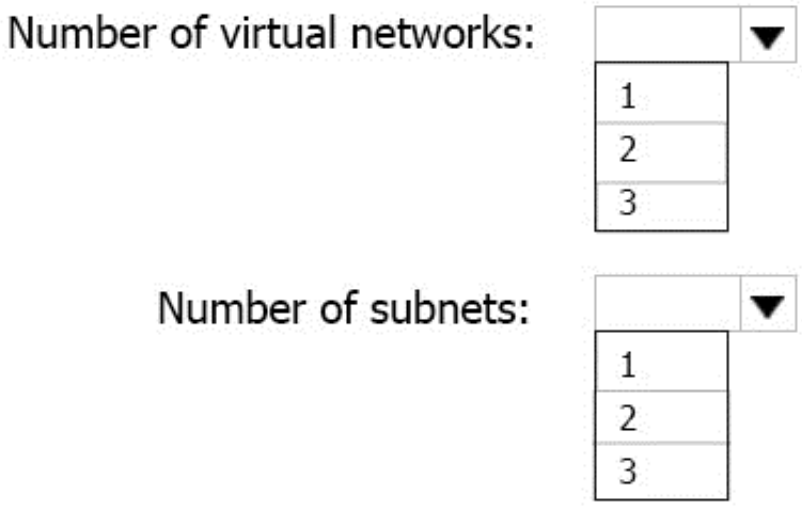
Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

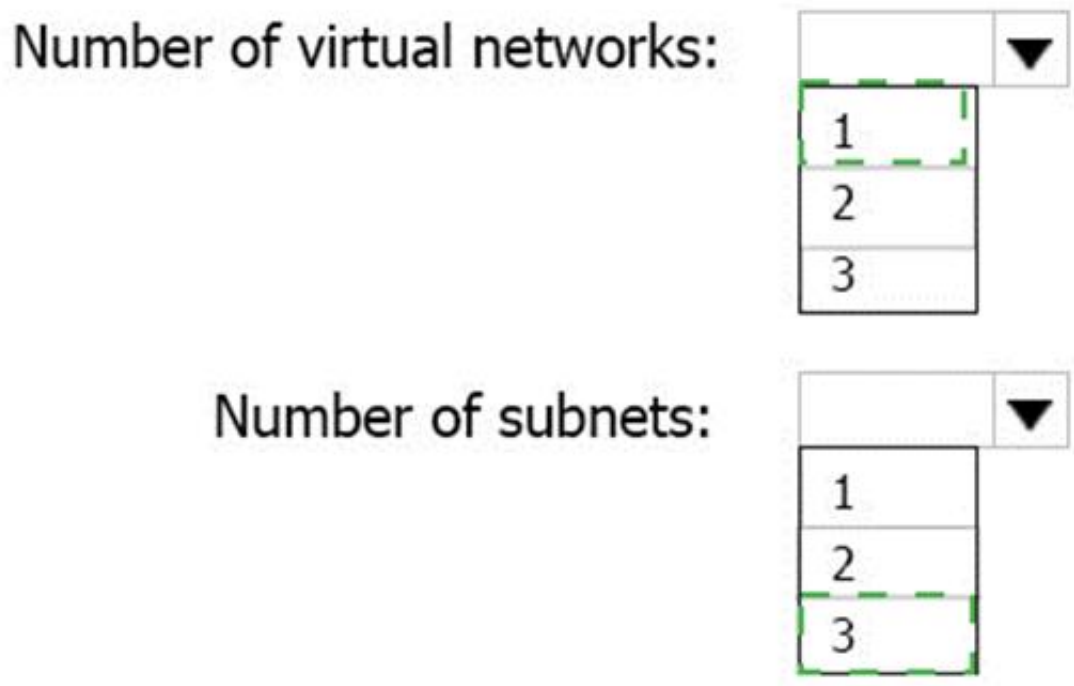
Answer: A

Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage which will ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.
Statement 2: No
Azure Table storage stores large amounts of structured data. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud. Azure tables are ideal for storing structured, non-relational data. Common uses of Table storage include:
* 1. Storing TBs of structured data capable of serving web scale applications
* 2. Storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access
* 3. Quickly querying data using a clustered index
* 4. Accessing data using the OData protocol and LINQ queries with WCF Data Service.NET Libraries Statement 3: No
File Storage can be used if your business use case needs to deal mostly with standard File extensions like *.docx, *.png and *.bak then you should probably go with this storage option.

NEW QUESTION 53
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



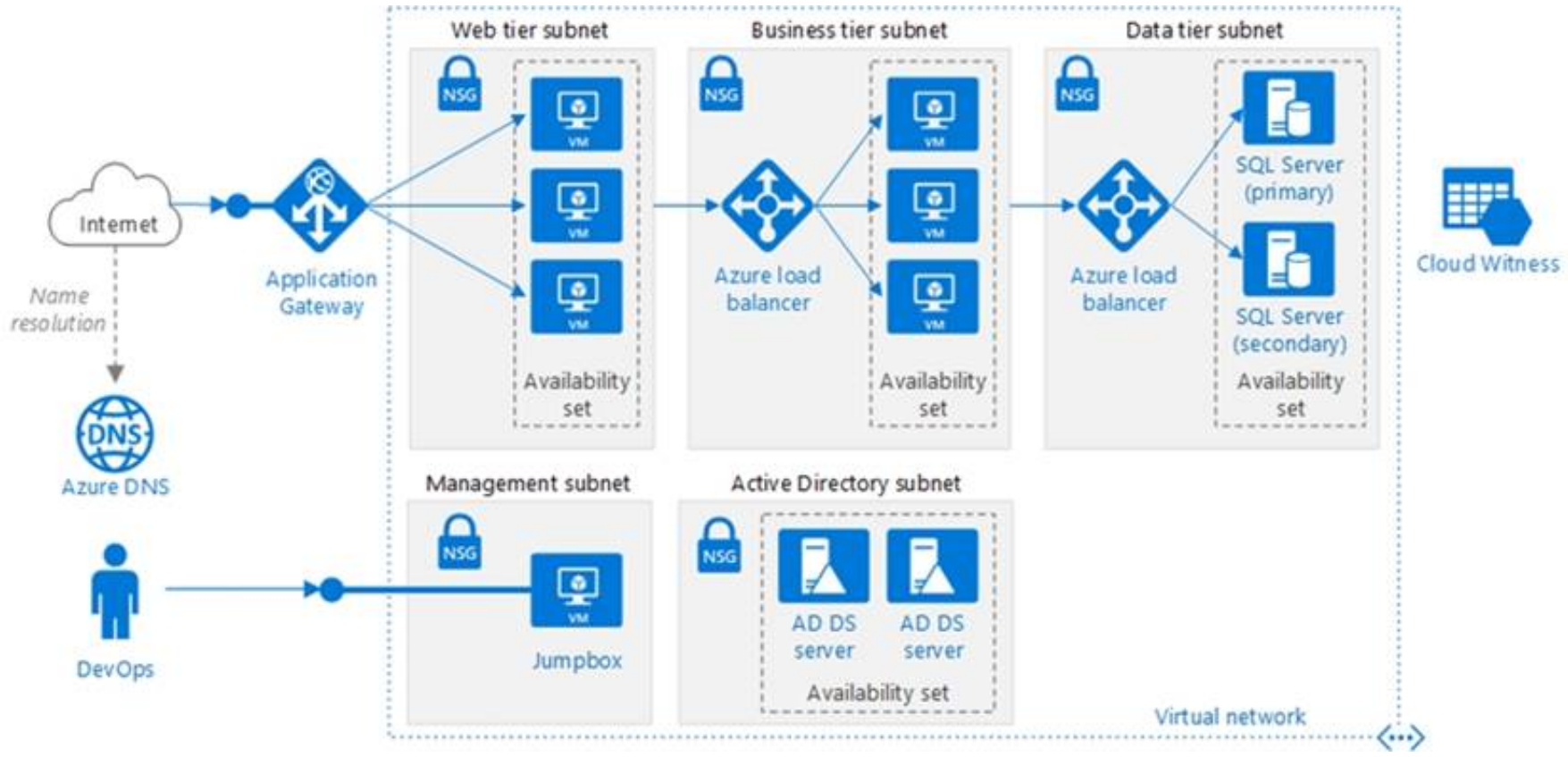
Answer:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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



Description automatically generated with medium confidence
Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

? A SQL database

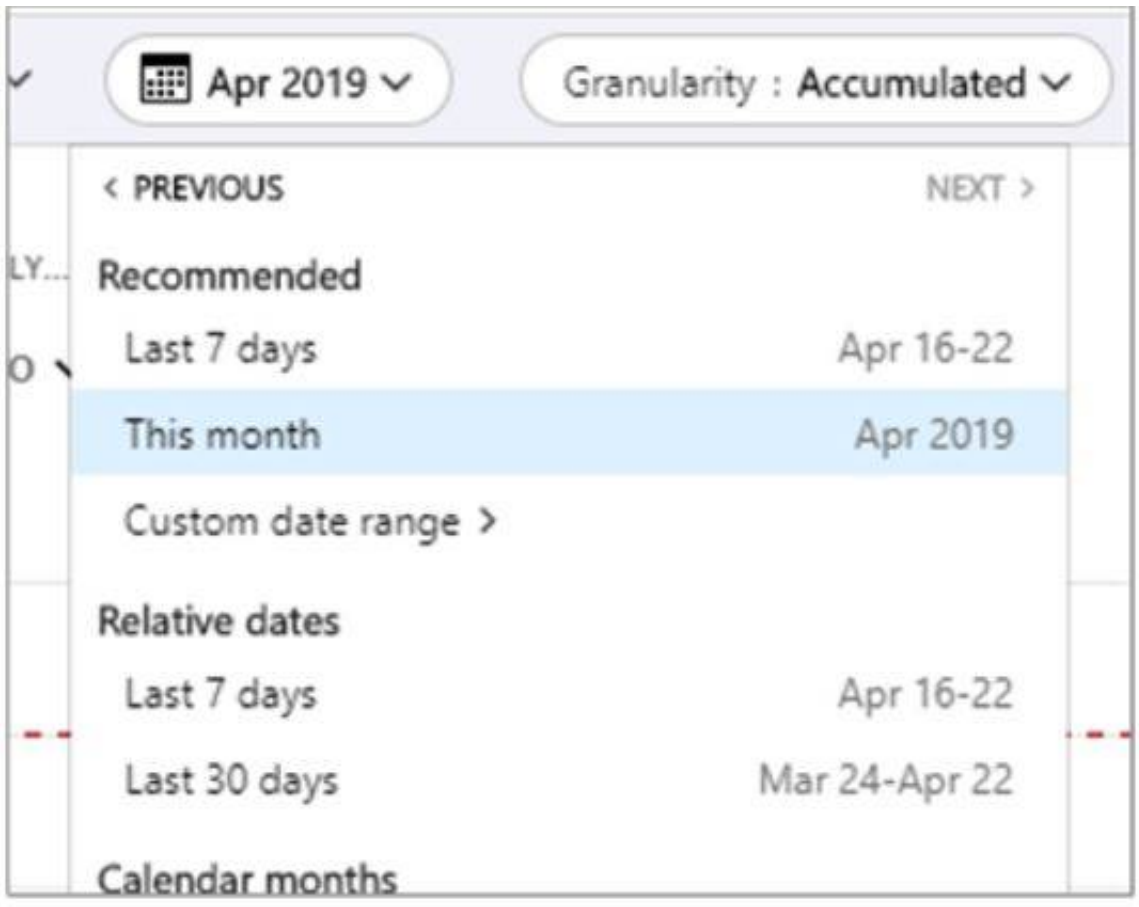
? A web front end
? A processing middle tier
Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
? Technical requirements include:
? Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
? Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n- tier/n-tier-sql-server

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 2)
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Cost analysis: Correct Option
In cost analysis blade of Azure, you can see all the detail for custom time span. You can use this to determine expenditure of last few day, weeks, and month. Below options are available in Cost analysis blade for filtering information by time span: last 7 days, last 30 days, and custom date range. Choosing the first option (last 7 days) auditors can view the costs by time span.
Cost analysis shows data for the current month by default. Use the date selector to switch to common date ranges quickly. Examples include the last seven days, the last month, the current year, or a custom date range. Pay-as-you-go subscriptions also include date ranges based on your billing period, which isn't bound to the calendar month, like the
current billing period or last invoice. Use the <PREVIOUS andNEXT> links at the top of the menu to jump to the previous or next period, respectively. For example, <PREVIOUS will switch from the Last 7 days to8-14 days ago o1r 5-21 days ago.



Invoice: Incorrect Option
Invoices can only be used for past billing periods not for current billing period, i.e. if your requirement is to know the last week's cost then that also not filled by invoices because Azure generates invoice at the end of the month. Even though Invoices have custom timespan, but when you put in dates for a week, the pane would be empty. Below is from Microsoft document:

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

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

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

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/quick-acm-cost- analysis
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 2)
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can opt in and configure additional recipients to receive your Azure invoice in an email. This feature may not be available for certain subscriptions such as support offers, Enterprise Agreements, or Azure in Open.
? Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated
? Click Opt in and accept the terms.
Scenario: During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date

NEW QUESTION 62
- (Topic 2)
You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.
B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com

NEW QUESTION 64
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	○	○
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.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices- VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.
All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default. Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have

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

NEW QUESTION 67
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

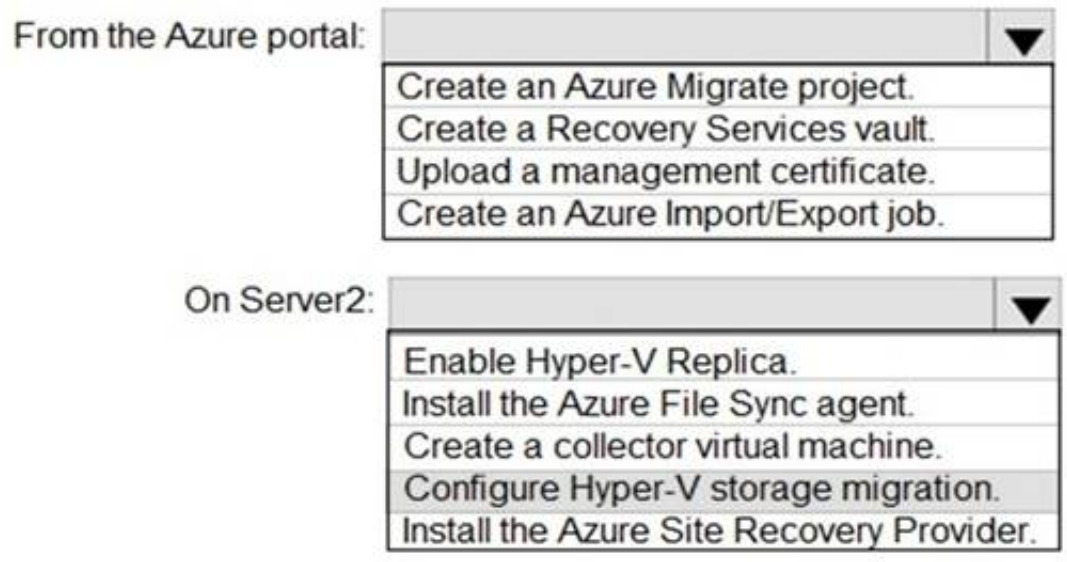
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

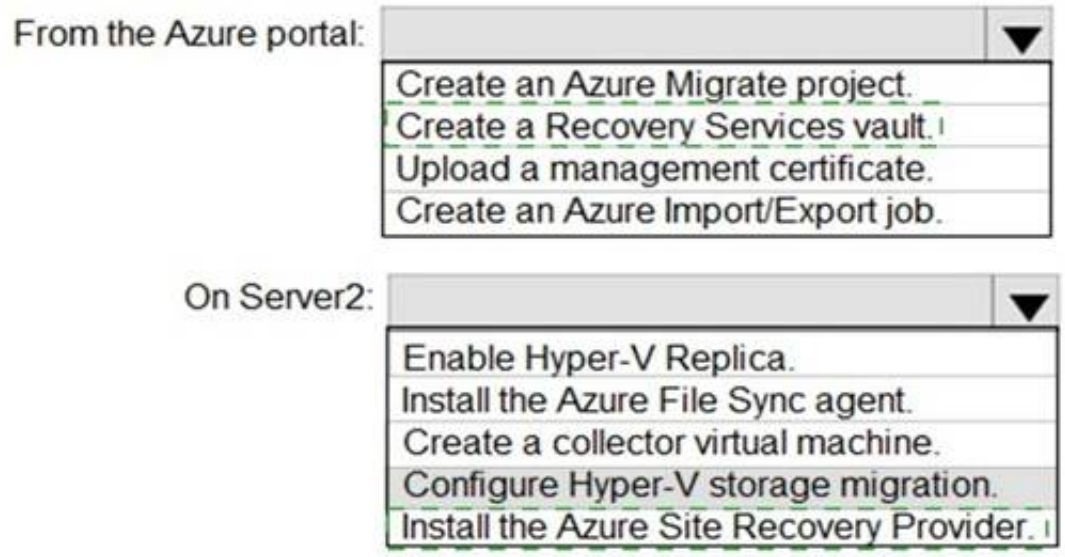
Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.
A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.
Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks. Automatic registration of virtual machines from a virtual network that's linked to a private zone with auto-registration enabled. Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone.
Statement 2: Yes
A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

As this is a registration network so this will work.
Statement 3: No
Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records. Since Subnet4 not connected to Client Resources Network thus not able to register its hostname with humongoinsurance.local

NEW QUESTION 68
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
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.



Answer:



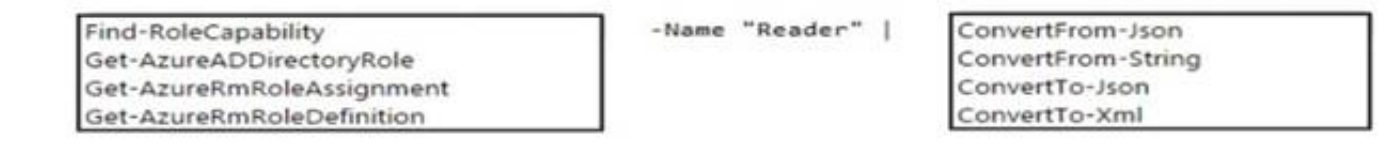
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 70
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You need to implement Role1.
Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

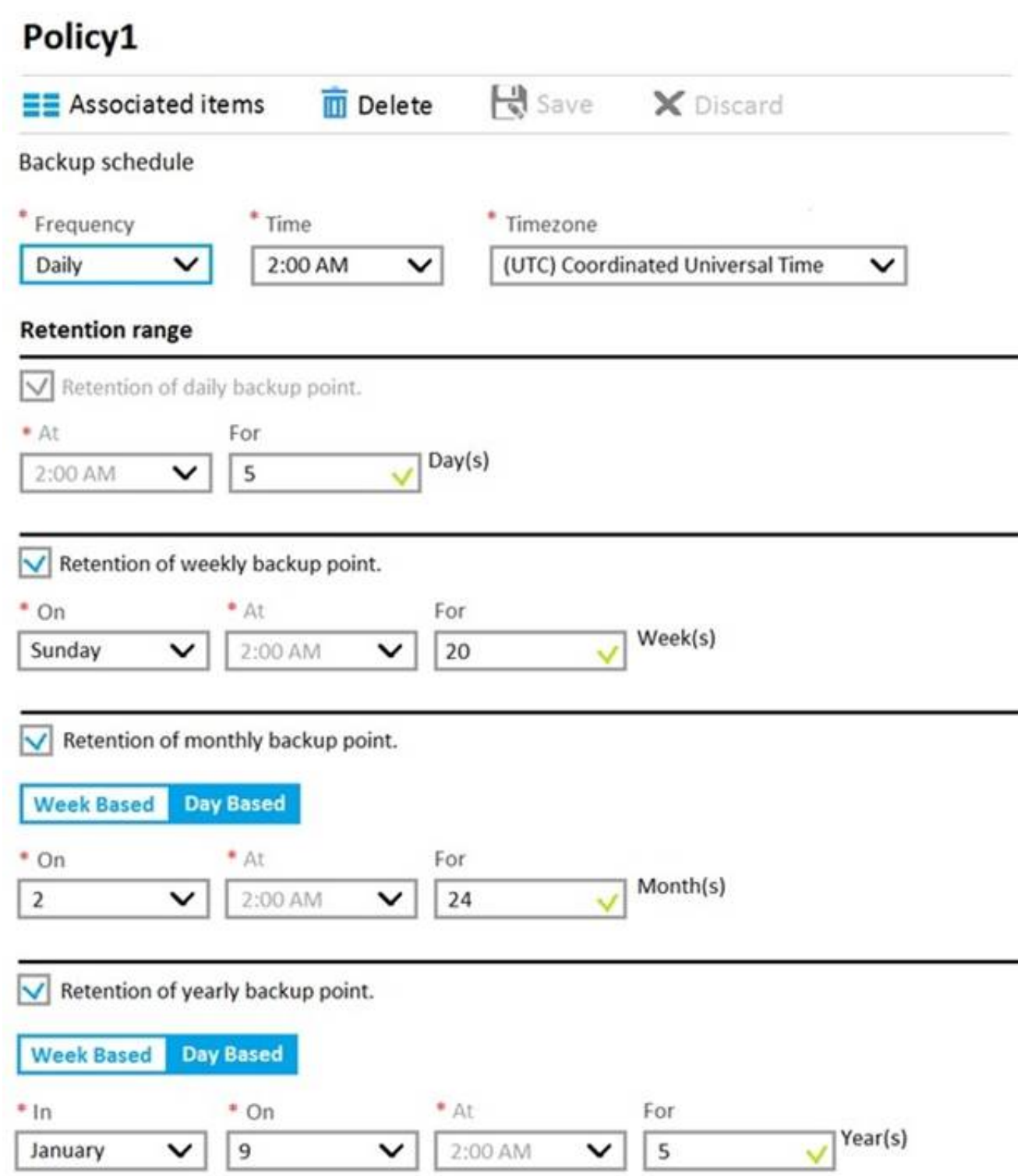
NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 2)
You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
B. Add http://autogon.microsoftazuread-sso.com to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.
C. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
D. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.
E. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com
E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick- start

NEW QUESTION 77
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.
You create a backup Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

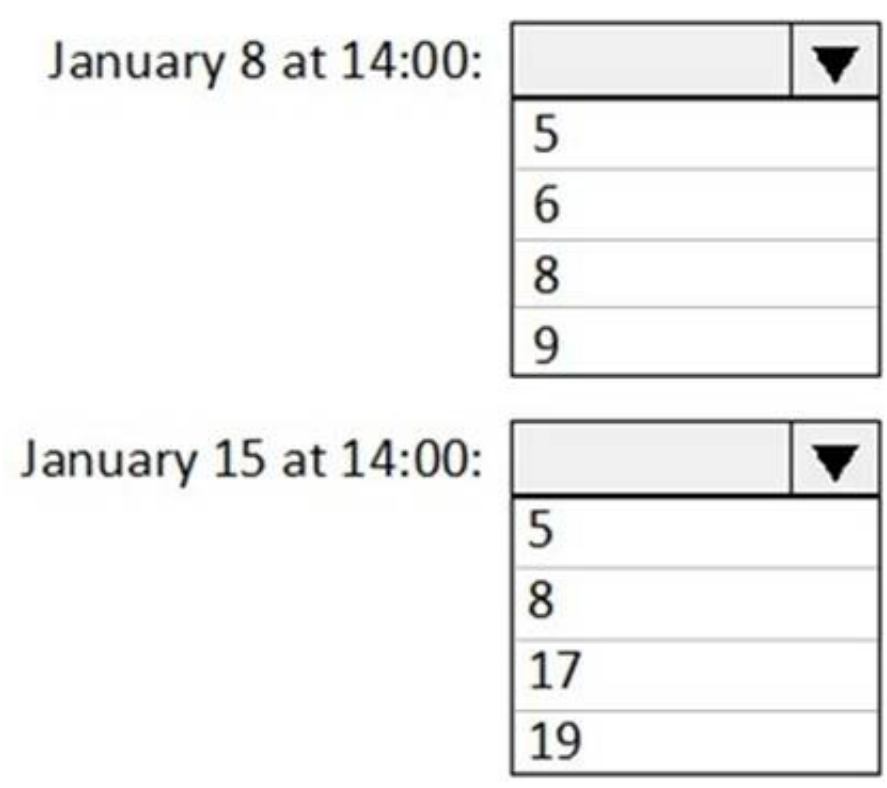


You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

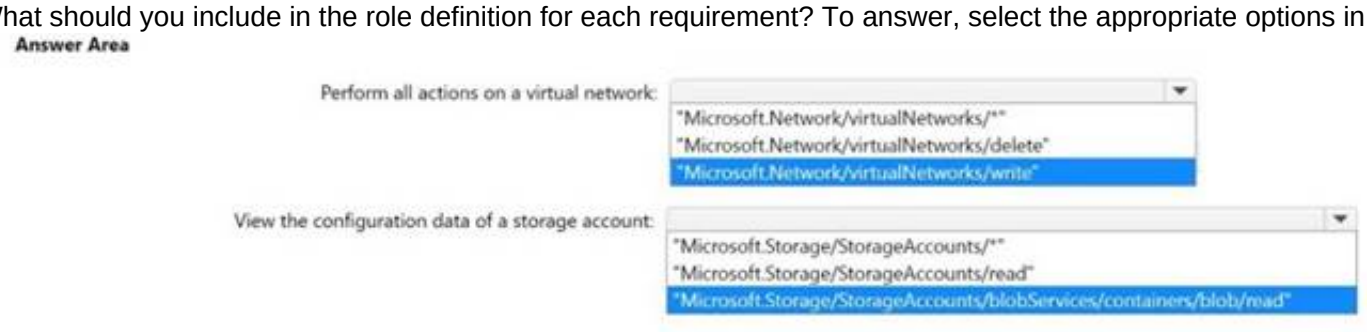
Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

NEW QUESTION 78
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to create a role definition to meet the following requirements:
• Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account.
• Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network.
• The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
What should you include in the role definition for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Perform all actions on a virtual network: “Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*”
View the configuration data of a storage account: “Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read”
To perform all actions on a virtual network, you need to use the wildcard () character in the action string, which grants access to all actions that match the string. The action string for virtual networks is "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/". To view the configuration data of a storage account, you need to use the read action substring in the action string, which enables read actions (GET). The action string for storage accounts is “Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read”. References:
? https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions
? https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.
Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution, NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. the set-AzAKs cmdlet
B. the Azure portal
C. The az aks command
D. the kubect1 command
E. the set Azure cmdlet

Answer: BC

Explanation:
AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways: - The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes. - The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand. Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler

NEW QUESTION 85
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains two users named User1 and User2. The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
RG1	Resource group	*None*
VM1	Virtual machine	Created in RG1

The subscription contains the alert rules shown in the following table.

Name	Scope	Condition
Alert1	RG1	All Administrative operations
Alert2	VM1	All Administrative operations

The users perform the following actions:
• User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1.
• User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1.
Which alert rules are triggered by each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

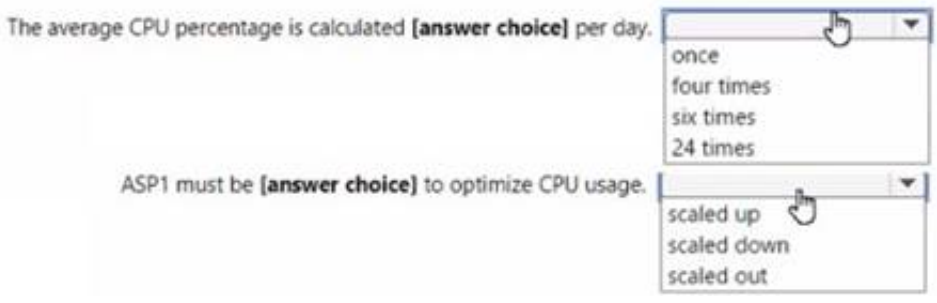
Answer: A

Explanation:
In this case, you have two alert rules: Alert1 and Alert2. Alert1 has a scope of RG1, which means it applies to all the resources in the resource group named RG1. Alert1 has a condition of All Administrative operations, which means it triggers when any administrative operation is performed on the resources in RG1. An administrative operation is any operation that changes the configuration or state of a resource, such as creating, deleting, updating, or restarting.
Alert2 has a scope of VM1, which means it applies only to the virtual machine named VM1. Alert2 also has a condition of All Administrative operations, which means it triggers when any administrative operation is performed on VM1.
Now, let's see which alert rules are triggered by each user.
User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1. This is an administrative operation on VM1, so it triggers Alert2. However, it does not trigger Alert1, because the new disk is not part of RG1. Therefore, the correct answer for User1 is C. Only Alert2 is triggered.
User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1. This is also an administrative operation on both RG1 and VM1, so it triggers both Alert1 and Alert2. Therefore, the correct answer for User2 is D. Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

NEW QUESTION 89
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. CPU usage for ASP1 is 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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The average CPU percentage is calculated 24 times per day. This is because the exhibit shows the CPU percentage for ASP1 in a 24-hour period, with one data point for each hour. Therefore, the average CPU percentage is calculated once per hour, or 24 times per day1.
? ASP1 must be scaled out to optimize CPU usage. This is because the exhibit shows that the CPU percentage for ASP1 is consistently above 80%, which indicates that the app service plan is under high load and needs more instances to handle the traffic. Scaling out means adding more instances to an app service plan, which can improve the performance and availability of the apps hosted on it2. Scaling up means changing the pricing tier of an app service plan, which can increase the resources available for each instance, but not necessarily reduce the CPU usage3.

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown In the following table.

Name	Type	Security
Group1	Security	Enabled
Group2	Mail-enabled security	Enabled
Group3	Microsoft 365	Enabled
Group4	Microsoft 365	Disabled

You purchase Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses. To which groups can you assign a license?

A. Group 1 only
B. Group1 and Group3 only
C. Group3 and Group4 only
D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Answer: B

Explanation:
To assign a license to a group, the group must be a security group, not an Office 365 group or a mail-enabled security group1. According to the image, Group1 and Group3 are security groups, while Group2 and Group4 are Office 365 groups. Therefore, only Group1 and Group3 can be assigned a license.
To assign a license to a group, you need to follow these steps2:
? Sign in to the Azure portal with a license administrator account.
? Go to Azure Active Directory > Licenses and select the product license that you want to assign to groups.
? Select Assign at the top of the page and then select Users and groups.
? Search for and select the group that you want to assign the license to and then select OK.
? Select Assignment options to enable or disable specific services within the product license and then select OK.
? Select Assign at the bottom of the page to complete the assignment.

NEW QUESTION 95
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set.
You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.
How should you configure the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "$schema": https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json,
   "contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
   "parameters": {},
   "resources": [
     {
          "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
          "name": "ha",
          "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
          "location": "eastus",
          "properties": {
               "platformFaullDomainCount":  ▼ ,
                                              max value
                                              0
                                              20
              "platformUpdateDomainCount":  ▼
              }                               max value
            }                                 0
        ]                                     20
     }
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1 = max value Box 2 = 20
Explanation
Use max for platformFaultDomainCount
2 or 3 is max value, depending on which region you are in. Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount
Increasing the update domain (platformUpdateDomainCount) helps with capacity and availability planning when the platform reboots nodes. A higher number for the pool (20 is max) means that fewer of their nodes in any given availability set would be rebooted at once.
References:
https://www.itprotoday.com/microsoft-azure/check-if-azure-region-supports-2-or-3-fault-domains-managed-disks
https://github.com/Azure/acs-engine/issues/1030

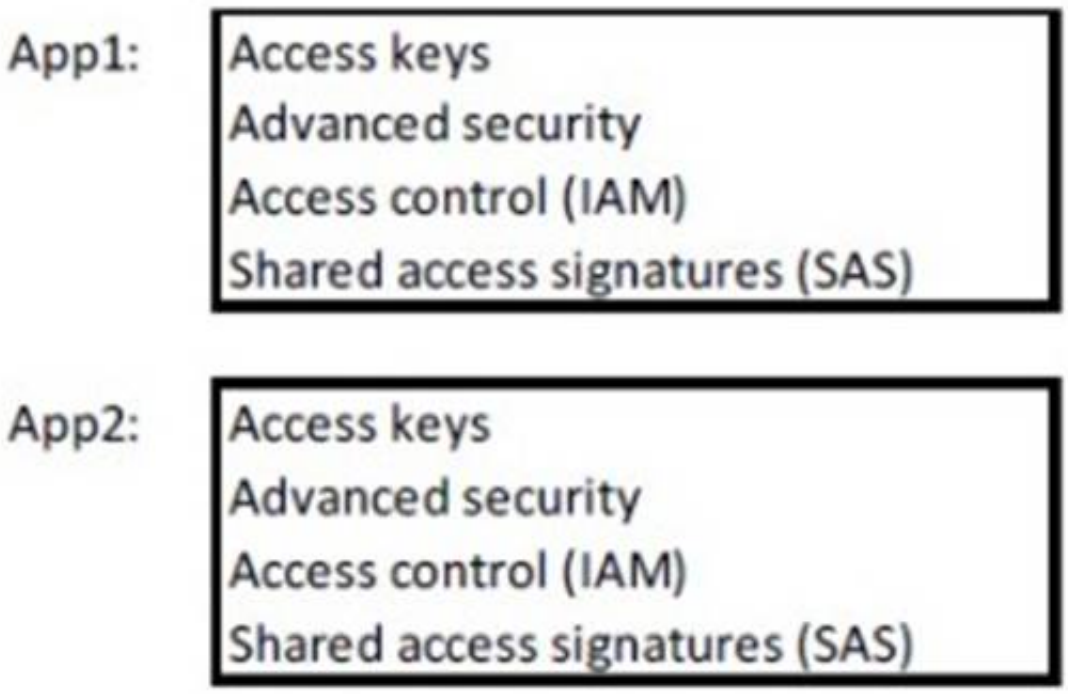
NEW QUESTION 99
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines in the West US Azure region.
You need to use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic.
Which two resources should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a Data Collection Rule (OCR) in Azure Monitor
B. a Log Analytics workspace
C. an Azure Monitor workbook
D. a storage account
E. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace

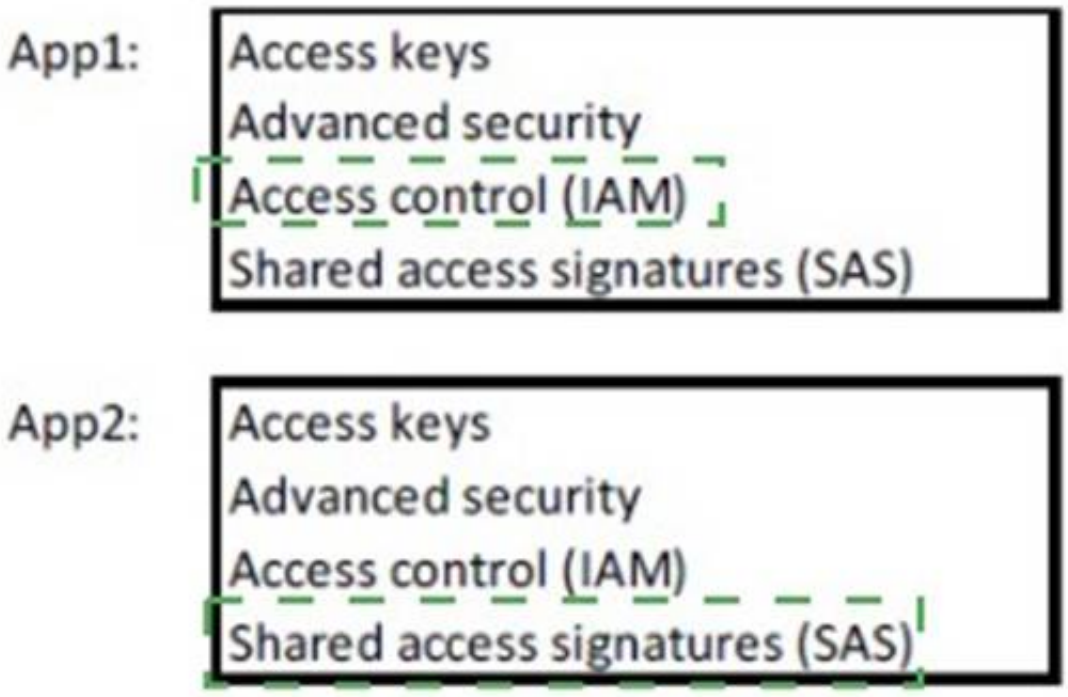
Answer: BD

Explanation:
To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to create a Log Analytics workspace and a storage account. A Log Analytics workspace is a cloud-based repository that collects and stores data from various sources, such as NSG flow logs. A storage account is a container that provides a unique namespace to store and access your data objects in Azure Storage. You need to enable NSG flow logs and configure them to send data to both the Log Analytics workspace and the storage account. Traffic Analytics analyzes the NSG flow logs and provides insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. References:
? Traffic analytics - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn
? Traffic analytics FAQ - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION 103
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You have an Azure App Service app named app1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.
You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.
What should you configure in storage1 for each app?



Answer:



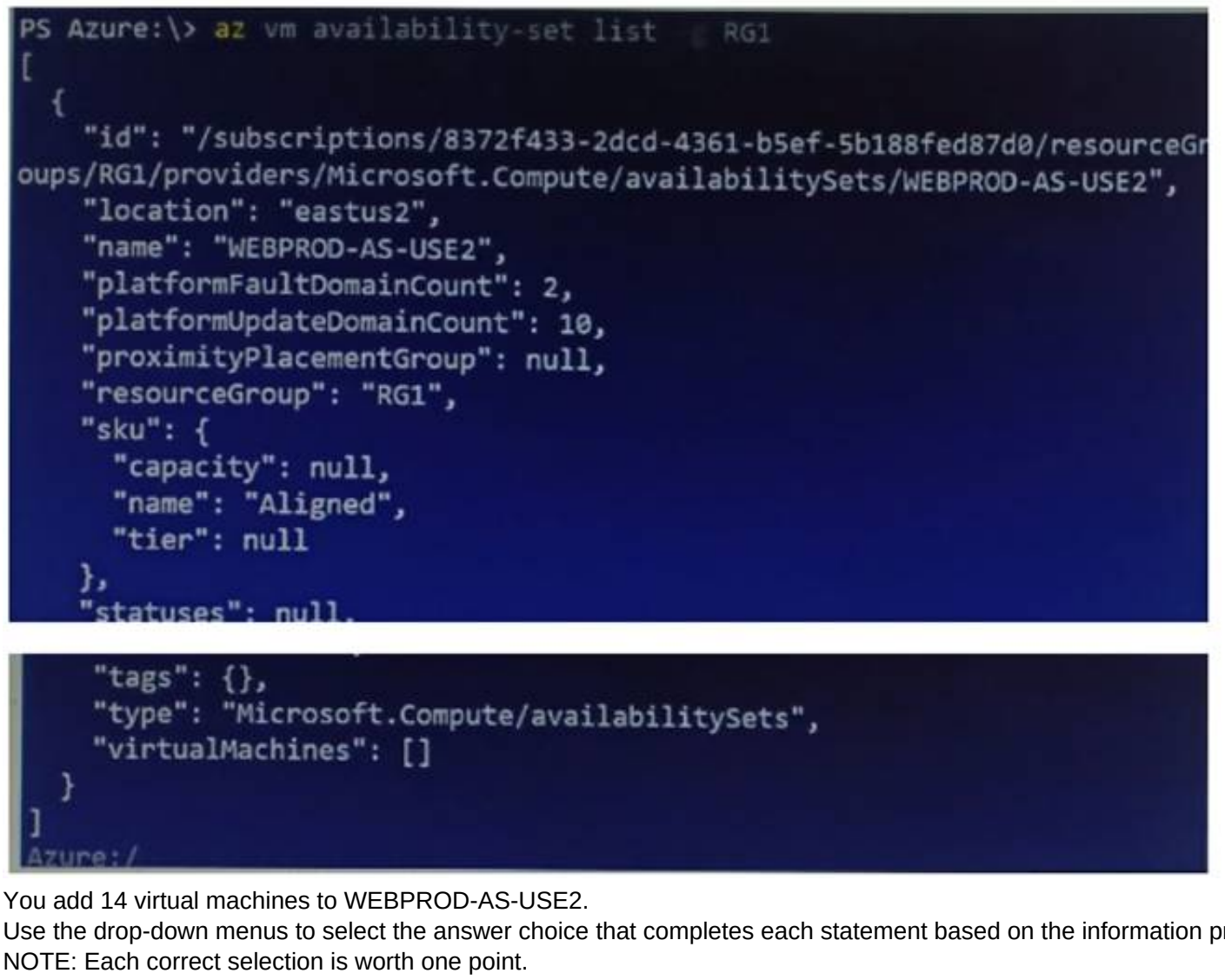
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Access Control (IAM)
Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.
Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)
We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.
A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

NEW QUESTION 104
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



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

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

- 2
- 7
- 10
- 14

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

- 2
- 7
- 10
- 14

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 109
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azur« subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.
You need to configure encryption for VM1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Store and use the encryption key in KV1.
• Maintain encryption if VM1 is downloaded from Azure.
• Encrypt both the operating system disk and the data disks. Which encryption method should you use?

A. encryption at host
B. customer-managed keys
C. Azure Disk Encryption
D. Confidential disk encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure Disk Encryption is a service that helps you encrypt your Windows and Linux IaaS virtual machine disks1. It uses BitLocker for Windows and DM-Crypt for Linux to provide volume encryption for the OS and data disks2. Azure Disk Encryption requires that you use a key encryption key in Azure Key Vault to encrypt the volume encryption key, which is then stored on the disk. You can use either a service-managed key or a customer- managed key in Azure Key Vault3. Azure Disk Encryption also supports encrypting virtual machine disks that are downloaded from Azure4.

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 5)

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

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 112
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	Blob prefix	If base blobs were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	*Not applicable*	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule3	container2/	10 days	Delete the blob
Rule4	container2/	15 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.
You plan to use conditions when assigning role-based access control (RABC) roles to storage1
Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

A. containers only
B. file shares only
C. tables only
D. queues only
E. containers and queues only
F. files shares and tables only

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Currently, conditions can be added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions. " https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role- based-access-control/conditions-overview#where-can-conditions-be-added

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.
VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.
You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview

NEW QUESTION 122
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Data sources:
- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:
- storage1 only
- Workspace1 only
- Workspace1 and storage1 only
- Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

NEW QUESTION 125
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

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

Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.
What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

WebApp1:

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: ASP1 ASP3
Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.
Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.
Box 2: ASP1
ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

NEW QUESTION 128
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:
? Number of methods required to reset: 2
? Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
? Number of questions required to register: 3
? Number of questions required to reset: 3
You select the following security questions:
? What is your favorite food?
? In what city was your first job?
? What was the name of your first pet?
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	○	○
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?	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
No, No, Yes
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept- authentication-security-questions

NEW QUESTION 129
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.
You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.
How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must: be connected to the same virtual network.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must: be connected to the same virtual network.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

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

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

A. IP2 Only
B. IP1 and lP2 only
C. IP1, IP2, and IP5 only
D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only

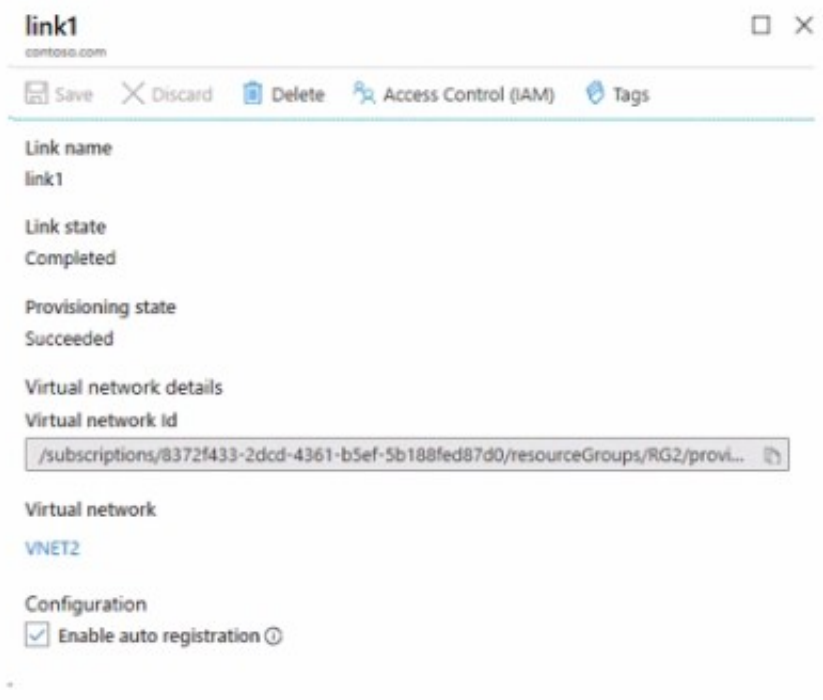
Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at- a-glance
Azure Firewall
- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip- firewall
Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

NEW QUESTION 139
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	*None*
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named conioso.com.
You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.



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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)
Box 1: Yes
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
Box 2: Yes
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
Box 3: No
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy the Azure container instances shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Instance1	Nano Server installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance2	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance3	Linux
Instance4	Linux

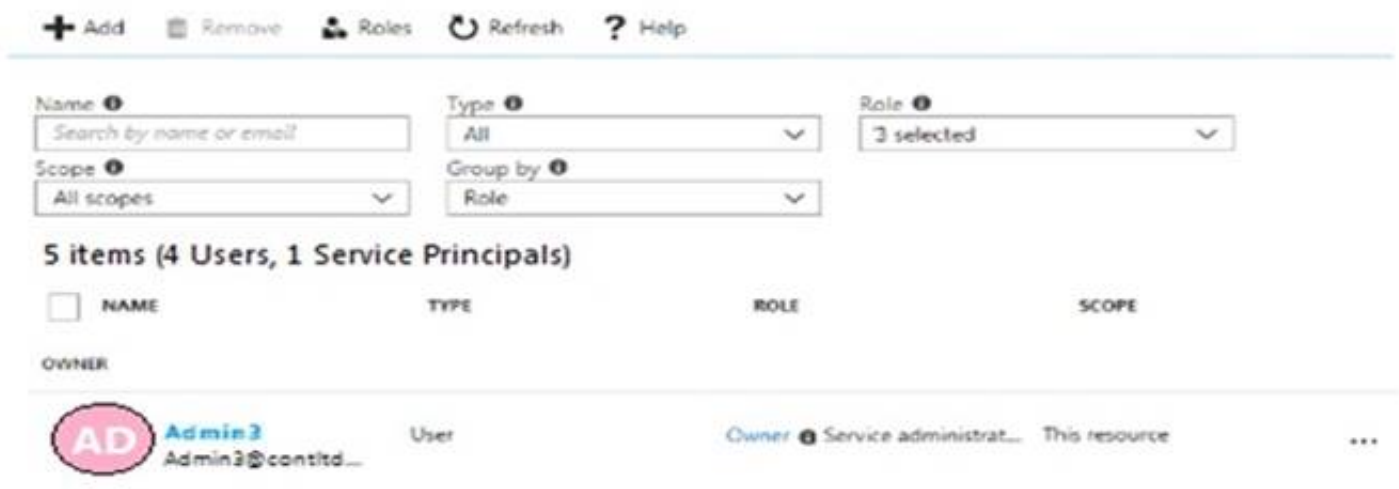
Which instances can you deploy to a container group?

A. Instance1 only
B. Instance2only
C. Instance1 and Instance2 only
D. Instance3 and Instance4 only

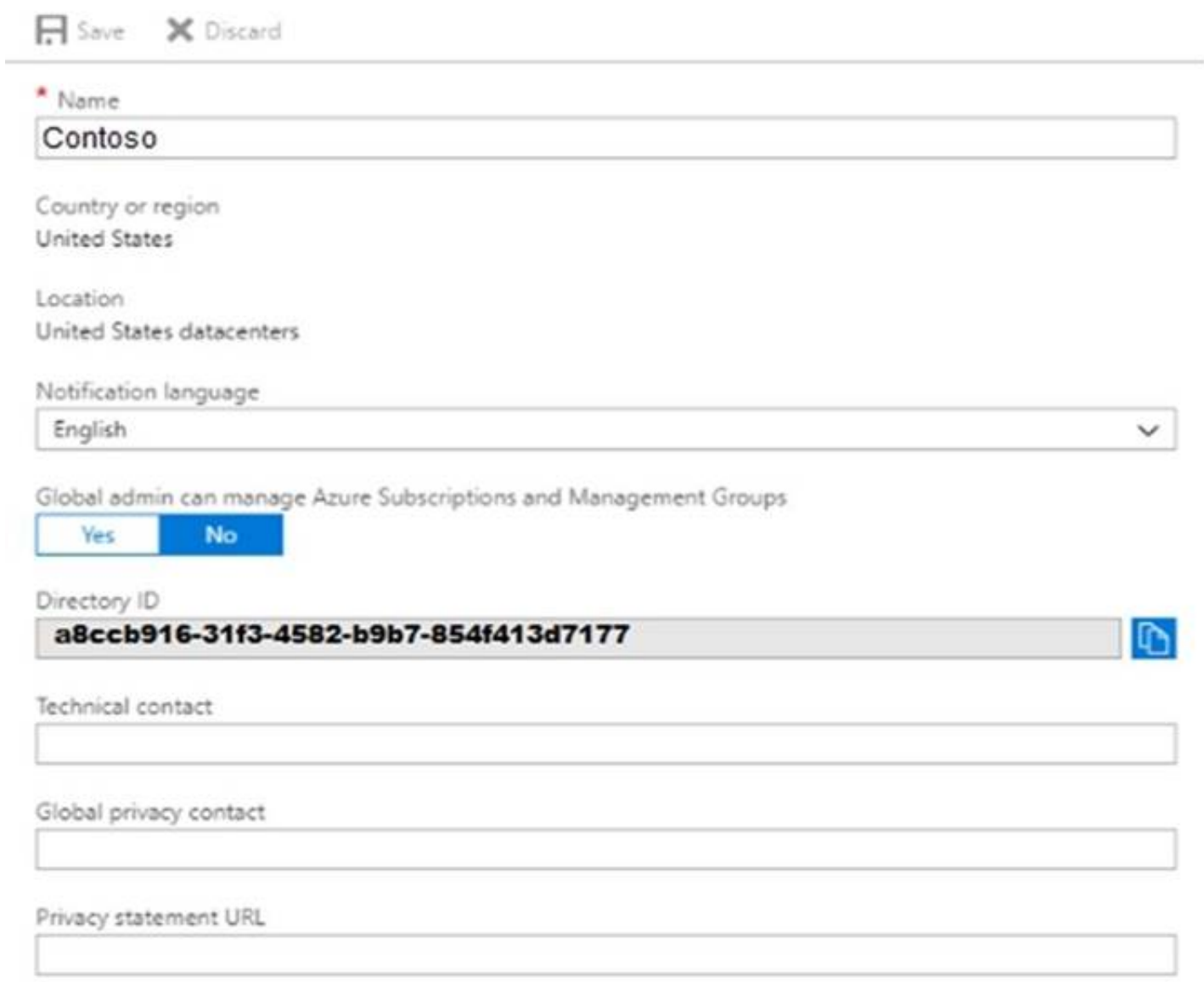
Answer: D

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

NEW QUESTION 145
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

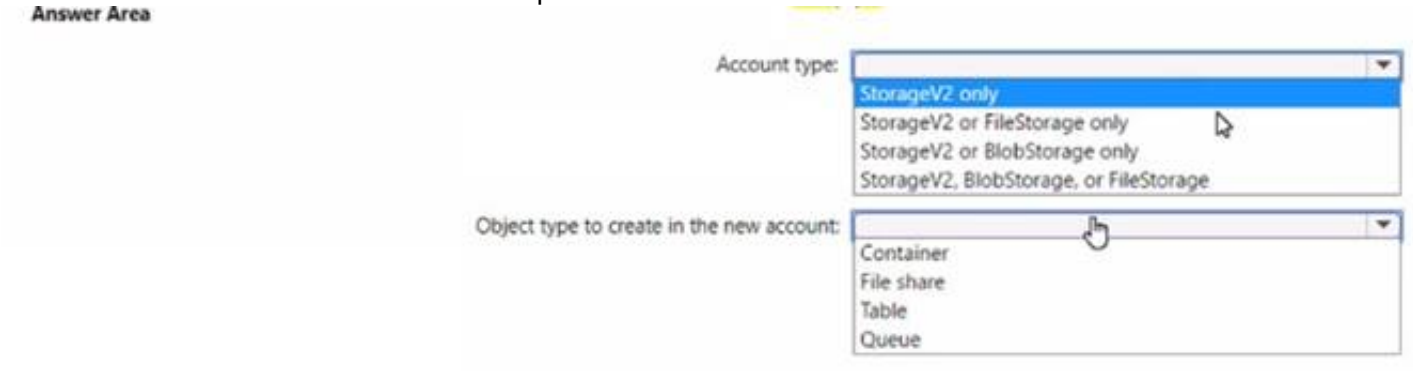
Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	○	○
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	○	○
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 150
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.
You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.
How should you configure the new account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 152
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to the subscriptions shown in the following table.

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

You have the resource groups shown In the following table.

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

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

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

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can resize VM1.	○	○
User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.	○	○
User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? User1 can resize VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, User1 is assigned the Contributor role at the subscription level for Sub1. The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the subscription, including the ability to resize virtual machines1. Therefore, User1 can resize VM1, which is a resource in RG1 under Sub1.
? User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User2 is assigned the Reader role at the resource group level for RG1. The Reader role grants read-only access to view existing resources in the resource group, but not to create, update, or delete any resources2. Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1.
? User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User3 is assigned the Storage Account Contributor role at the resource group level for RG3. The Storage Account Contributor role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data in the resource group, but not to assign roles to other users3. To assign roles to other users, User3 would need a role that has Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write permissions, such as User Access Administrator or Owner4. Therefore, User3 cannot assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Topic 5)
You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.
You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.
What should you configure in Azure AD?

A. Device settings from the Devices blade.
B. General settings from the Groups blade.
C. User settings from the Users blade.
D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 5)
You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.
You need to delete the Recovery Services vault. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.
Remove vault dependencies and delete vault
In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

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

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1. On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK) You need to prepare Vault! for Azure Disk Encryption.
Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a new key.
B. Select Azure Virtual machines for deployment
C. Configure a key rotation policy.
D. Create a new secret.
E. Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption, you need to perform the following actions on Vault1:
? Create a new key. A key encryption key (KEK) is an encryption key that is used to
encrypt the encryption secrets before they are stored in the key vault. You can create a new KEK by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal1. You can also import an existing KEK from another source, such as a hardware security module (HSM)2. The KEK must be a 2048-bit RSA key or a 256-bit AES key3.
? Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. This is an advanced access
policy setting that enables Azure Disk Encryption to access the keys and secrets in the key vault. You can select this setting by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal4. You must also enable access to Microsoft Trusted Services if you have enabled the firewall on the key vault.

NEW QUESTION 164
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have two Azure App Service apps named App1 and App2. Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot. The Backup Configuration settings for the production slots are shown in the following table.

App	Backup Every	Start backup schedule from	Retention (Days)	Keep at least one backup
App1	1 Days	January 6, 2021	0	Yes
App2	1 Days	January 6, 2021	30	Yes

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

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	○	○
On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.	○	○
On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. Yes, this is correct. According to the table, App1 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 0 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 0 days, or as soon as the next backup is created. Therefore, on January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage, which is the one created on that day1.
? On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from
January 15, 2021. No, this is not correct. According to the table, App2 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 30 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 30 days, or when the storage limit is reached. However, the table also shows that App2 has a setting of “Keep at

least one backup" set to Yes. This means that the oldest backup will be retained even if it exceeds the retention period or the storage limit2. Therefore, on February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 6, 2021, but not from January 15, 2021.
? On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. Yes, this is correct. According to the web search results, you can restore a backup by overwriting an existing app or by restoring to a new app or slot3. You can also restore a backup from a different slot or app as long as they are in the same subscription and region4. Therefore, on January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Topic 5)
You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription. After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.
You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.
What should you create?

A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

Answer: A

Explanation:
A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are centrally managed, configured, and updated1. A virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of virtual machine instances in response to demand or a defined schedule2. A virtual machine scale set also provides high availability and fault tolerance by distributing the virtual machine instances across multiple fault domains and update domains3.
A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch. A fault domain can fail due to hardware or software failures, power outages, or network interruptions4. A virtual machine scale set can have up to five fault domains in a region.
An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. An update domain can be affected by planned events, such as OS updates, application updates, or configuration changes4. A virtual machine scale set can have up to 20 update domains in a region.
By creating a virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machine instances, you can ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance. This is because the default configuration of a virtual machine scale set is to have five fault domains and five update domains. This means that at any given time, only one fault domain or one update domain can be unavailable due to maintenance or failure. Therefore, at least eight out of 10 virtual machine instances will be available to run App1. An availability set is another option for providing high availability and fault tolerance for your virtual machines. An availability set is a logical grouping of two or more virtual machines that are deployed across multiple fault domains and update domains. However, an availability set does not provide automatic scaling of resources or load balancing of traffic. You need to manually create and manage the number of virtual machine instances in an availability set.
Therefore, a virtual machine scale set is a better option than an availability set for your scenario. To create a virtual machine scale set, you can follow these steps:
? Sign in to the Azure portal.
? Select Create a resource > Compute > Virtual machine scale set.
? On the Basics tab, enter a name for your scale set, select your subscription and resource group, select Windows Server 2019 as the image type, and enter a username and password for the administrator account.
? On the Instance details tab, select the region where you want to deploy your scale set, select the size of the virtual machine instances, and enter 10 as the initial instance count.
? On the Scaling tab, configure the scaling policy for your scale set based on metrics or schedule.
? On the Load balancing tab, configure the load balancer for your scale set to
distribute traffic across the instances.
? On the Management tab, configure the diagnostics settings, automatic OS upgrades, extensions, and backup options for your scale set.
? On the Advanced tab, configure the availability zone, proximity placement group, accelerated networking, host group, and custom script extension options for your scale set.
? On the Tags tab, optionally add tags to your scale set resources.
? On the Review + create tab, review your settings and select Create.

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.
Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.
You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 174
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.
Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.
The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.
NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule;
• Priority: 100
• Name: Rule1
• Port: 3389
• Protocol: TCP
• Source: Any
• Destination: Any
• Action: Allow
NSG1 is associated to Subnet! NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port
Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Topic 5)
You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.
You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.
Which two groups should you create? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Note: With the increase in usage of Office 365 Groups, administrators and users need a way to clean up unused groups. Expiration policies can help remove inactive groups from the system and make things cleaner.
When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted.
You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1. You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

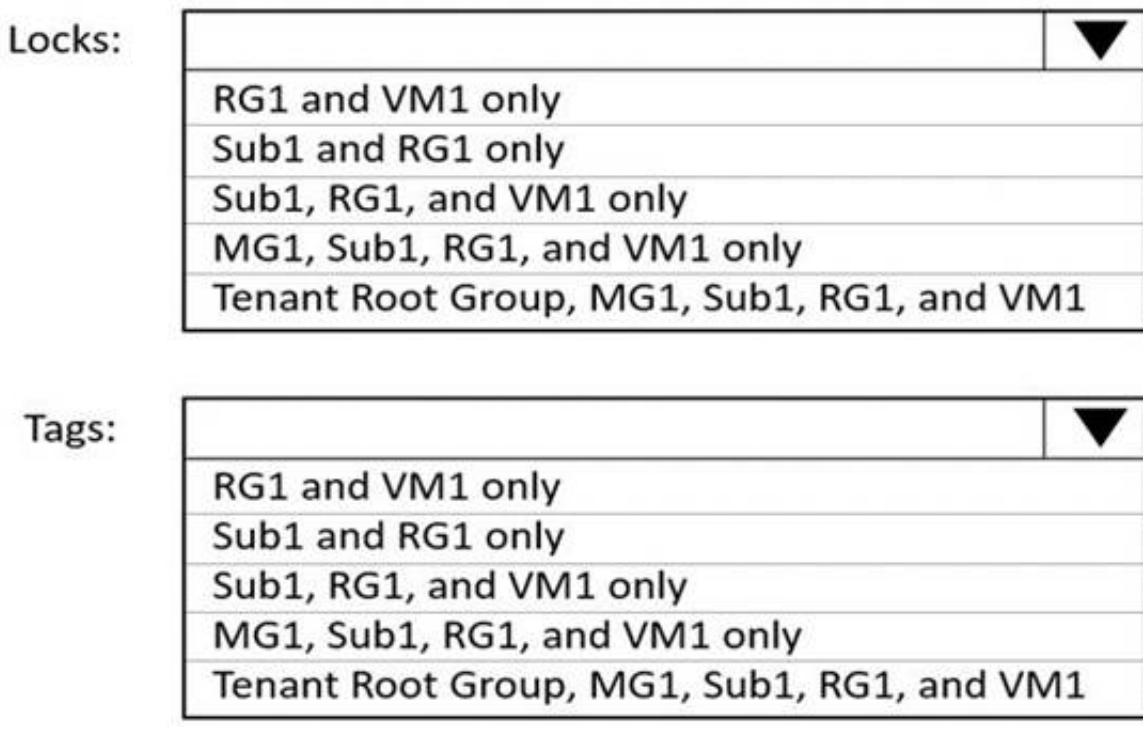
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 186
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.

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

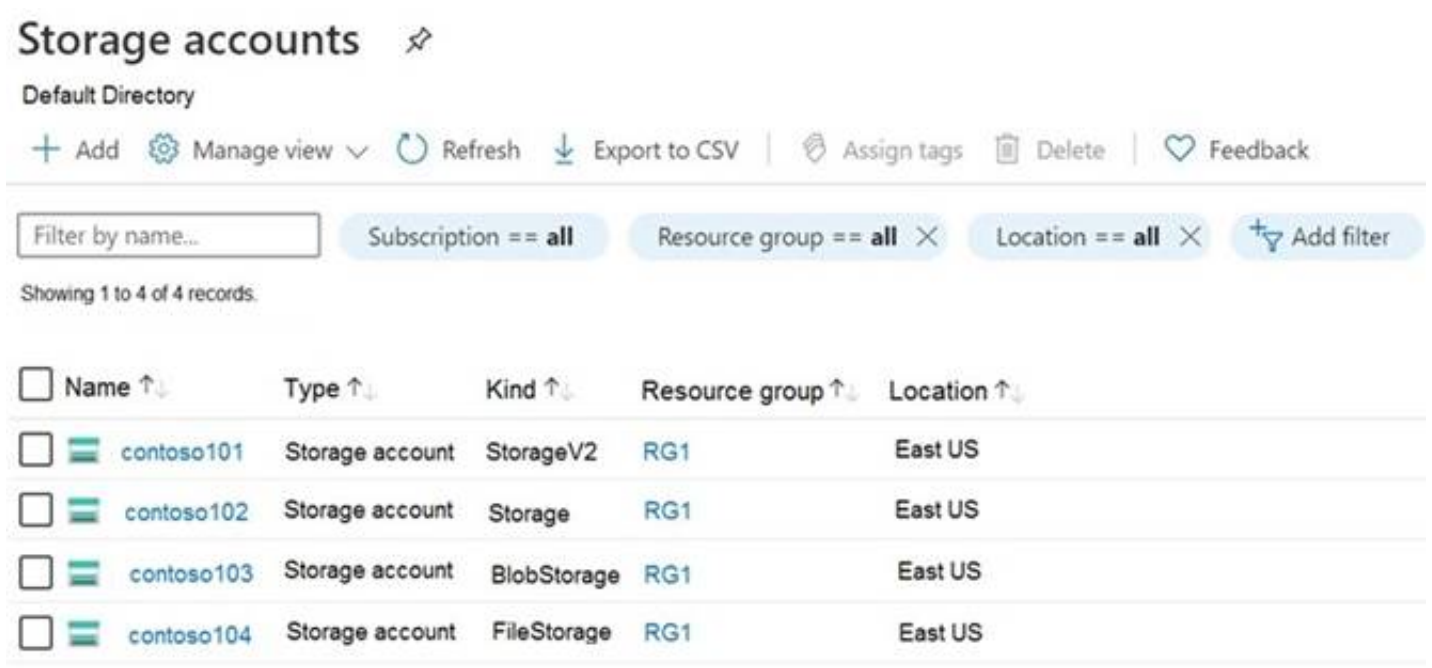


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

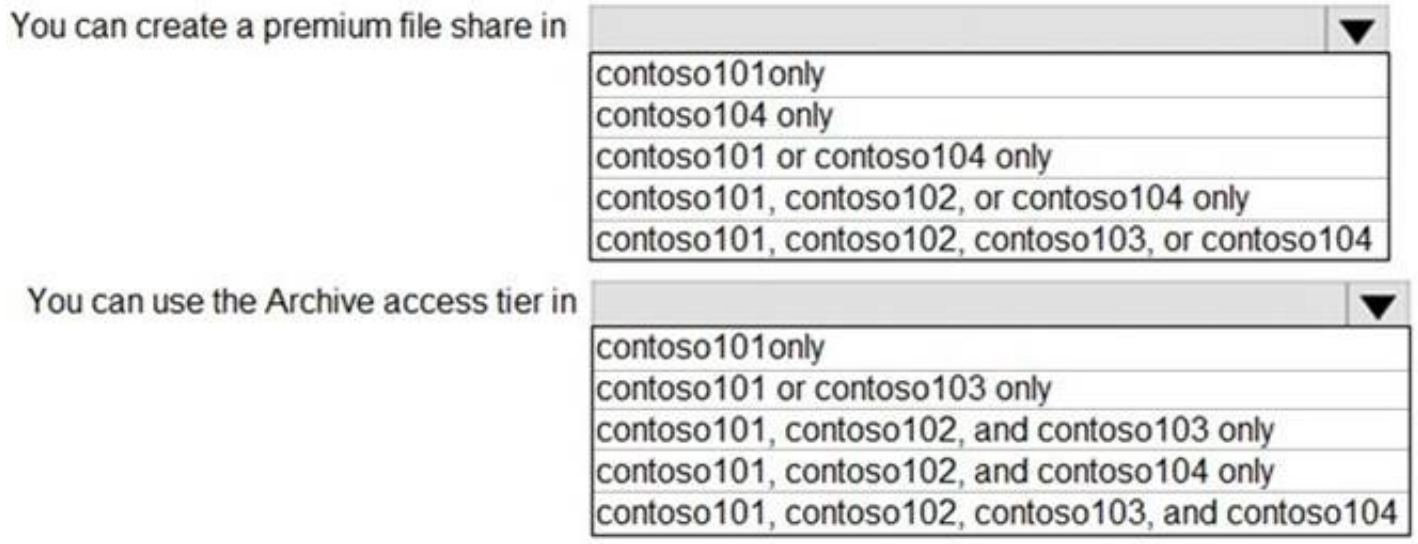
Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 188
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts 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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: contoso104 only
Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.
Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contos103 only

NEW QUESTION 192
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.
How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION 196
- (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.
Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Owner role is a very high-level role that grants full access to manage all resources in the scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. This role does not follow the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.
To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:
? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/connections/read
? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
? Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/*
Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor1. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics2.

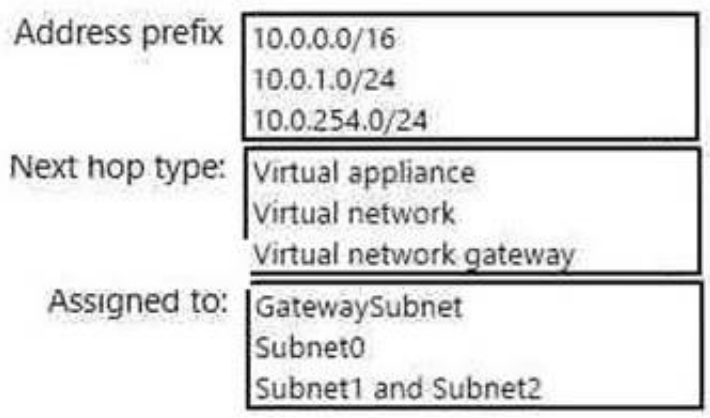
Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

NEW QUESTION 197
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

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

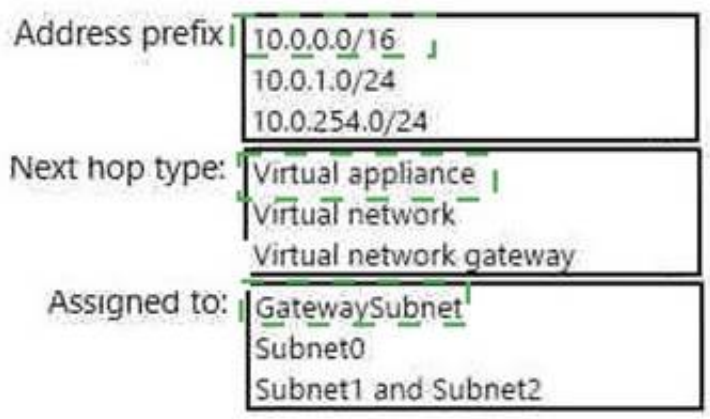
Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router. You create a routing table named RT1.
You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.
How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box1 : 10.0.0.0/16
Address prefix in networking refer to the destination IP address range. In this scenario, destination is Vnet1 , hence Address prefix will be the address space of Vnet1.
Box 2 : Virtual appliance
Next hop gets the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM and NIC. Knowing the next hop helps you determine if traffic is being directed to the intended destination, or whether the traffic is being sent nowhere
Next Hop --> VM1 --> Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)
Box 3 : GatewaySubnet
In the scenario it is asked for all the inbound traffic to Vnet1. Inbound traffic is flowing through SubnetGW. You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1.So its traffic from Gateway subnet only.

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
javascript:void(0)

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
• Name: LB1
• Type internal

• SKU: Standard
• Virtual network VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.
The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.
Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs. Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:
Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios) Blob Storage accounts
General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),
Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types: Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage Export supports Azure Blob storage.
Azure Files not supported.
Only storage4 can be exported.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export- requirements

NEW QUESTION 209
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named container!
You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	*Not applicable*

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx.
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

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
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File2.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File3.docx without a delay.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
File3.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2. According to the lifecycle management rule 2, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 5 days will be deleted. Therefore, on October 7, File3.docx will be deleted from the storage account. Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read File3.docx because it no longer exists.

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. A user named User1 has the following roles for Subscription1:
• Reader
• Security Admin
• Security Reader
You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.
You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.
You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.
What are two possible Azure services that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
A. a public load balancer
B. Traffic Manager
C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
D. an internal load balancer
E. an Azure Application Gateway

Answer: DE

Explanation:
Line of Business WebAPP works on VMs need internal load balancer. So D is needed. Then deploy WebAPP on VMs, check the link.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/quick-create-portal So B is needed as well. The orignal answer is not accomplished.

NEW QUESTION 215
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1.
An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in.
Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: “Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com – Generic authorization exception.” You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.
What should you do?

A. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.
B. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
C. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
D. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations

NEW QUESTION 220
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: From Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Topic 5)
You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.
VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.
Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.
You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2. Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#monitoring
The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.
Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you can decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

NEW QUESTION 229
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.
You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier.	○	○
Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier.	○	○
Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 232
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.
You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account! from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.
You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.
You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:
• Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
• Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
• Prevent all other access to account1.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 237
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to deploy the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
  "$schema":"https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion":"1.0.0.0",
  "parameters":{},
  "variables":{
    "vnetId":"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', 'VNET1')]",
    "lbId":"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', 'LB1')]",
    "sku":"Standard",
    "netname":"APP1"
  },
  "resources":[
    {
      "apiVersion":"2017-08-01",
      "type":"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
      "name":"LB1",
      "location":"EastUS",
      "sku":{
        "name":"[variables('sku')]"
      },
      "properties":{
        "frontendIPConfigurations":[
          {
            "name":"[variables('netname')]",
  }
],
"loadBalancingRules":[
    properties :{
  "frontendIPConfiguration":{
    "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'),'/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
  },
  "backendAddressPool":{
    "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'), '/backendAddressPools/',variables('netname'),'-Servers')]"
  },
  "probe":{
    "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'), '/probes/probe')]"
          },
          "backendPort":8080,
          "protocol":"Tcp",
          "frontendPort":80,
          "enableFloatingIP":false,
          "idleTimeoutInMinutes":4,
          "loadDistribution":"SourceIPProtocol"
        }
      }
    ],
    "probes":[
      {
        "name":"probe",
        "properties":{
          "protocol":"Tcp",
          "port":8080,
          "intervalInSeconds":15,
          "numberOfProbes":2
        }
      }
```

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

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	○	○
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	○	○
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	○	○
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	○	○
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	○	○

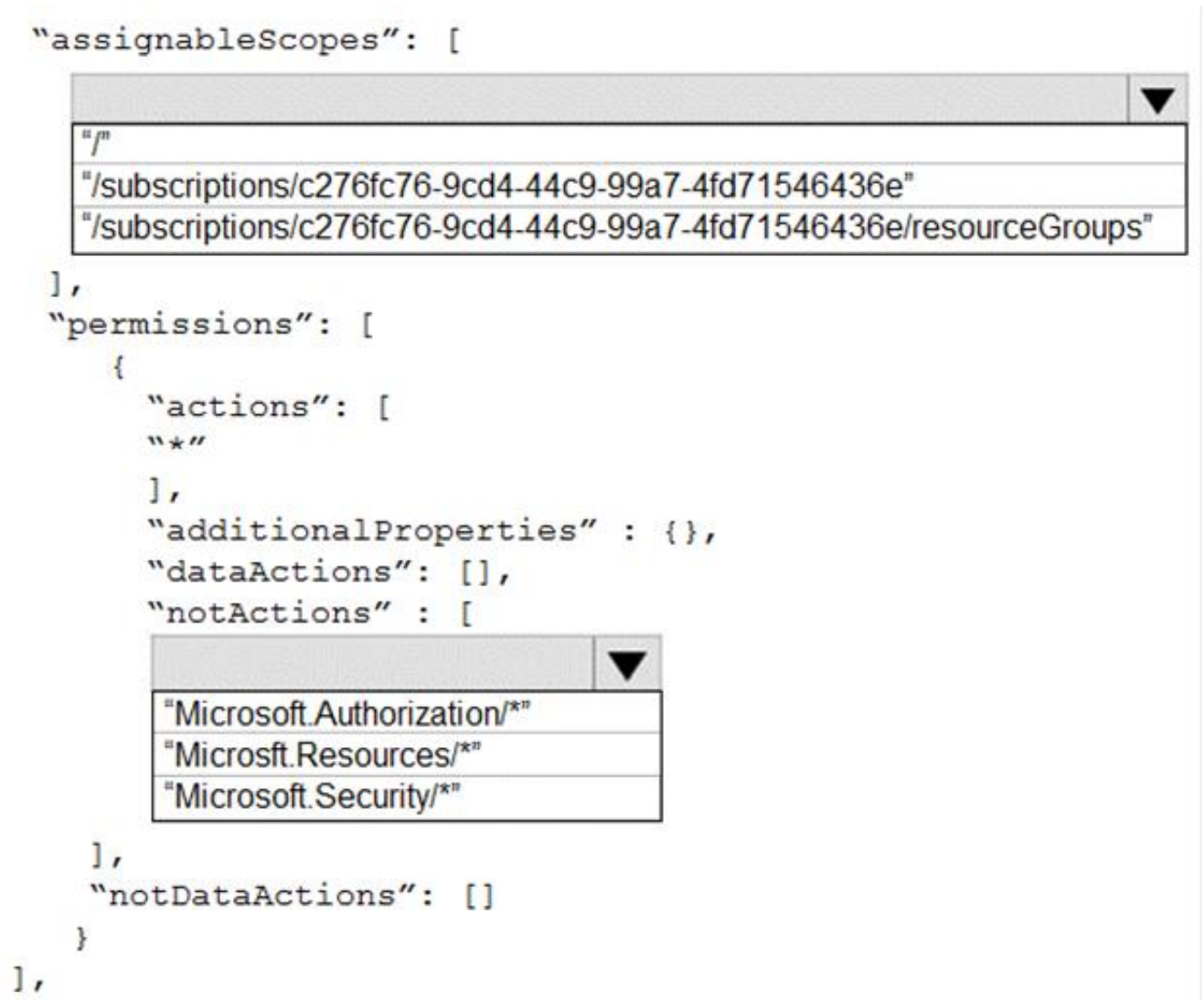
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? LB1 will be connected to a subnet named LB1 in VNET1. Yes, this is correct. The template specifies that the load balancer resource named LB1 has a property called frontendIPConfigurations, which defines the subnet where the load balancer is located. The value of this property is a reference to the resource ID of the subnet named LB1 in VNET1. You can see this reference in line 38 of the template1.
? LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1. No, this is
not correct. The template does not specify a resource group for the load balancer resource, which means it can be deployed to any resource group in the same

subscription as VNET1. However, if you want to deploy the load balancer to a specific resource group, you can add a property called resourceGroup to the reference of the subnet in line 382.
? The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is
deployed. No, this is not correct. The template defines the sku variable as a constant value of “Standard” in line 9. This means that the value cannot be changed or overridden by a parameter when the template is deployed. If you want to make the sku value configurable, you need to change the variable definition to a parameter definition, and use the parameter reference instead of the variable reference in line 363.

NEW QUESTION 238
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.
You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:
? Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
? Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
? Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resource within the resource groups
What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



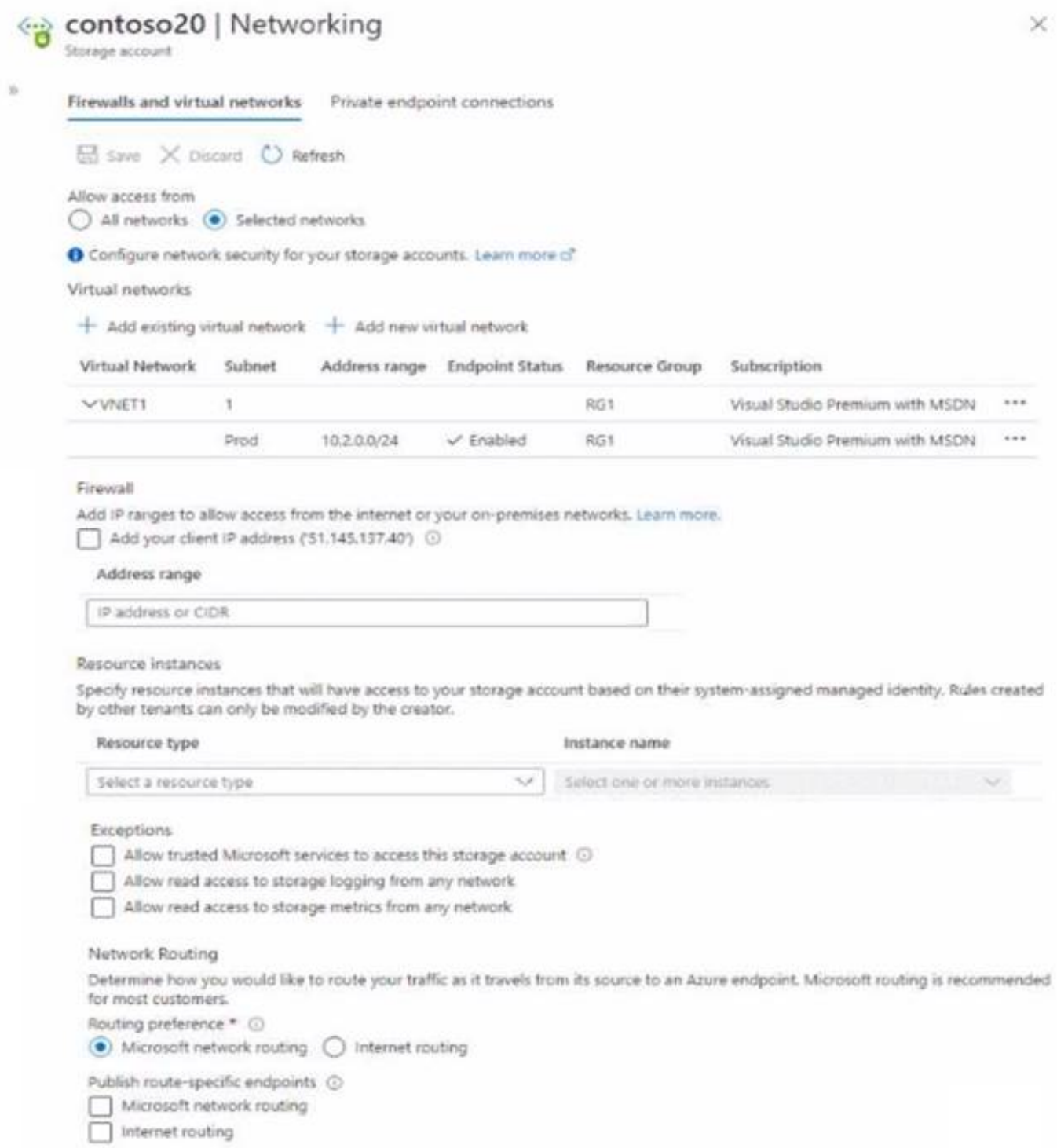
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

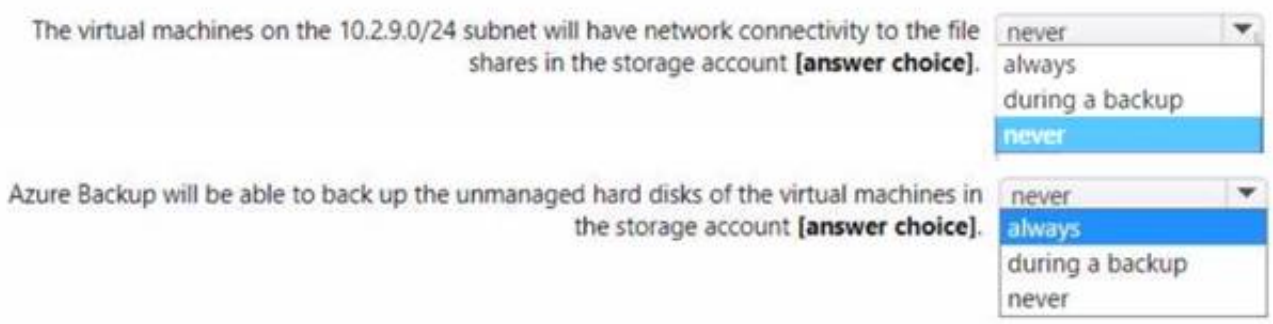
Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC
Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*" Microsoft.Authorization/* is used to Manage authorization
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#micr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

NEW QUESTION 242
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1. You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.



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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

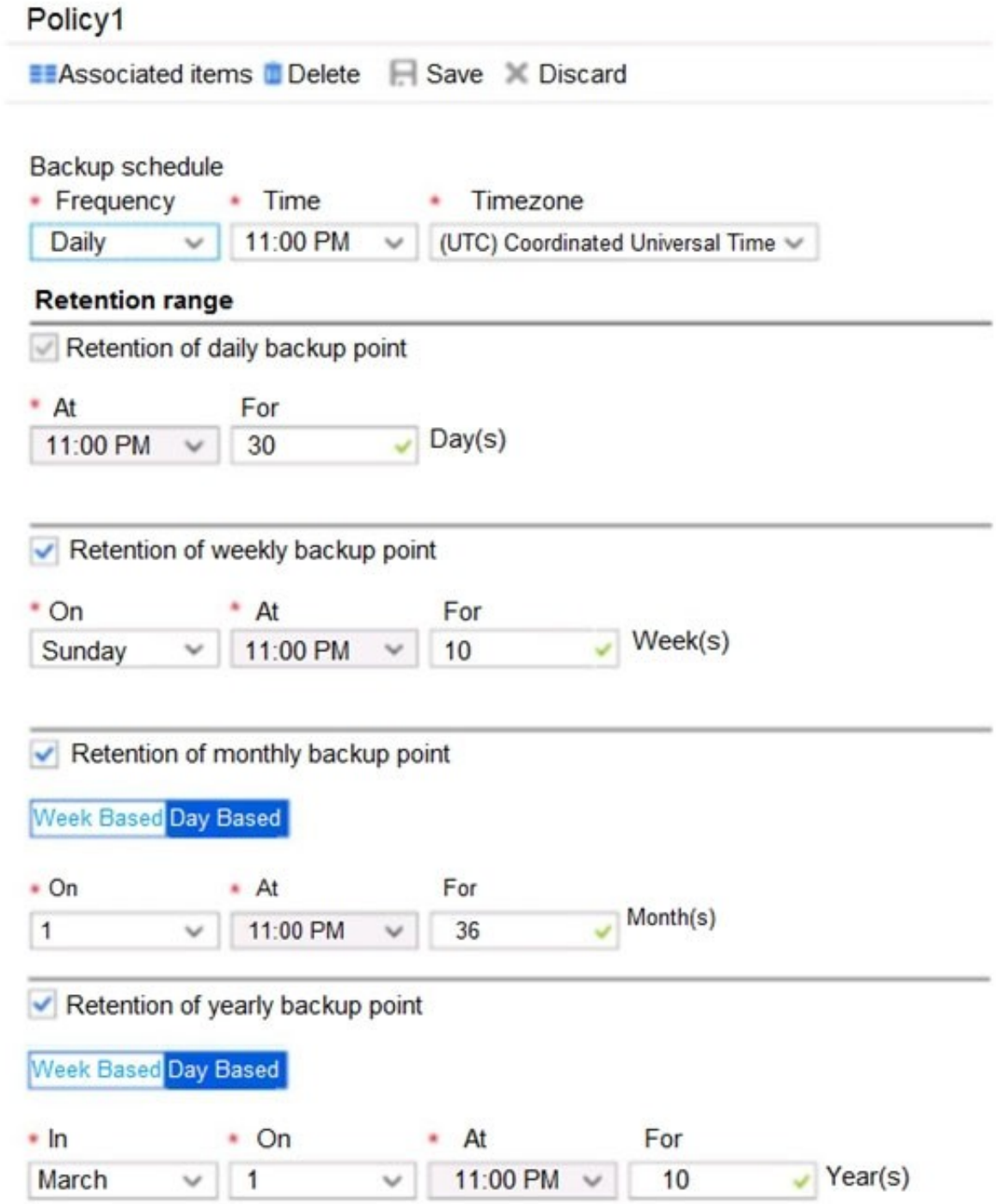
NEW QUESTION 247
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result,
these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.
Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.
Does this meet the goal?

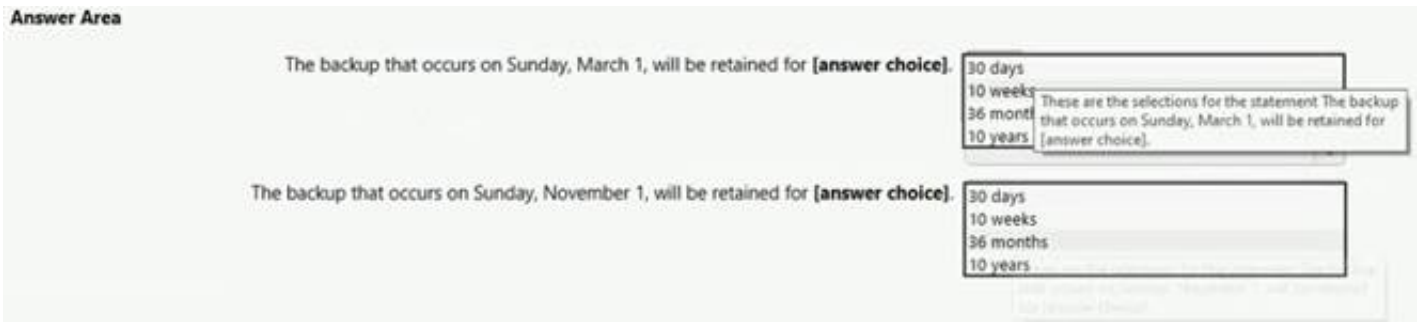
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

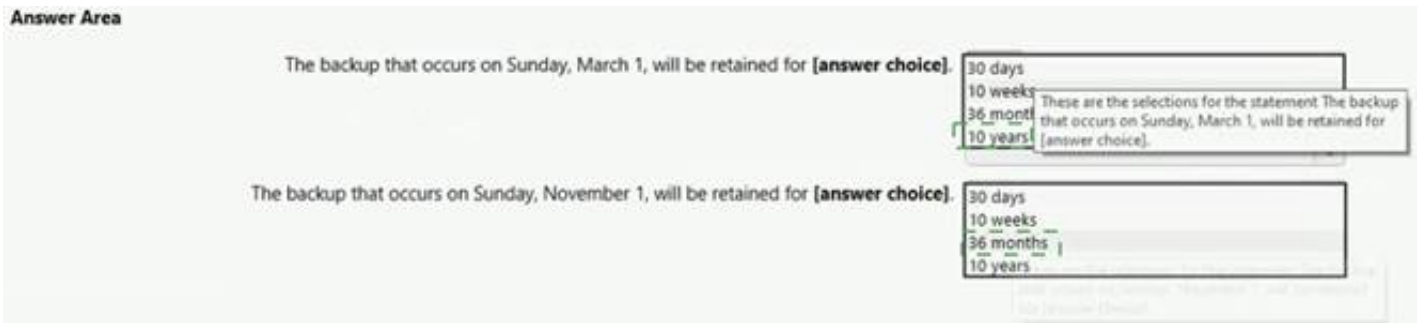
Explanation:
Moving the virtual machine to a different resource group does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the logical grouping of the resources. To move the virtual machine to a different host, you need to redeploy it or use Azure Site Recovery. Then, References: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

NEW QUESTION 248
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit.





Answer:



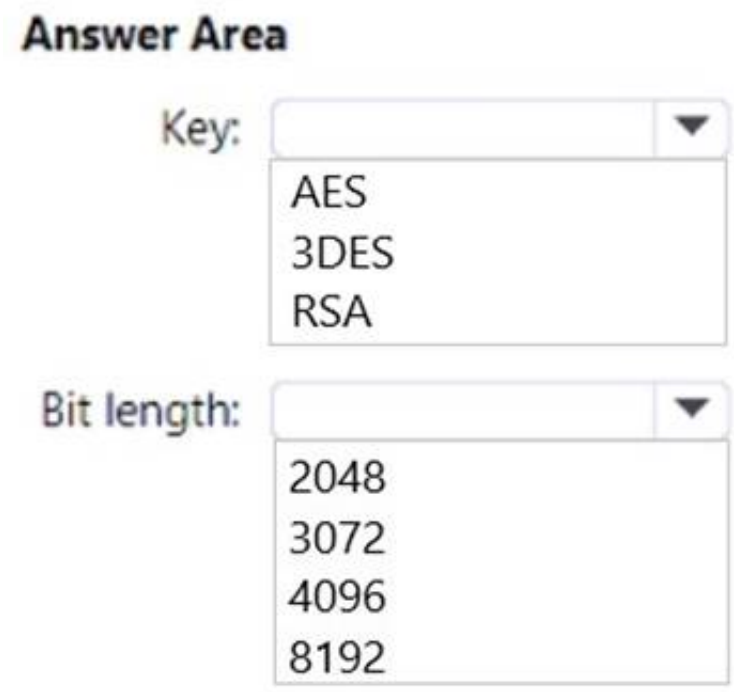
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: 10 years
The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.
Box 2: 36 months
The monthly backup point occurs on the 1
of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

Note: Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies.

NEW QUESTION 250
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription
You plan to deploy a new storage account
You need to configure encryption for the account The solution must meet the following requirements
• Use a customer-managed key stored in an key vault
• Use the maximum supported bit length.
Which type of key and which bit length should you use?



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
RSA 4096
Key: RSA
length: 4096 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#key-vault-requirements

NEW QUESTION 252
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.
The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.
Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.
You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accesses by the Internet users.
What should you do?

A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway.
B. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines.
C. Modify the address space of Subnet1.
D. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices

NEW QUESTION 253
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1. You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.
You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.
What should you identify?

A. blob, file, table, and queue
B. blob and file only
C. file and table only
D. file only
E. blob, table, and queue only

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements

NEW QUESTION 257
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some
question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
•Name: LB1
•Type: Internal
•SKU: Standard
•Virtual network: VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU
public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 261
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that hat Traffic Analytics configured.
You deploy a new virtual machine named VM1 that has the following settings:
• Region- East US
• Virtual network: VNet1
• NIC network security group: NSG1
You need to monitor VM1 traffic by using Traffic Analytics. Which settings should you configure?

A. Diagnostic settings for VM1
B. Insights for VM1
C. NSG flow logs for NSG1
D. Diagnostic settings for NSG1

Answer: C

Explanation:
Traffic Analytics analyzes the network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud1. NSG flow logs are a feature of Network Watcher that allows you to view information about ingress and egress IP traffic through an NSG2. To use Traffic Analytics, you need to enable NSG flow logs for the network security groups you want to monitor1.
Diagnostic settings for VM1 or NSG1 are not required for Traffic Analytics. Diagnostic settings are used to stream log data from an Azure resource to different destinations such as Log Analytics workspace, Event Hubs, or Storage account3. Insights for VM1 are also not required for Traffic Analytics. Insights are a feature of Azure Monitor that provide analysis of the performance and health of an Azure resource4.

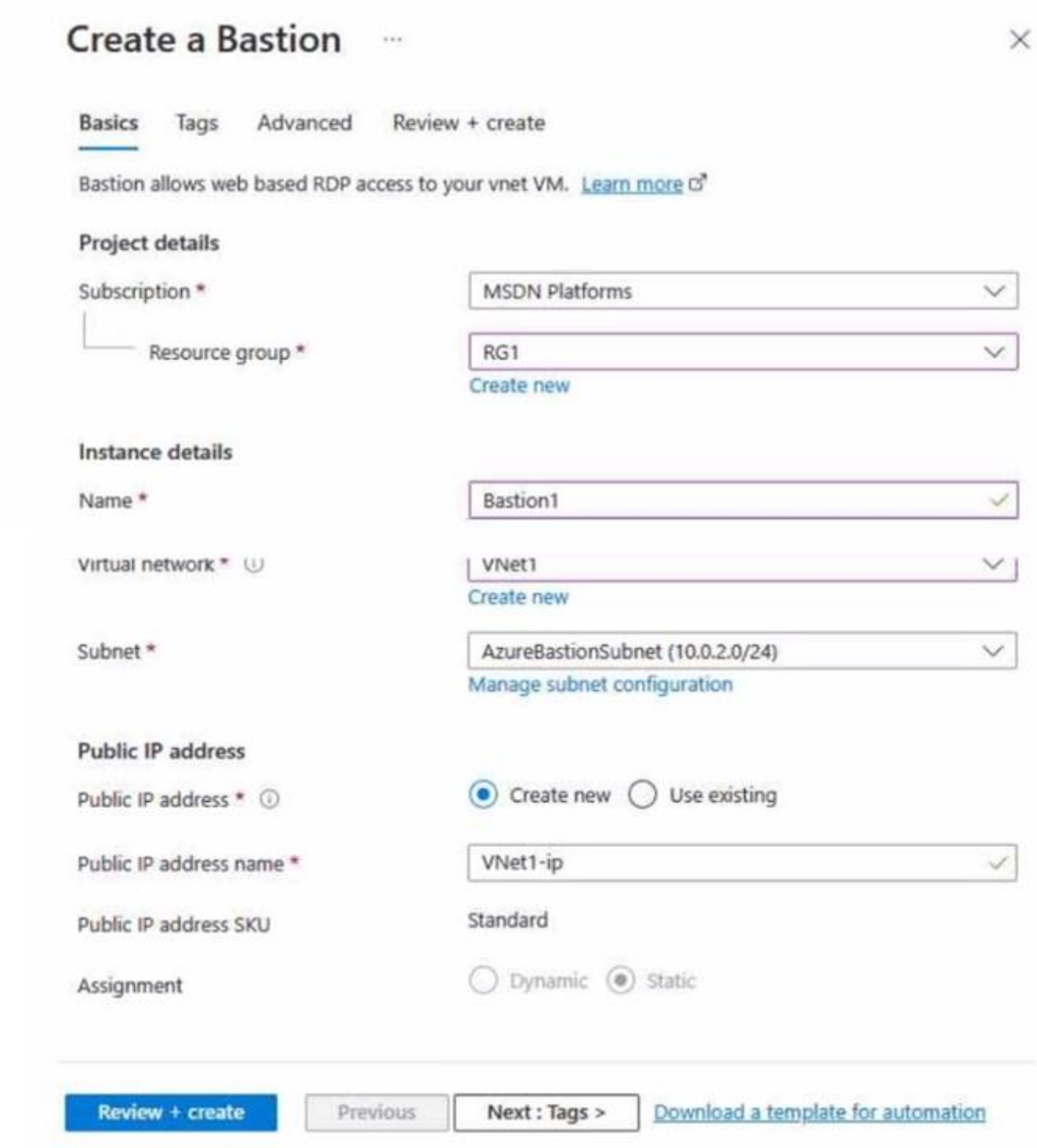
NEW QUESTION 265
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	West US	VNet2

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

Name	Operating system	Connected to
VM1	Windows	VNet1
VM2	Linux	VNet2
VM3	Windows	VNet3

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.
You create an Azure bastion for VNet1 as shown in the following exhibit.



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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	○	○
The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	○	○
The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 268
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the

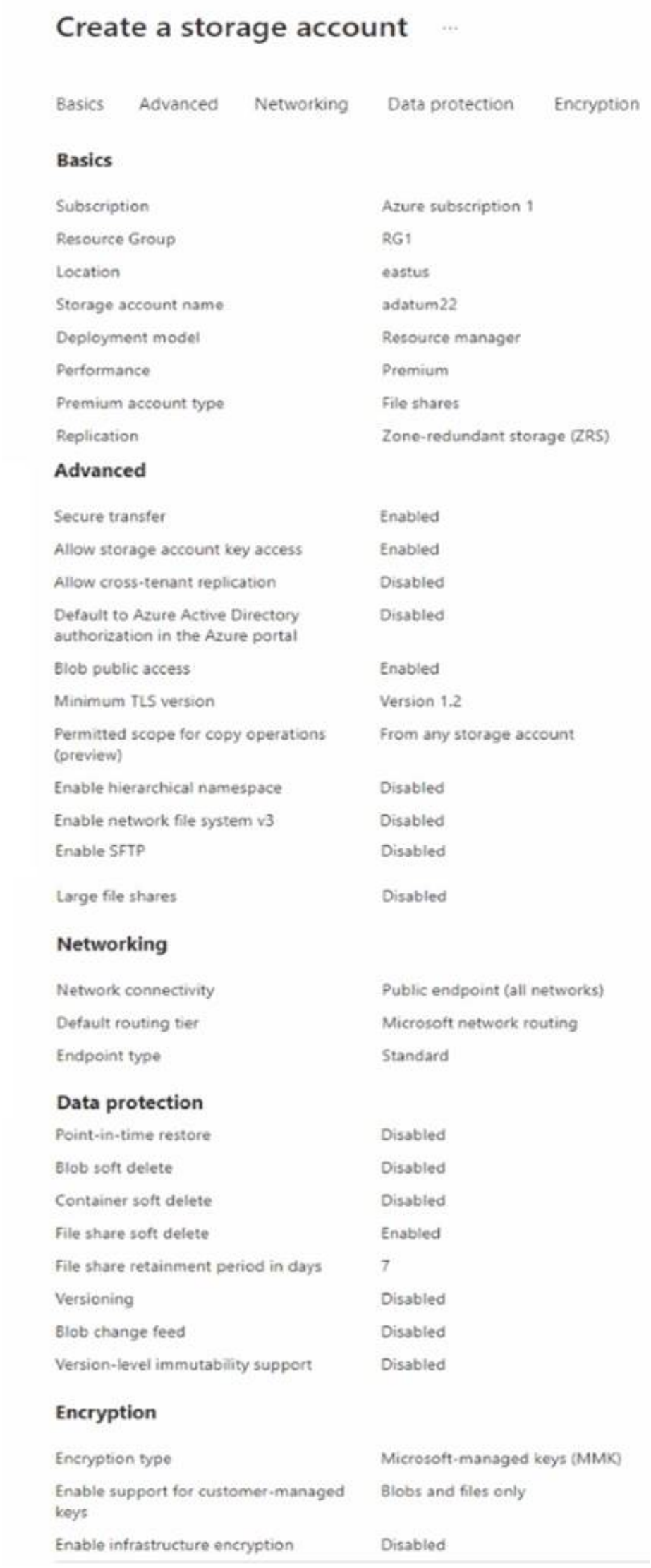
correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 270
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.
You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.



Create a storage account ...

Basics Advanced Networking Data protection Encryption

Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account
Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled

Networking

Network connectivity	Public endpoint (all networks)
Default routing tier	Microsoft network routing
Endpoint type	Standard

Data protection

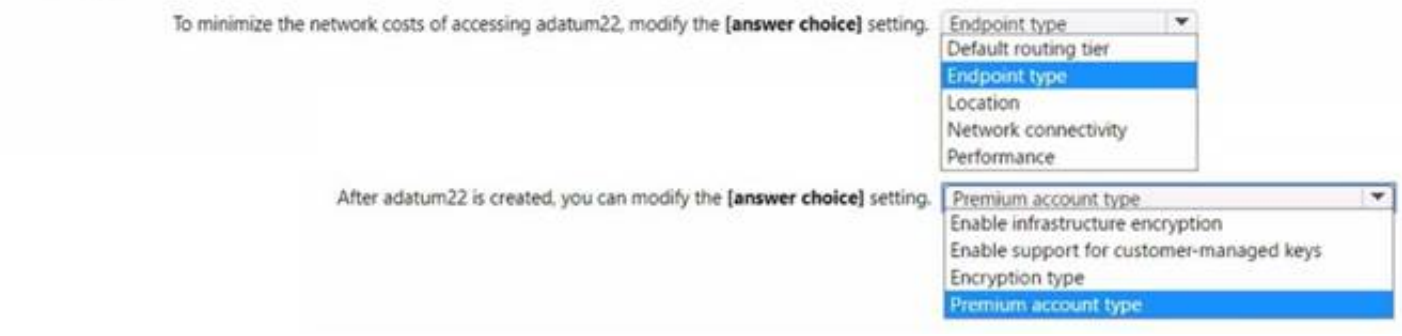
Point-in-time restore	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Container soft delete	Disabled
File share soft delete	Enabled
File share retainment period in days	7
Versioning	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Version-level immutability support	Disabled

Encryption

Encryption type	Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)
Enable support for customer-managed keys	Blobs and files only
Enable infrastructure encryption	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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The default routing tier setting determines how network traffic is routed from the internet to the storage account. By default, the Microsoft global network routing option is selected, which means that traffic is routed over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance and reliability. However, this option also incurs network charges for data transfer between different Azure regions. The internet routing option, on the other hand, minimizes the traversal of traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This option lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance and reliability. Therefore, to minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, which is located in the East US region, from the West US region, you should modify the default routing tier setting to use internet routing instead of Microsoft global network routing. For more information, see Network routing preference for Azure Storage.
Box2 = Encryption Type
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption- enable?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION 273
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