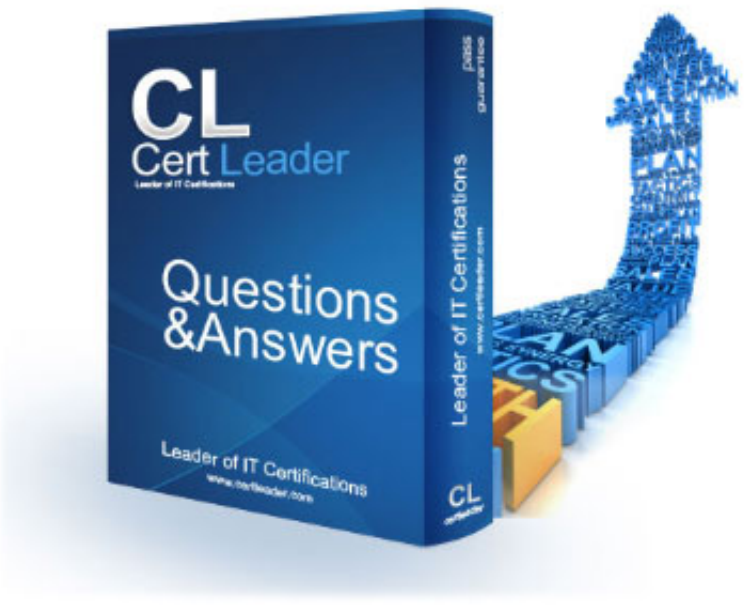
AZ-104 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Administrator

https://www.certleader.com/AZ-104-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.
You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.
You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1.
What should you create first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Monitor for VM Insights is a feature of Azure Monitor that provides comprehensive monitoring and diagnostics for your Azure virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets. It collects performance data, process information, and network dependencies from your virtual machines and displays them in interactive charts and maps. You can use Azure Monitor for VM Insights to troubleshoot performance issues, optimize resource utilization, and identify network 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 2
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains two containers named container 1 and container2. Blob versioning is enabled for both containers.
You periodically take blob snapshots of critical blobs. You create the following lifecycle management policy:

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

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

Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

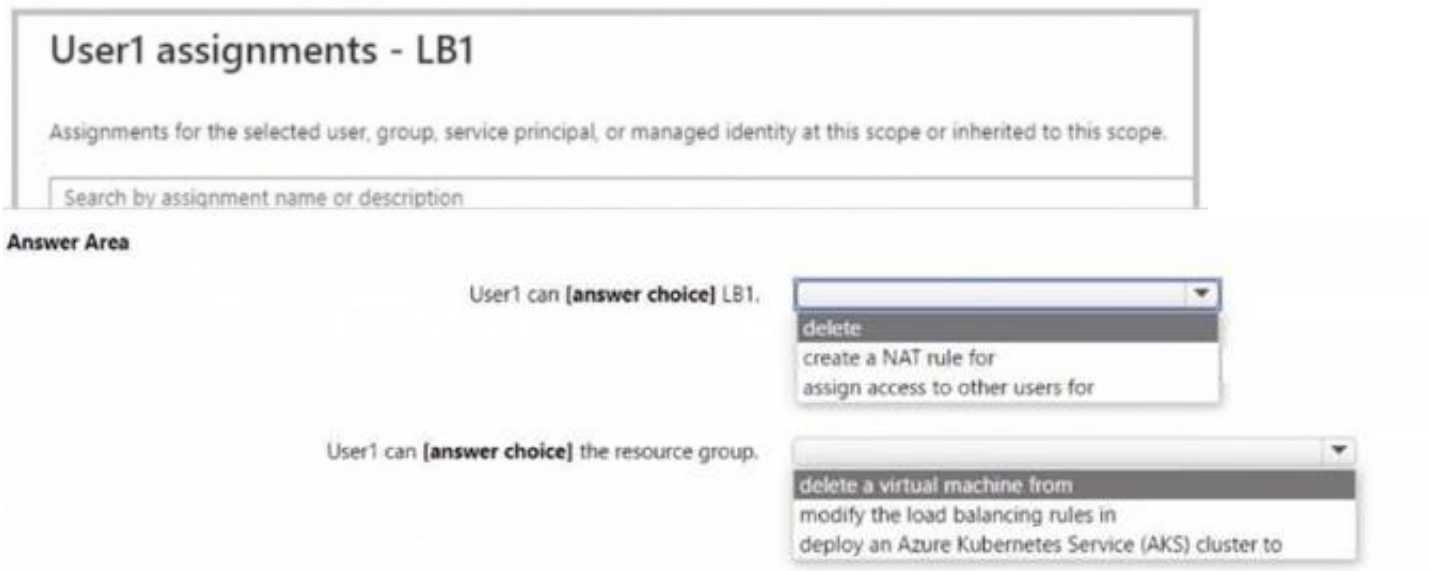
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the lifecycle management policy you created and the information from the web search results, here are the answers to your statements:
? A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days. = Yes
? A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No
? A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.
= No

? The lifecycle management policy you created has two rules: one for container1 and one for container2. The rule for container1 has an action that moves blob snapshots to the Cool access tier if they are older than 15 days. Therefore, a blob snapshot in container1 will automatically move to the Cool access tier after 15 days, regardless of the access tier of the base blob.
? The rule for container2 has an action that moves blob versions to the Archive
access tier if they are older than 30 days and have a prefix match of “archive/”. Therefore, a blob version in container2 will only automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days if its name starts with “archive/”. Otherwise, it will remain in its current access tier.
? A rehydrated version is a blob version that was previously in the Archive access
tier and was restored to an online access tier (Hot or Cool) by using the rehydrate priority option1. A rehydrated version does not automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days, unless there is a lifecycle management policy rule that explicitly specifies this action. In your case, neither of the rules applies to rehydrated versions, so they will stay in their online access tiers until you manually change them or delete them.

NEW QUESTION 3
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.
You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

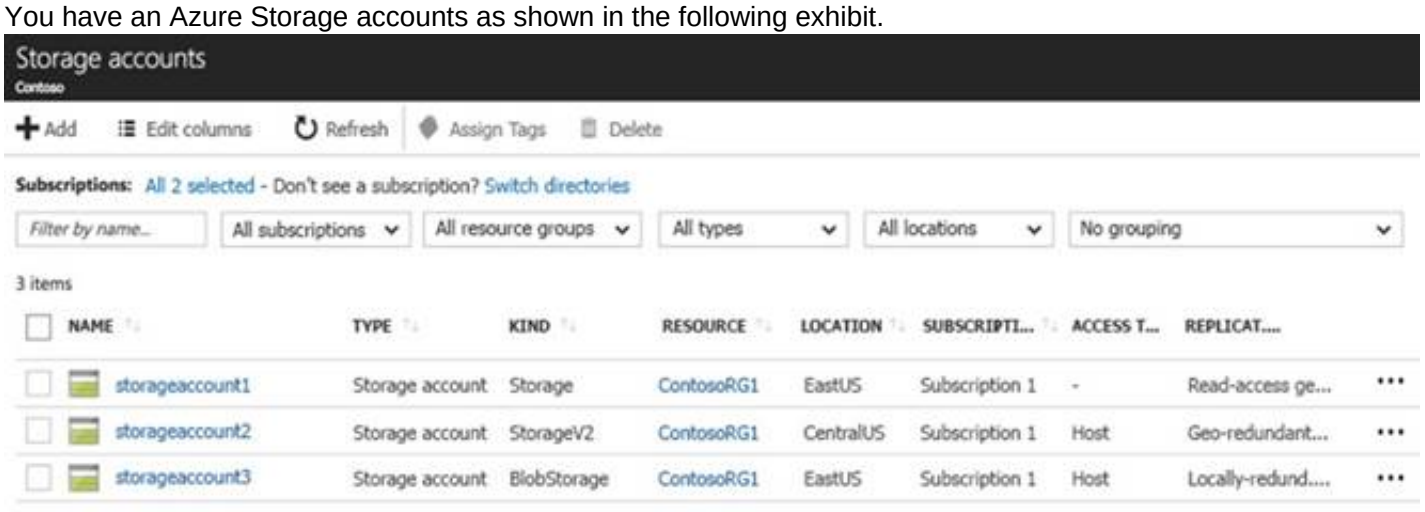


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

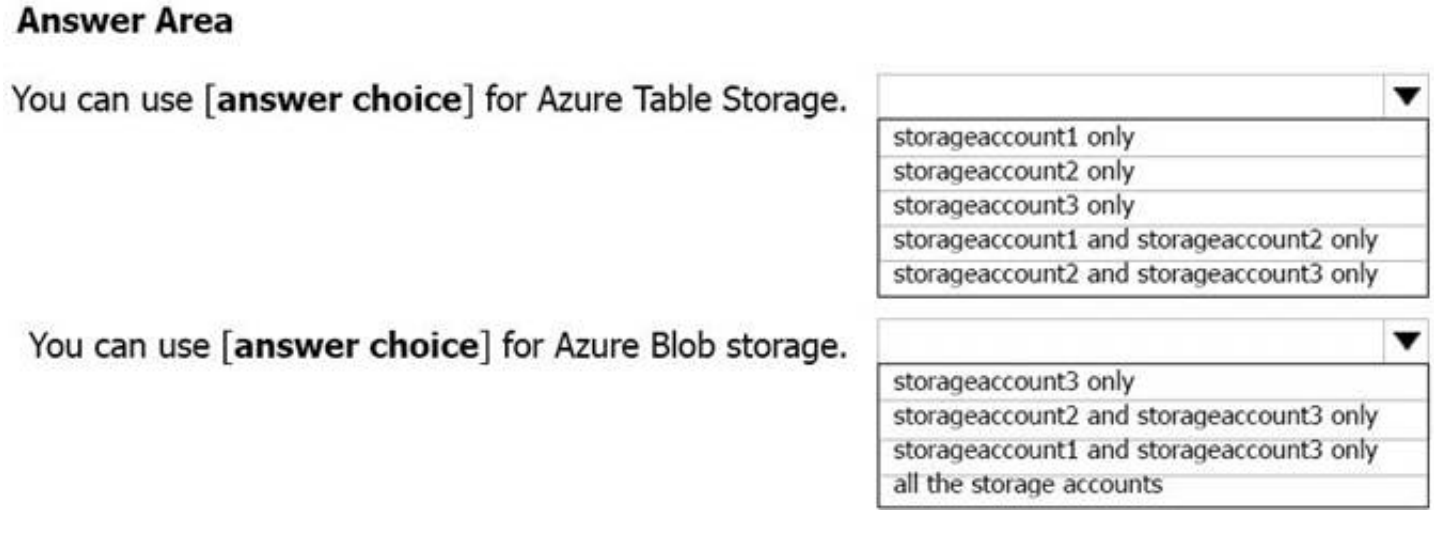
Answer: A

Explanation:
User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory- admin-roles
Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html

NEW QUESTION 4
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.



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

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

You plan to use the following services:
• Azure Container Instances
• Azure Container Apps
• Azure App Service
In which services can you run the images? To answer, select the options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Image 1: Azure Container Apps only.image 2: Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services.
The images you have in your Azure subscription are different types of container images that can run on different Azure services. A container image is a package of software that includes everything needed to run an application, such as code, libraries, dependencies, and configuration files. Container images are portable and consistent across different environments, such as development, testing, and production.
Azure Container Instances is a service that allows you to run containers directly on the Azure cloud, without having to manage any infrastructure or orchestrators. You can use Azure Container Instances to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Instances.
Azure Container Apps is a service that allows you to build and deploy cloud-native applications and microservices using serverless containers. You can use Azure Container Apps to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Apps.
Azure App Service is a service that allows you to build and host web applications, mobile backends, and RESTful APIs using various languages and frameworks. You can use Azure App Service to run custom container images that are compatible with the Docker image format and follow the App Service Docker image contract. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure App Service.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy that has policy enforcement enabled is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines
In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected toVNET1. What should you do first?

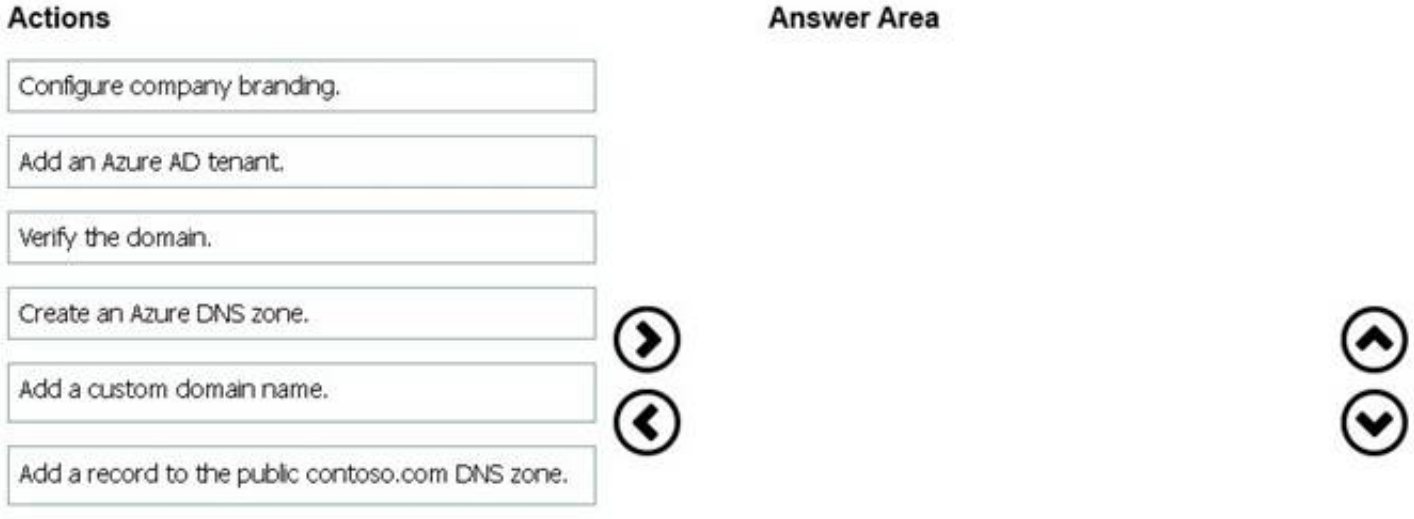
A. Create an Azure Resource Manager template.
B: AddasubnettoVNET1.

C. Remove Microsof
D. Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.
E. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected to VNET1 in RG1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy. This is because the Not allowed resource types Azure policy denies the deployment of the specified resource types in the scope of the assignment. In this case, the policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the parameters Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks and Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines. This means that you cannot create or update any virtual networks or virtual machines in RG1. Therefore, to create VM2 and connect it to VNET1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy parameters. This will allow you to create or update virtual networks in RG1, but still prevent you from creating or updating virtual machines.
Alternatively, you can also exclude VNET1 from the policy assignment scope, but this will affect the compliance of the policy for the entire virtual network.
References:
? Not allowed resource types (Deny)
? Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

NEW QUESTION 7
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name. You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.
You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The process is simple:
? Add the custom domain name to your directory
? Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar
? Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain

NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.
You create a file named Deploy json as shown in the following exhibit

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
      "copy": {
        "name": "copy",
        "count": 3
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
      "name": "lockDeployment",
      "resourceGroup": "RG1",
      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"],
      "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "template": {
          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
          "parameters": {},
          "variables": {},
          "resources": [
            {
              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
              "name": "rgLock",
              "properties": {
                "level": "CanNotDelete"
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
      "name": "lockDeployment",
      "resourceGroup": "RG2",
      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2')]"],
      "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
        "parameters": {},
        "variables": {},
        "resources": [
          {
            "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
            "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
            "name": "rgLock",
            "properties": {
              "level": "ReadOnly"
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ],
  "outputs": {}
}
```

You connect to the subscription and run the following cmdlet:
New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile “deploy.json”"
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	○	○
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	○	○
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:
? You can deploy a virtual machine to RGI. = No
? You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2. = No
? You can manually create a resource group named RG3. = Yes Let me explain why:
? The Deploy.json file defines a template for creating a resource group and a virtual machine in Azure. The template has two parameters: resourceGroupName and vmName. The template also has two resources: one for the resource group and one for the virtual machine. The resource group resource has a property called name, which is set to the value of the resourceGroupName parameter. The virtual machine resource has a property called location, which is set to the value of the location parameter of the deployment cmdlet.
? The cmdlet you ran specifies the location as westus and the template file as Deploy.json. However, it does not specify any values for the resourceGroupName and vmName parameters. Therefore, the cmdlet will prompt you to enter those values interactively before creating the deployment.
? If you enter RGI as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter and VM1 as the value for the vmName parameter, then the cmdlet will create a resource group named RGI and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RGI.
? However, if you enter RG2 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter, then the cmdlet will fail with an error. This is because RG2 already exists in your subscription and you cannot create a resource group with the same name as an existing one. Therefore, you cannot deploy a virtual machine to RG2 using this template and cmdlet.
? You can manually create a resource group named RG3 by using another cmdlet: New-AzResourceGroup. This cmdlet takes two parameters: Name and Location. For example, you can run the following cmdlet to create a resource group named RG3 in westus:
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 You create an Azure load balancer.
You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.
Which two additional load balance resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution
MOTL Each correct selection 5 worth one point.

A. a frontend IP address
B. a backend pool
C. a health probe
D. an inbound NAT rule
E. a virtual network

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create two additional load balance resources: a frontend IP address and a health probe.
A frontend IP address is the IP address that the clients use to access the load balancer. It can be either public or private, depending on the type of load balancer. A frontend IP address is required for any load balancing rule1.
A health probe is used to monitor the health and availability of the backend instances. It can be either TCP, HTTP, or HTTPS, depending on the protocol of the load balancing rule. A health probe is required for any load balancing rule1.
A backend pool is a group of backend instances that receive the traffic from the load balancer. You already have a backend pool that contains VM1 and VM2, so you don’t need to create another one.
An inbound NAT rule is used to forward traffic from a specific port on the frontend IP address to a specific port on a backend instance. It’s not required for a load balancing rule, but it can be used to access individual instances for troubleshooting or maintenance purposes1.
A virtual network is a logical isolation of Azure resources within a region. It’s not a load balance resource, but it’s required for creating an internal load balancer or connecting virtual machines to a load balancer2.

NEW QUESTION 10
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains the groups in the following table.

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

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

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

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

User1:

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

User2:

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Group 1 only First rule applies
Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only Both membership rules apply.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/create- collections

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1. After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:
? Modify the size of VM1.
? Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
? Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
? Add a data disk to VM1.
An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1. You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.
Which change should you perform again?

A. Modify the size of VM1.
B. Add a data disk.
C. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace- existing-disks

NEW QUESTION 14
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.
You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Deploy new resources to RG1.
• Remove all the existing resources from RG1 before deploying the new resources.
How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -TemplateUri
"https://contoso.com/template1" -TemplateParameterfile
params.json [ ] RG1 -Mode [ ]
```

- -Name
- -QueryString
- -ResourceGroupName
- -Tag

- All
- Complete
- Incremental

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new- azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-resourcegroupname Specifies the name of the resource group to deploy.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new- azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-mode
Specifies the deployment mode. The acceptable values for this parameter are:
-Complete: In complete mode, Resource Manager deletes resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.
- Incremental: In incremental mode, Resource Manager leaves unchanged resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.

NEW QUESTION 18
- (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?

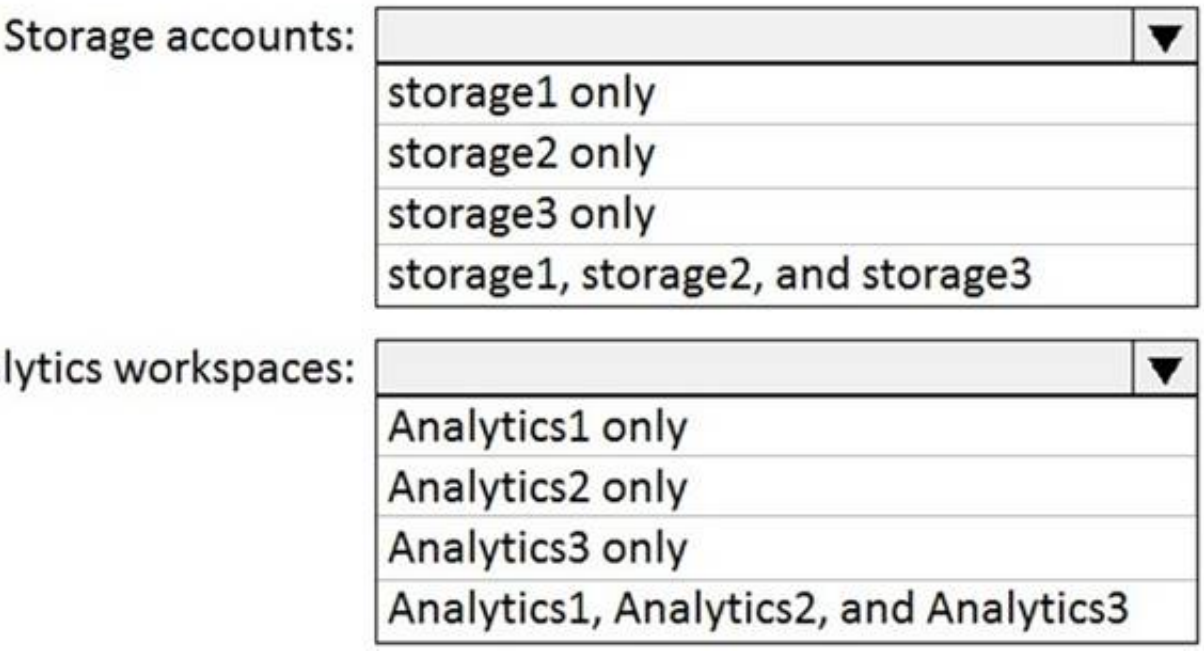
A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
B. VNet2only
C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23
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.



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

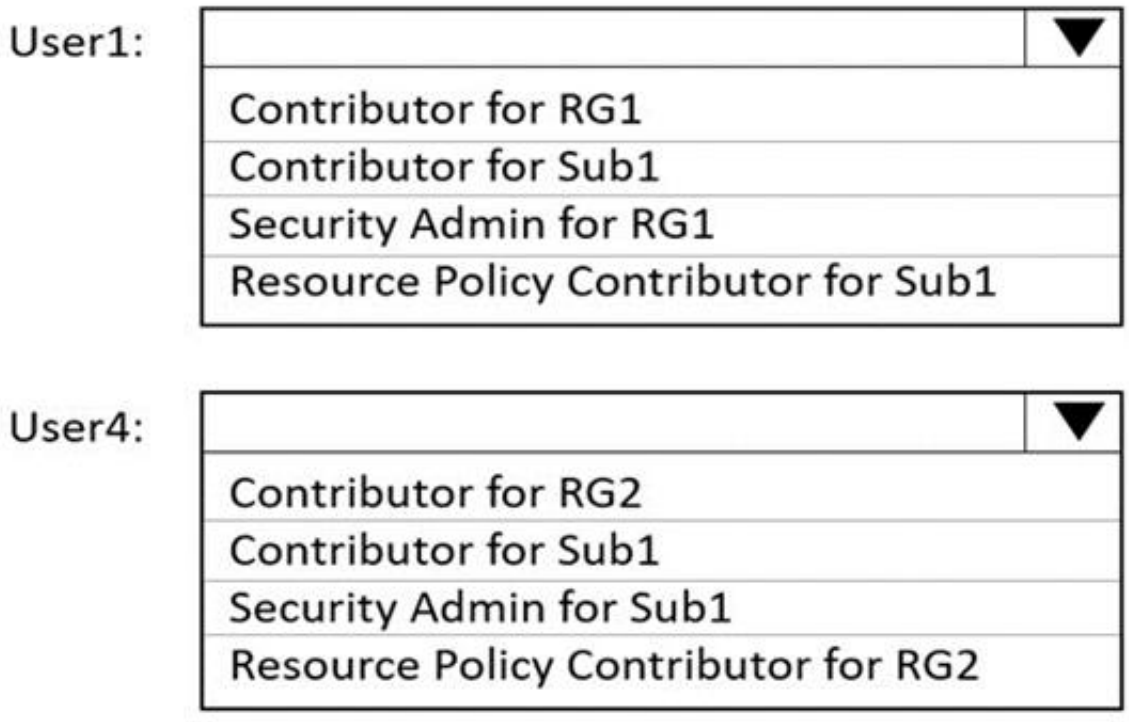
NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct 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 Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Traffic Manager Contributor role is not related to Traffic Analytics. Traffic Manager is a service that provides DNS-based load balancing and traffic routing across different regions and endpoints. Traffic Manager Contributor is a role that allows you to create and manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and geographies1.
Traffic Analytics is a service that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Traffic Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With Traffic Analytics, you can visualize network activity, identify hot spots, secure your network, optimize your network deployment, and pinpoint network misconfigurations2.
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 Contributor3. 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 Analytics4.
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.

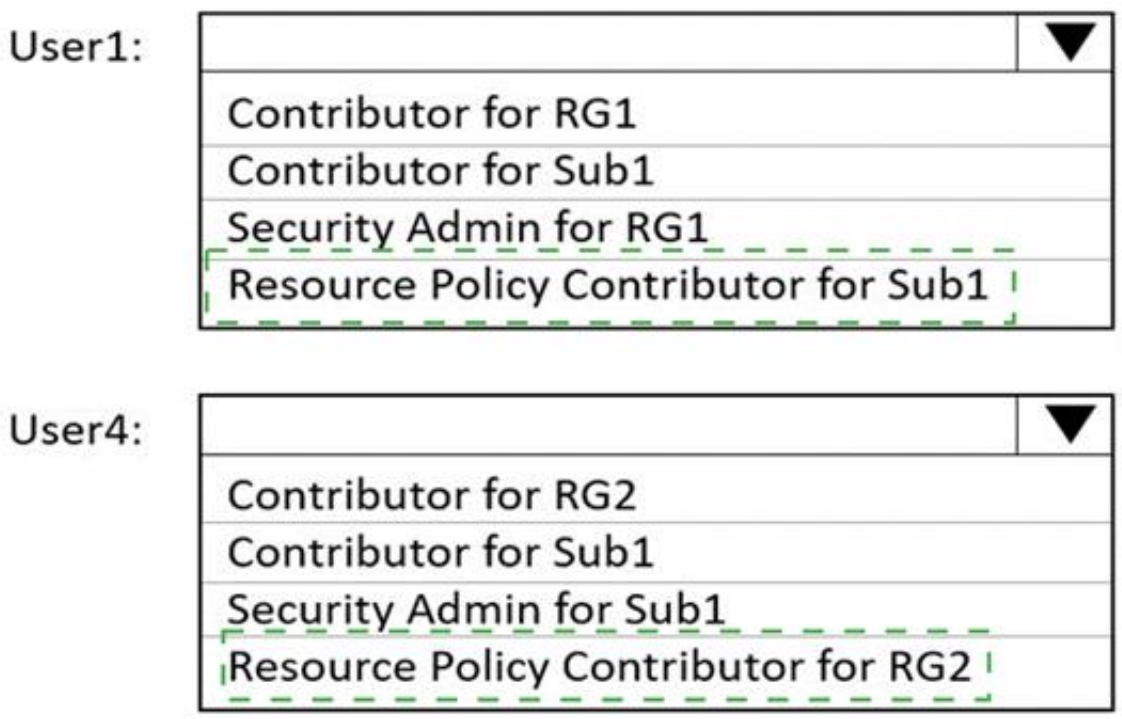
NEW QUESTION 26
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You need to ensure that User1 can create initiative definitions, and User4 can assign initiatives to RG2. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 27
- (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 31
- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.
Scenario:
Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage. Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science- process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 3)
You need to recommend an identify solution that meets the technical requirements. What should you recommend?

A. federated single-on (SSO) and Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
B. password hash synchronization and single sign-on (SSO)
C. cloud-only user accounts
D. Pass-through Authentication and single sign-on (SSO)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.
Scenario: Technical Requirements include:
Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure. References: https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 3)
You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription
? Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.
? Select a subscription.
? On the right side, select Edit subscription details.
Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 1)

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you do?

A. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.
B. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
C. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
D. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VMI and VM4.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal

NEW QUESTION 43
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:	Create an ExpressRoute circuit only. Create a virtual network gateway only. Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway. Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway. Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.
In the New York office:	Deploy ExpressRoute. Deploy a DirectAccess server. Implement a Web Application Proxy. Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Answer:

Answer Area

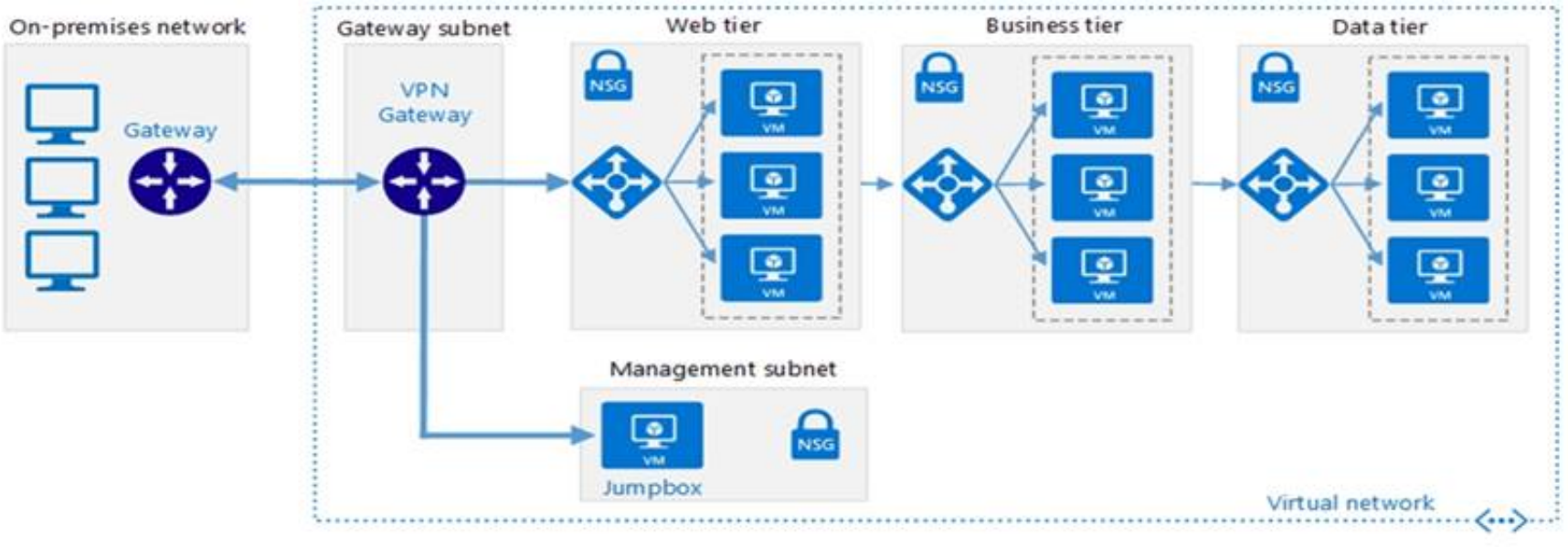
From the Azure portal:
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
- Create a virtual network gateway only.
- Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
- Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:
- Deploy ExpressRoute.
- Deploy a DirectAccess server.
- Implement a Web Application Proxy.
- Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on- premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on- premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:
? Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
? Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.
? Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.
? Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.
Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection
On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



A diagram of a computer network
Description automatically generated

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

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
What should you include in the recommended?

A. Azure AP B2C
B. Azure AD Identity Protection
C. an Azure logic app and the Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) client
D. dynamic groups and conditional access policies

Answer: D

Explanation:
Technically, The finance department needs to migrate their users from AD to AAD using AADC based on the finance OU, and need to enforce MFA use. This is conditional access policy. Employees also often get promotions and/or join other departments and when that occurs, the user's OU attribute will change when the admin puts the user in a new OU, and the dynamic group conditional access exception (OU= [Department Name Value]) will move the user to the appropriate dynamic group on next AADC delta sync.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic- membership
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa- userstates

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Topic 1)
You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.
What should you use?

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

Answer: E

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

administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify- overview

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Topic 1)
You need to meet the technical requirement for VM4. What should you create and configure?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 55
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.

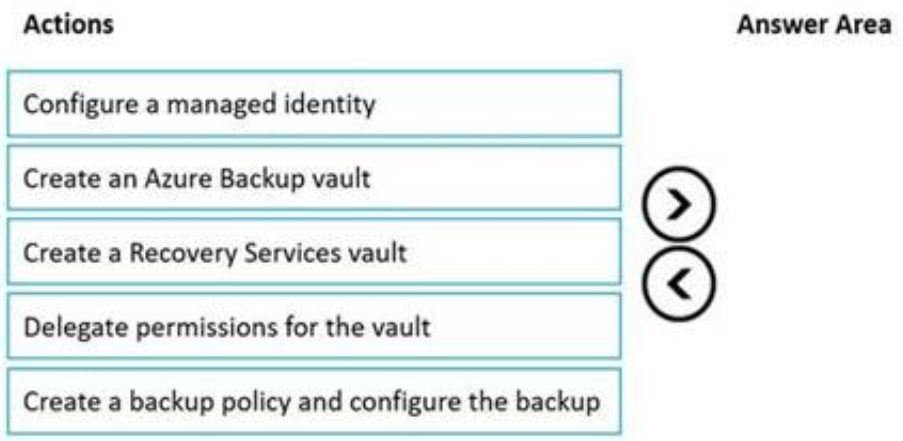
Answer Area

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

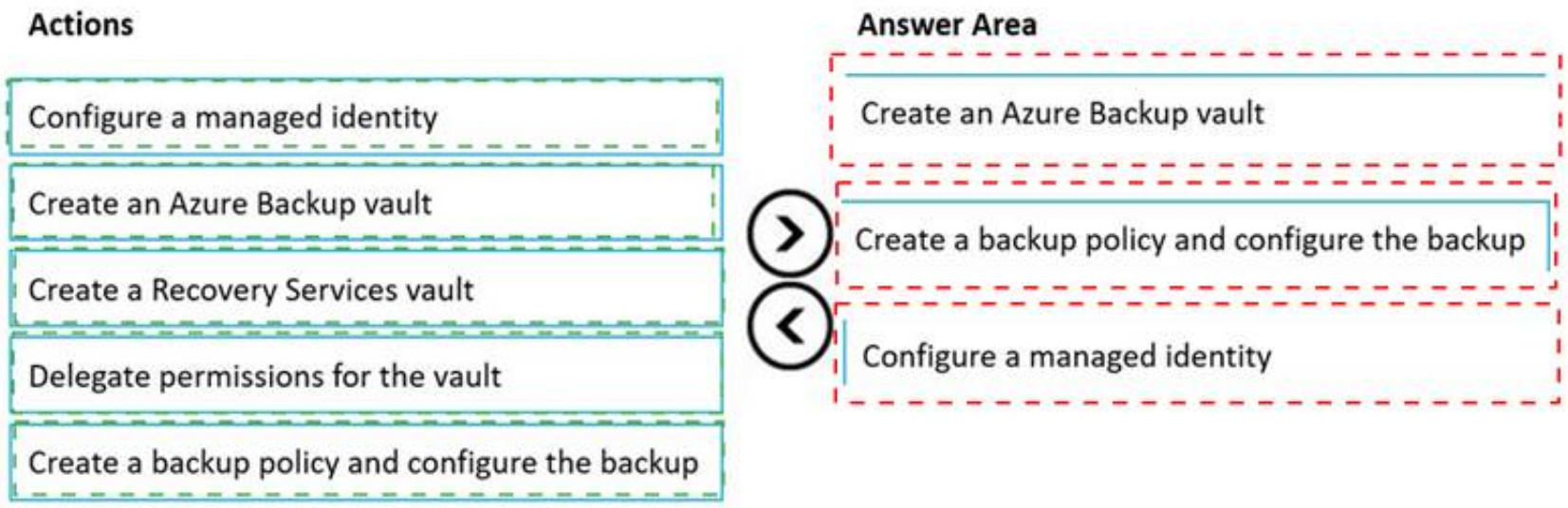
NEW QUESTION 58
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1. VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2. You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.
Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles;
• Reader
• Security Admin
• Security Reader
You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

A. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
B. Remove User from the Security Reader and Reader roles tot Subscription1.
C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1

Answer: D

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 62
- (Topic 5)
You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following Table.

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

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

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

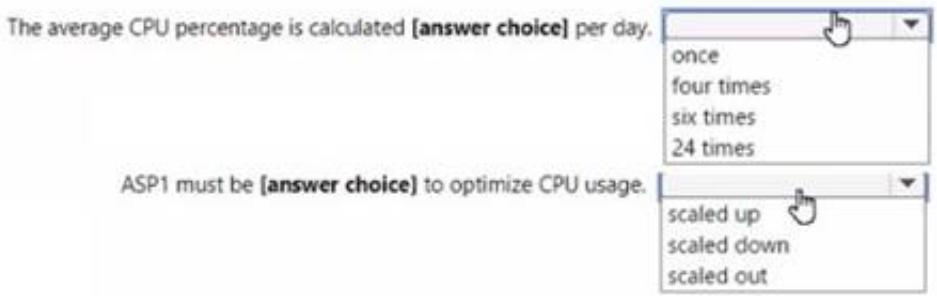
Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 63
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 68
- (Topic 5)
Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources: A web app named webapp1
A virtual network named VNET1
You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1. What should you deploy?

A. an Azure Application Gateway
B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be used to connect your on- premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a VPN gateway, located on- premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.
A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB
B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal

NEW QUESTION 69
- (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?

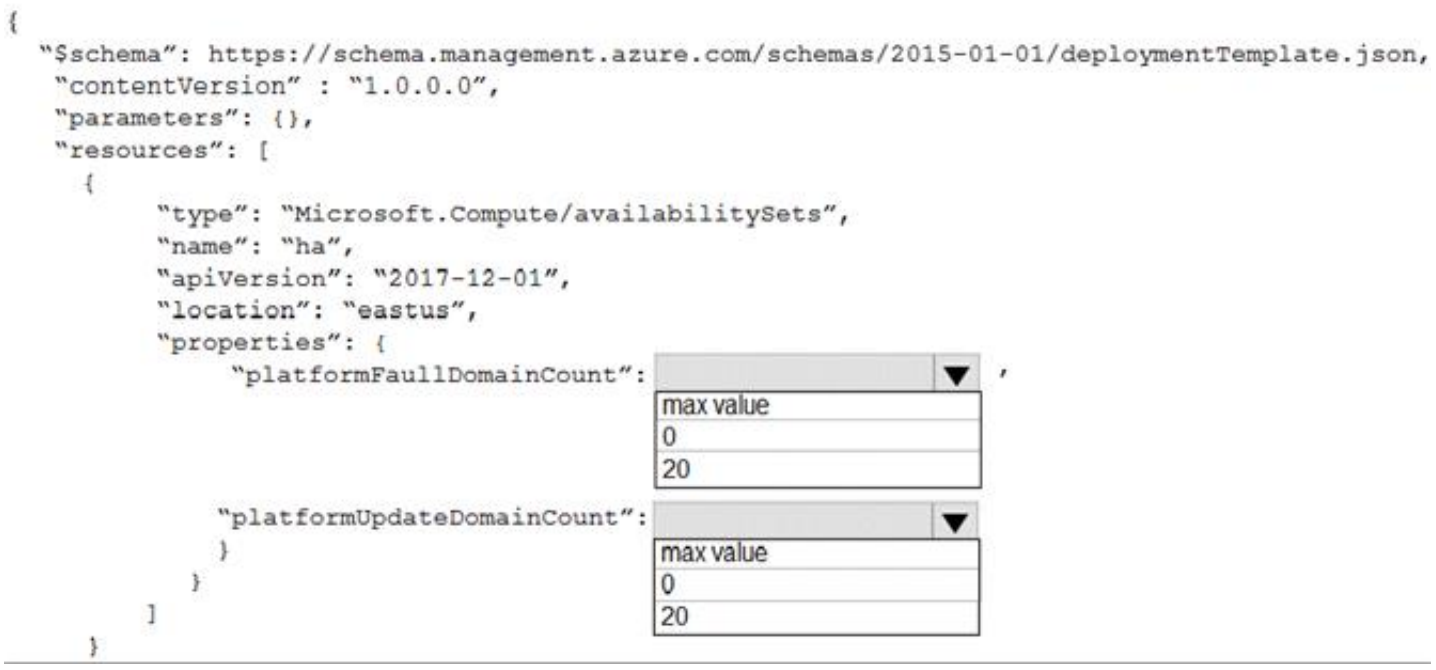
A. Group 1 only
B. Group1 and Group3 only
C. Group3 and Group4 only
D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

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 71
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.



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 74
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data.
You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.
What should you configure?

A. load balancing
B. private endpoints
C. Azure Firewall rules
D. Routing preference

Answer: D

Explanation:
Routing preference is a feature that allows you to configure how network traffic is routed to your storage account from clients over the internet. By default, traffic from the internet is routed to the public endpoint of your storage account over the Microsoft global network, which is optimized for low-latency path selection and high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance. You can also change the routing preference to use internet routing, which minimizes the traversal of your traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance. Therefore, to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft POP closest to the user's location, you should configure routing preference to use the Microsoft global network as the default routing option for your storage account.
References:
? Network routing preference for Azure Storage
? Configure network routing preference for Azure Storage

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
bepool1	Backend pool	VM1, VM2
LoadBalancerFrontEnd	Frontend IP configuration	Public IP address
hprobe1	Health probe	Protocol: TCP Port:80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

You plan to create new inbound NAT rules that meet the following requirements: Provide Remote Desktop access to VM2 from the internet by using port 3389.

A. A frontend IP address
B. A health probe
C. A load balancing rule
D. A backend pool

Answer: A

Explanation:
To create an inbound NAT rule, you need to specify a frontend IP address and a frontend port for the load balancer to receive the traffic, and a backend IP address and a backend port for the load balancer to forward the traffic to1. According to the first table, LB1 has only one frontend IP address, which is 40.121.183.105. However, this frontend IP address is already used by the existing inbound NAT rule named rule1, which forwards port 80 to VM1 on port 802. Therefore, you cannot use the same frontend IP address and port for another inbound NAT rule.
To solve this problem, you need to create a new frontend IP address for LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules. You can do this by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI3. After you create a new frontend IP address, you can use it to create the new inbound NAT rules that meet your requirements.

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. Azure collects events from VM1.
You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.
You need to specify which resource type to monitor. What should you specify?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for analysis of details and correlations. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs.
Azure Log Analytics workspace is also used for on-premises computers monitored by System Center Operations Manager.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-azurevm

NEW QUESTION 84
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used be several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
Storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Container1	Blob container
Share1	File share

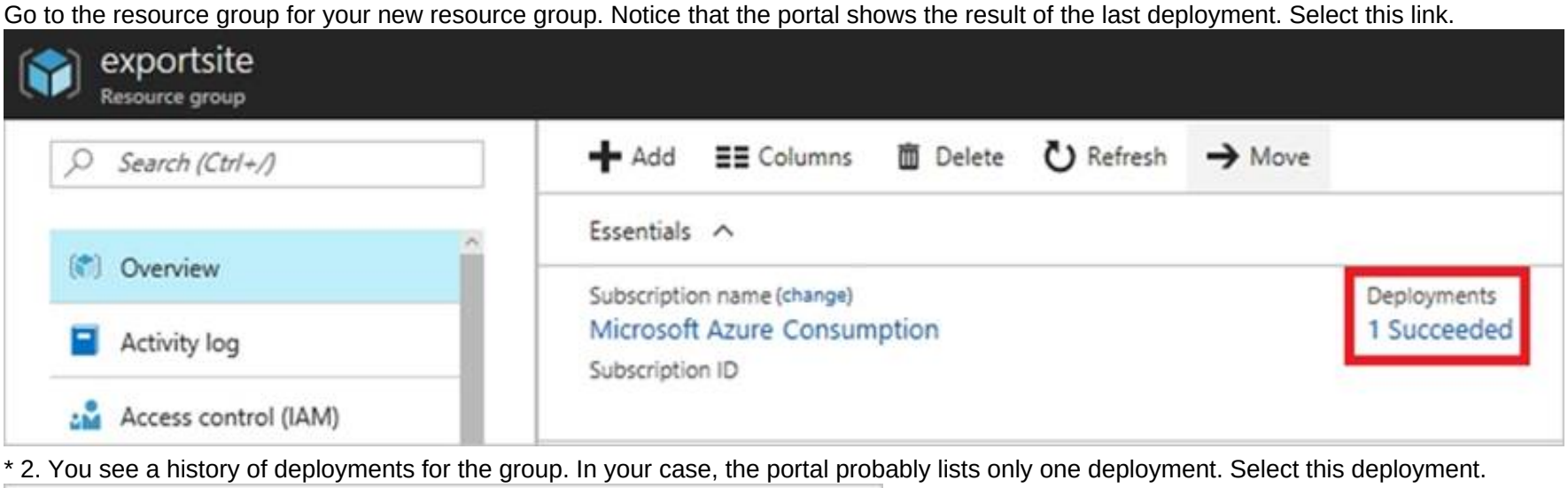
Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named Storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to view the template used for the deployment.
From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

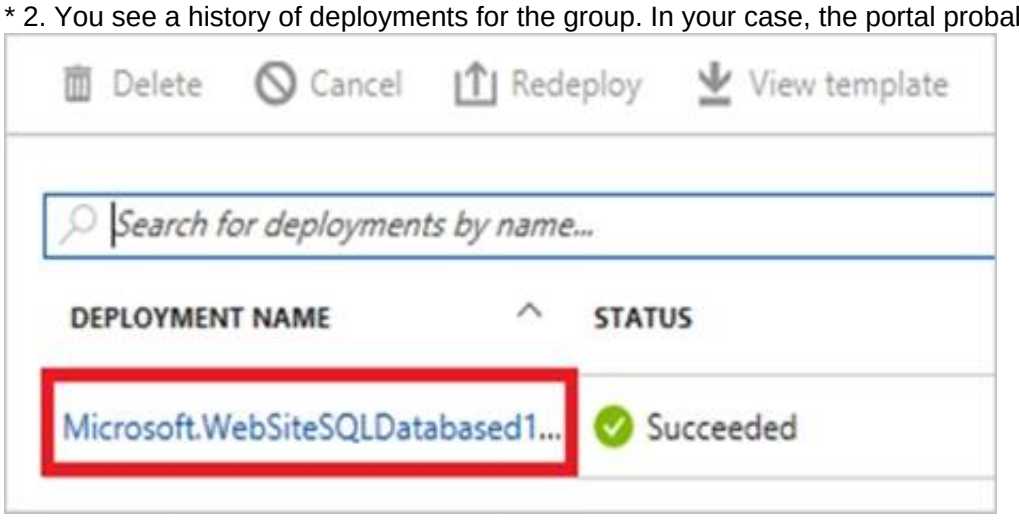
A. RG1
B. VM1
C. Storage1
D. Container1

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. View template from deployment history
Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



* 2. You see a history of deployments for the group. In your case, the portal probably lists only one deployment. Select this deployment.



The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template

NEW QUESTION 89
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have the following custom role-based access control (RBAC) role.

```
{
    "id": "b988327b-7dae-4d00-8925-1cc14fd68be4",
    "properties": {
        "roleName": "Role1",
        "description": "",
        "assignableScopes:" [
            "/subscriptions/c691ad84-99f2-42fd-949b-58afd7ef6ab3"
        ],
        "permissions": [
            {
                "actions": [
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/resources/read",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Resourcehealth/*",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Support/*",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkinterfaces/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/*"
                ]
                "notAction": [
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action"
                ]
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

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
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: N
Because doesn't have:
Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions
Box 2; Yes
Has been assigned;
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.
Box 3: Y
Has been assigned;
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/* - Create and manage network interfaces
See;
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault#before-you-start
Before you start
Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.
Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.
Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

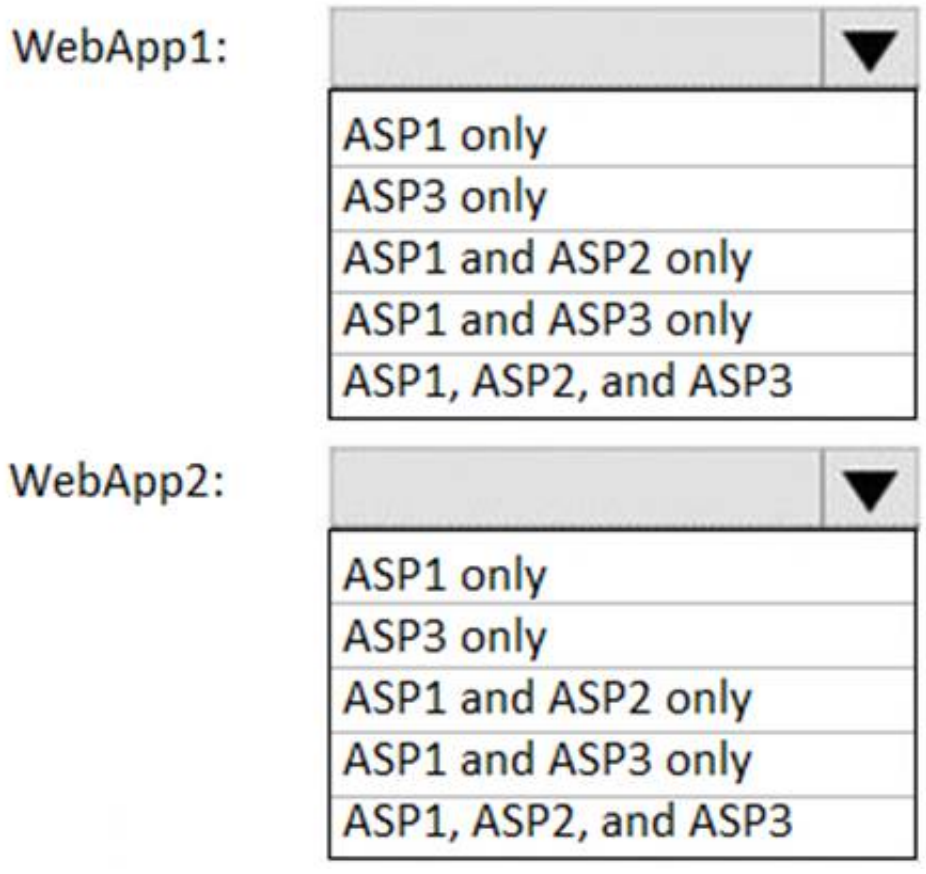
NEW QUESTION 94
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

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.



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 96
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named containet1.
You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.
You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days Irom container! to the Cool access tier.
How should you complete the rule? To answer, select Ihe 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

Explanation:

* 1. daysAfterModificationGreaterThan
* 2. Blockblob
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule- actions
daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

NEW QUESTION 97
- (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:
The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft Graph API is a service that provides access to data and insights across Microsoft 365, such as users, groups, mail, calendar, contacts, files, and more1.

The New-MgUser cmdlet can be used to create new users in your Azure AD tenant, but it has some limitations and requirements. For example, you need to have the Global Administrator or User Administrator role in your tenant, you need to authenticate with the Microsoft Graph API using a certificate or a client secret, and you need to specify the required parameters for the new user, such as userPrincipalName, accountEnabled, displayName, mailNickname, and passwordProfile2. However, the New-MgUser cmdlet does not support creating guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant. Guest user accounts are accounts that belong to external users from other organizations or domains. Guest user accounts have limited access and permissions in your tenant, and they are typically used for collaboration or sharing purposes3.
To create guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant, you need to use a different cmdlet: New-AzureADMSInvitation. This cmdlet is part of the Azure AD PowerShell module, which is a module that allows you to manage your Azure AD resources and objects. The New- AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet can be used to create and send an invitation email to an external user, which contains a link to join your Azure AD tenant as a guest user. You can also specify some optional parameters for the invitation, such as the invited user display name, message info, redirect URL, or send invitation message.
Therefore, to meet the goal of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users from a CSV file, you need to use a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each user, not the New-MgUser cmdlet.

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these
questions will not appear in the review screen.
You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.
You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Correct answer is packet capture in Azure Network Watcher. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
Storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	*None*
Storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
Storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Premium	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
Storage4	BlobStorage	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

You need to identify which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication by requesting a live migration from Azure support.
What should you identify?

A. Storage1
B. Storage2
C. Storage3
D. Storage4

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy- migration?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

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

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.
You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:
? Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.

? Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
? Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
? Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.
What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 4
D. 12

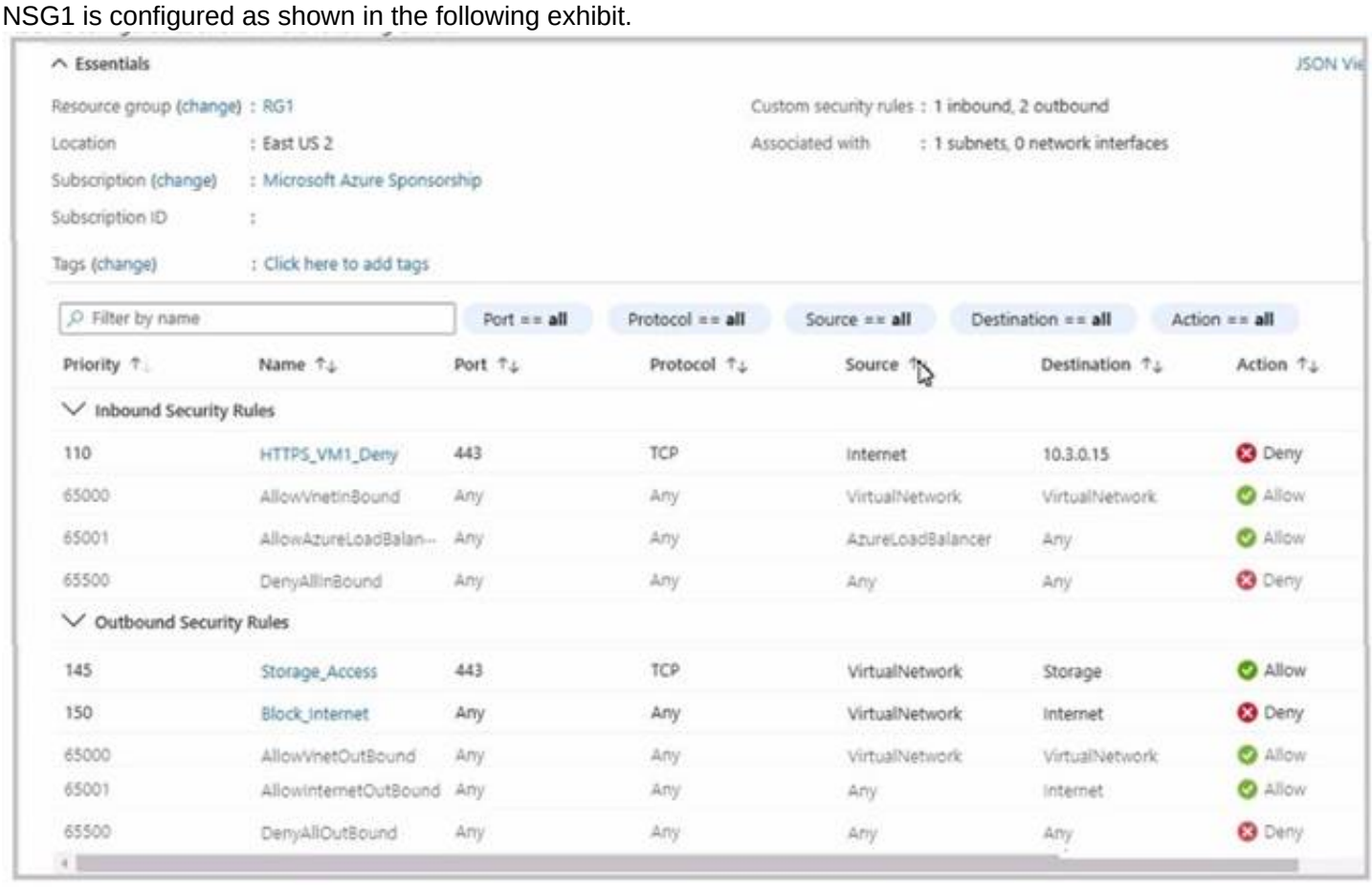
Answer: C

Explanation:
Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet).
NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).
Each network security group also contains default security rules.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security- rules

NEW QUESTION 109
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Contains subnet1 and subnet2
subnet1	Subnet	IP address space 10.3.0.0/24
subnet2	Subnet	IP address space 10.4.0.0/24
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	*None*
vm1	Virtual machine	IP address 10.3.0.15
vm2	Virtual machine	IP address 10.4.0.16
storage1	Storage account	*None*

NSG1 is configured 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
VM1 can access storage1.	○	○
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	○	○
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	○	○

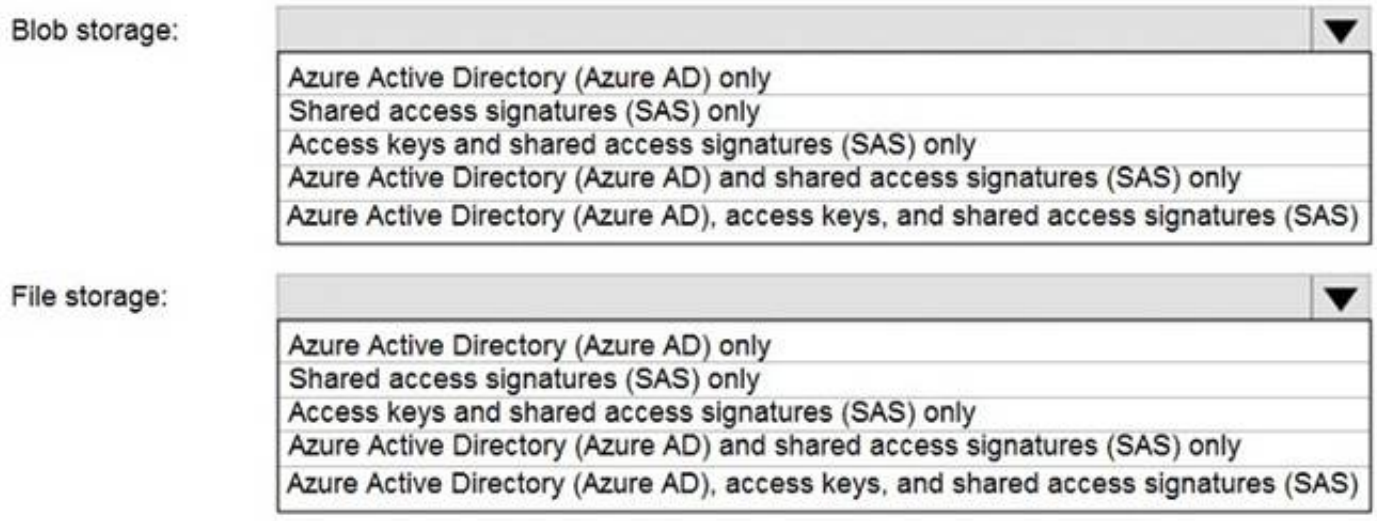
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes - VM1 can access the Storage account because there is nothing blocking it the on the virtual network. There is a rule that actually allows outbound access to storage.
Yes- VM2 is on the Same VNET there is nothing blocking access to it from VM1 on the Virtual network. The Deny rule for HTTPS_VM1_Deny is for inbound connections from the internet.
No- You have a inbound deny rule for VM1 from the the internet with a destination of the 10.3.0.15 which is in Subnet1. This proves the NSG is associated to Subnet1 and only subnet one because the image shows it is connected to only 1 subnet. VM2 is on Subnet2 which you can determined by its IP address. This means that NSG1 does not apply to VM2.

NEW QUESTION 111
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.
You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1. Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select
the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.
Box 1:
Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.
Box 2:
Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

NEW QUESTION 114
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.
Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription
You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
No, this does not meet the goal. Assigning a built-in policy definition to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because there is no built-in policy definition that matches this requirement. The closest built-in policy definition is “Network security groups should not allow unrestricted inbound traffic on well-known ports”, but this policy only blocks TCP port 80 and 443, not 80801.
To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources2. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

NEW QUESTION 119
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscripton1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

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

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:
? Name: LB1
? SKU: Basic
? Type: Internal
? Subnet: Subnet12
? Virtual network: VNET1
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: each correct selection is worth one point.

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

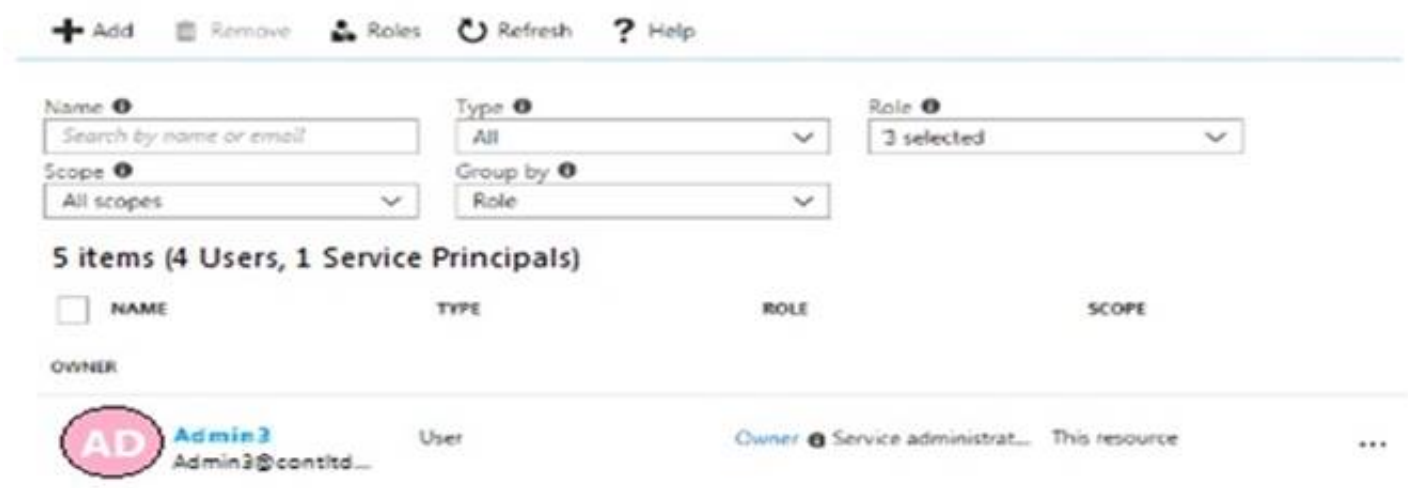
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

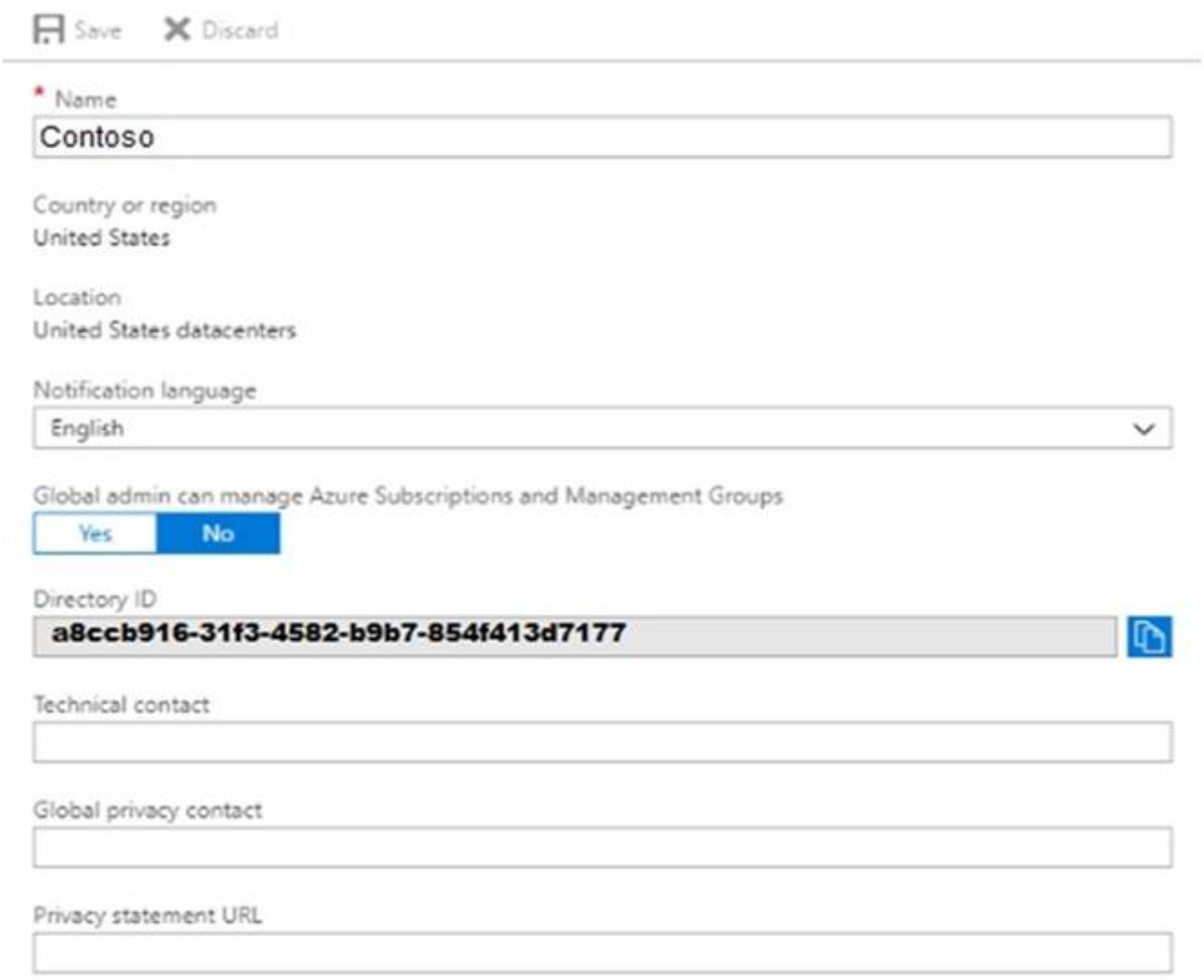
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120
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 124
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial
reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances. At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs.
You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month.

What task should you include in the runbook?

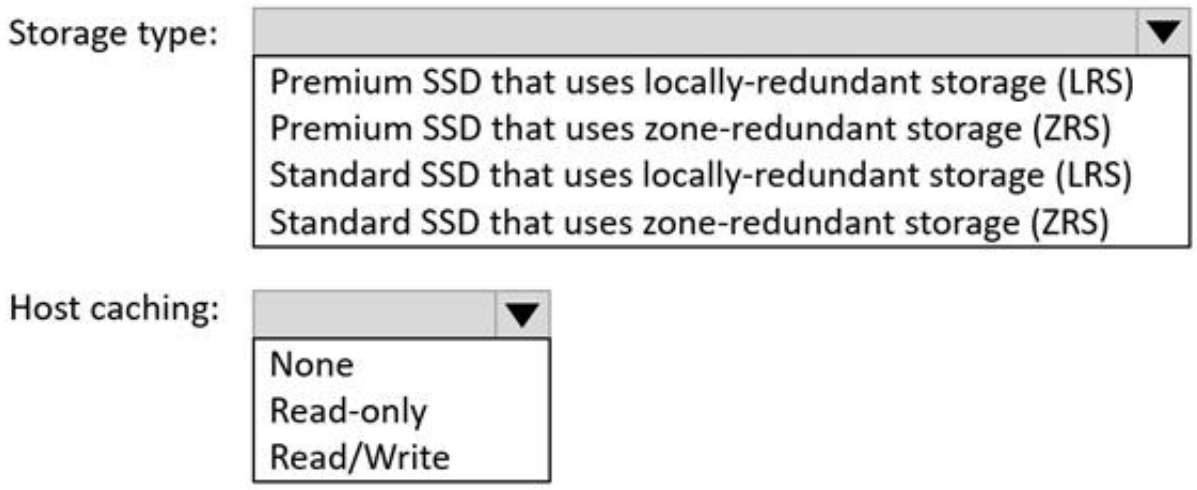
A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to VM1.
B. Modify the VM size property of VM1.
C. Add VM1 to a scale set.
D. Increase the vCPU quota for the subscription.
E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month, you need to modify the VM size property of VM1. This will allow you to scale up the VM to a larger size that has more CPU cores and memory. You can use Azure Automation to create a PowerShell runbook that changes the VM size using the Set-AzVM cmdlet. You can then schedule the runbook to run at the end of each month using the Azure portal or Azure PowerShell. For more information, see How to resize a virtual machine in Azure using Azure Automation1.

NEW QUESTION 125
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.
To VM1, you plan to add a 1-TB data disk that meets the following requirements:
• Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.
• Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.
• Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.
You need to recommend which type of storage and host caching to configure for the new data disk.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Storage Type: Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS) Host Caching: Read-only
The reasons for this recommendation are:
? Premium SSD disks provide the lowest latency and the highest performance among the available disk types12.
? Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage by replicating the data across three availability zones in the same region12.
? Read-only host caching can improve the read performance of the disk by using the VM's RAM and local SSD as a cache13. This can also reduce the impact of a host failure on the disk data, as the cached data is not lost4.
? Read/write host caching is not recommended for Premium SSD disks, as it can introduce additional latency and reduce the durability guarantees of the disk13.

NEW QUESTION 128
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Subnet-associated network security group (NSG)	Peered with
VNet1	Subnet1	NSG1	VNet2
VNet2	Subnet2	NSG2	VNet1

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

The subscription contains the Azure App Service web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Description
WebApp1	Uses the Premium pricing tier and has virtual network integration with VNet1
WebApp2	Uses the Isolated pricing tier and is deployed to Subnet2

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	○	○
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	○	○
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? WebApp1 can communicate with VM2. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, WebApp1 is integrated with VNet1, which has a peering connection with VNet2. However, VM2 is in VNet3, which is not peered with VNet1 or VNet2. Therefore, WebApp1 cannot communicate with VM2 across different virtual networks1.
? NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, NSG1 is associated with Subnet1 in VNet1, which is integrated with WebApp1. However, network security groups only control outbound traffic from App Service apps to virtual networks, not inbound traffic to App Service apps from virtual networks2. Therefore, NSG1 does not control inbound traffic to WebApp1.
? WebApp2 can communicate with VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, WebApp2 is integrated with VNet3, which has a peering connection with VNet2. VM1 is in Subnet2 in VNet2, which has a network security group named NSG2 that allows inbound traffic from any source on port 803. Therefore, WebApp2 can communicate with VM1 on port 80 across peered virtual networks.

NEW QUESTION 130
- (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 131
- (Topic 5)
You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions.
Each region contains a virtual network. Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.
Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.
A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.
Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Azure Virtual Network Manager
B. IP flow verify
C. Azure Monitor Network Insights
D. Connection troubleshoot
E. elective security rules

Answer: BD

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip- flow-verify-overview
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and a remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1. You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1.

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

A. 22
B. 443
C. 3389
D. 8080

Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to virtual machines directly over TLS from the Azure portal or via native client. Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to your local device. Your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443. This enables the traffic to traverse firewalls more securely. To allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1, you need to configure NSG1 to allow port 443 for the inbound security rule. References:
? What is Azure Bastion?
? About Azure Bastion configuration settings

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Topic 5)
You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.
Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

A. New-AzTenantDeployment
B. New-AzResourceGroupDeploy»ent
C. New-AzResource
D. New-AzOeployment

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 141
- (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 146
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	*None*	*None*
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1. Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2: IP1, VNET1, and storage1
- None
- IP1 only
- IP1 and storage1 only
- IP1 and VNET1 only
- IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1: IP2, VNET2, and storage2
- None
- IP2 only
- IP2 and storage2 only
- IP2 and VNET2 only
- IP2, VNET2, and storage2

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 150
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You create the following file named Deploy.json.

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

  ]
}
```

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

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

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	○	○
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	○	○
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	○	○
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	○	○
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	○	○

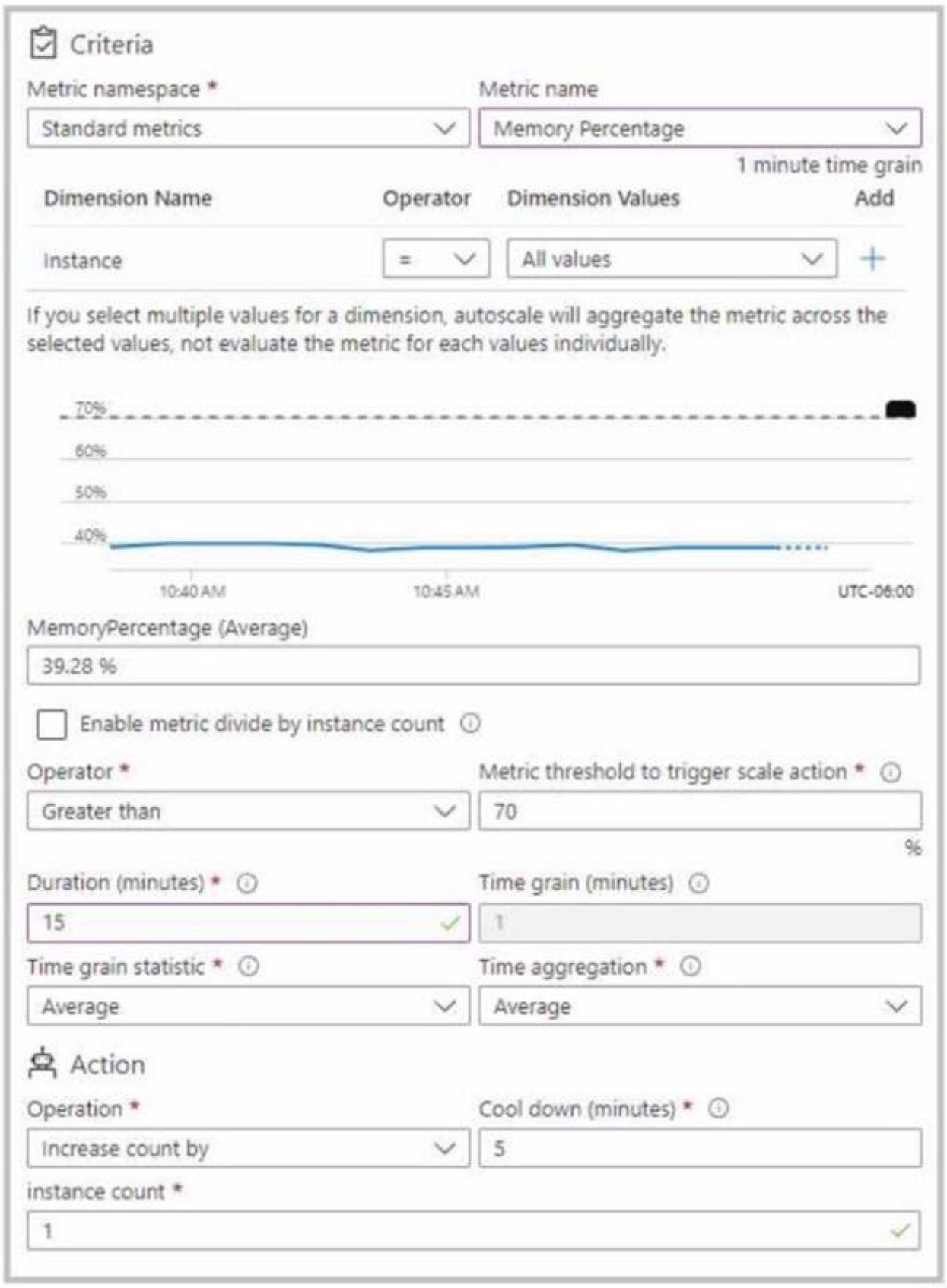
NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions. You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions. What should you use?

A. Activity log filters
B. Log Analytics workspace
C. access reviews
D. Azure Application Insights Profiler

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you: - Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named App1 that contains two running instances. You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.



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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161
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

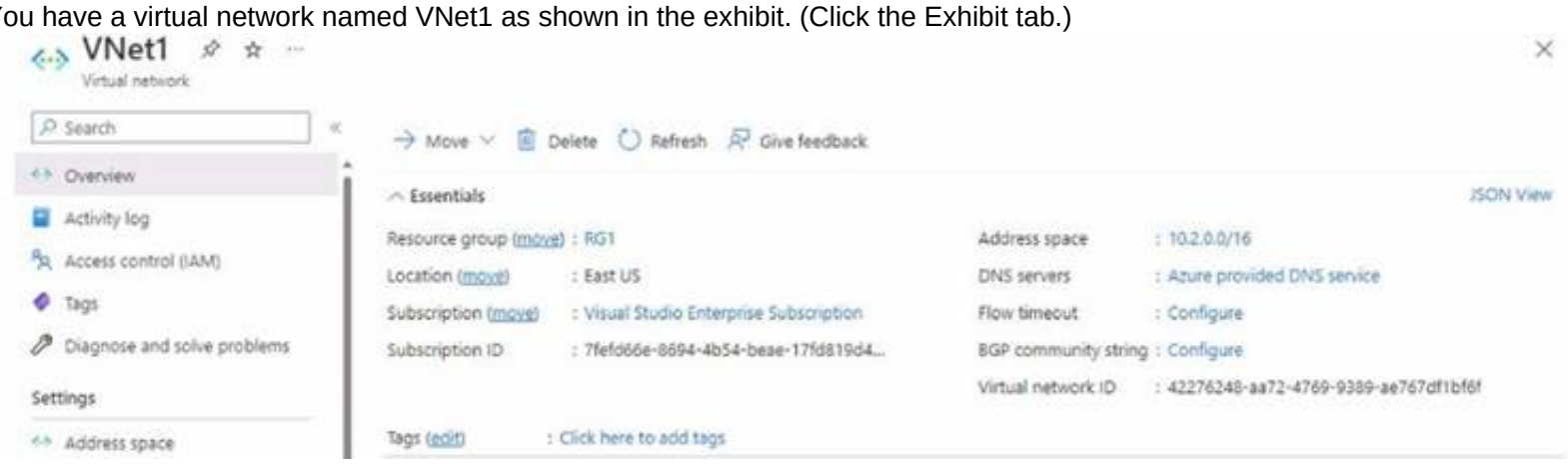
NEW QUESTION 166
- (Topic 5)
You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.
You need to create groups for the users. 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 170
- (Topic 5)
You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 172
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Redundancy
storage1	StorageV2	Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
storage2	BlobStorage	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

You need to identify which storage accounts support lifecycle management, and which storage accounts support moving data to the Archive access tier. What should you identify for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

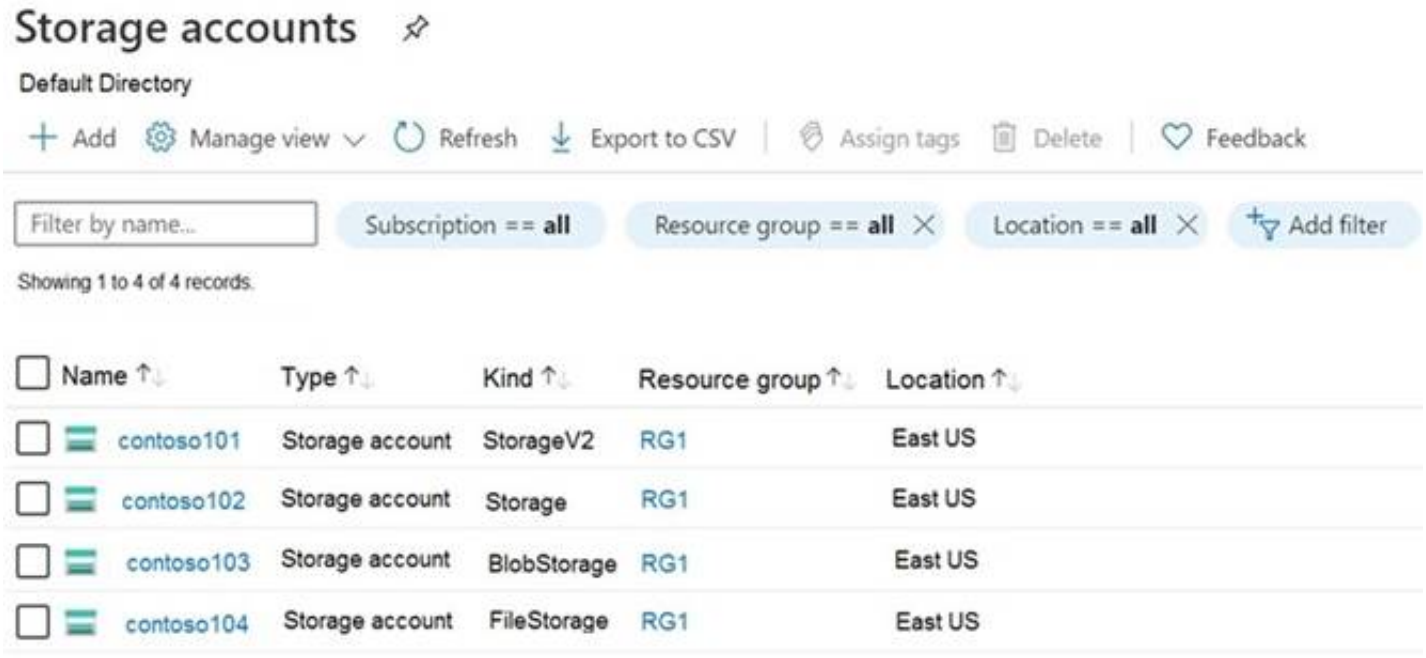
Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

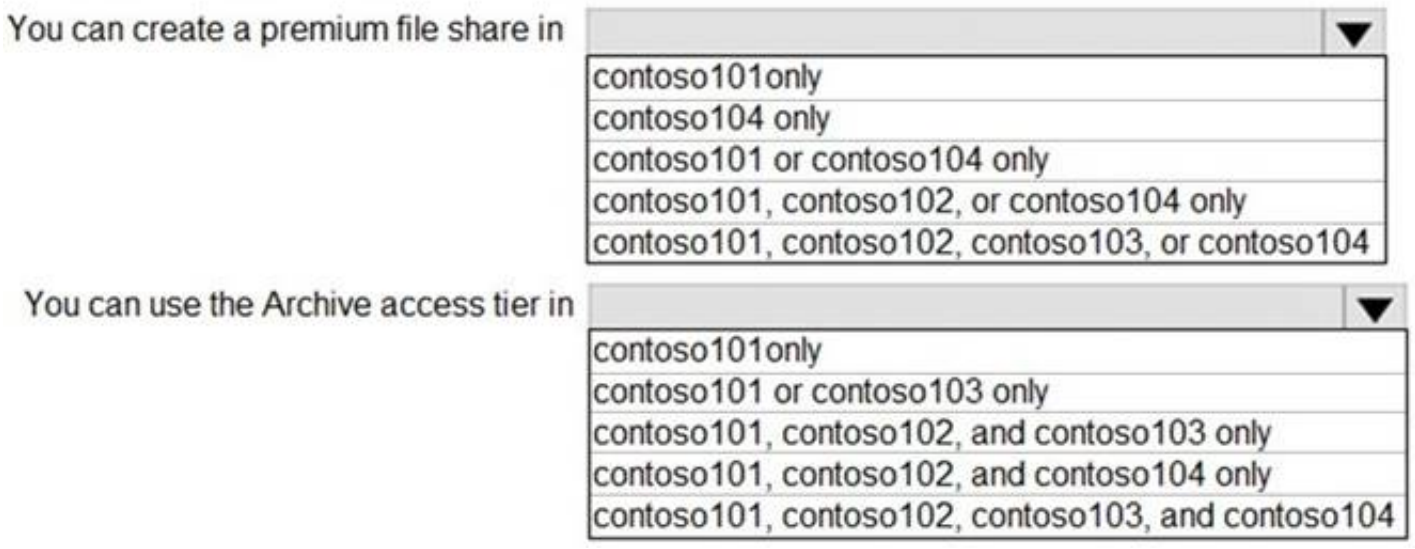
Answer: A

Explanation:
1) storage1, storage2, storage3
"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general- purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview
2) storage2
"The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier

NEW QUESTION 175
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 180
- (Topic 5)
Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Topic 5)
You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.
RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.
You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime. What should you do first?

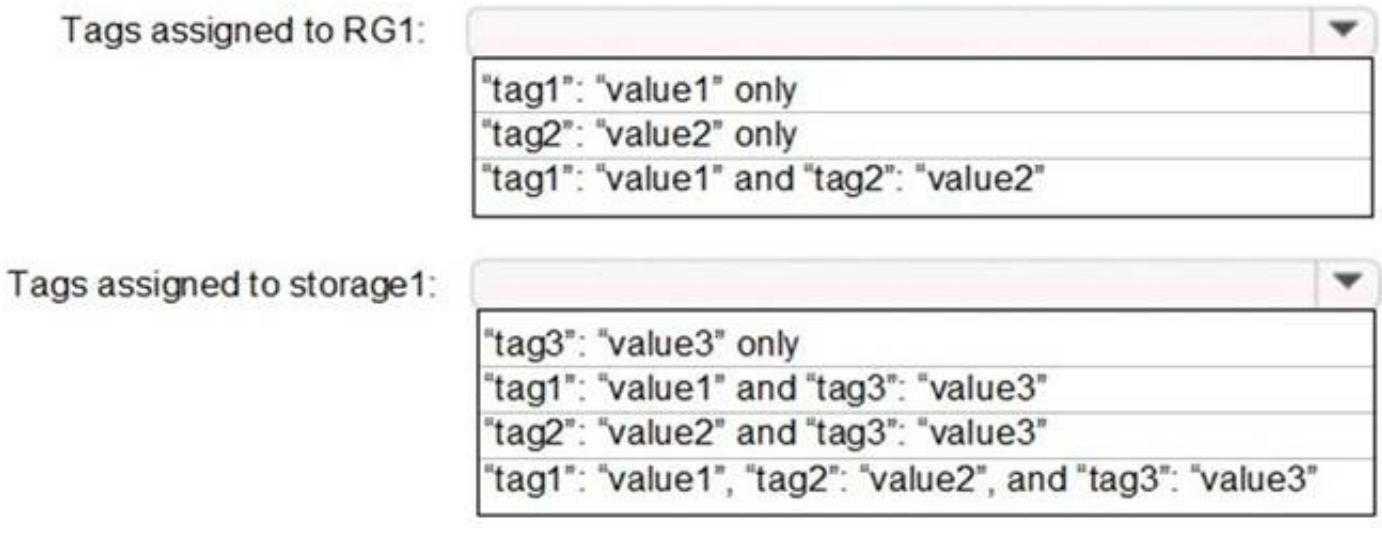
A. Deallocate VM1.
B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.
C. Delete VM1.
D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options
To recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you need to use the Azure Backup service to restore the VM from a recovery point. A recovery point is a snapshot of the VM data at a specific point in time. Azure Backup creates recovery points according to the backup policy that you configure for the Recovery Services vault1.
In this case, the Recovery Services vault named RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. This means that you can restore the VM from any point in the last 14 days, as long as there is a recovery point available. Since you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you can use the daily backup recovery point that was created on that day2.
To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new option allows you to restore the VM without affecting the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss3.
Therefore, the best option is to restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option. This will create a new VM with the same name as VM1 and append a suffix to it, such as -Restored. You can then verify that the new VM has the correct data and configuration, and switch over to it when you are ready. You

can also delete the original VM if you don't need it anymore3.

NEW QUESTION 183
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:
? Name: RG1
? Region: West US
? Tag: "tag1": "value1"
You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:
? Exclusions: None
? Policy definition: Append tag and its default value
? Assignment name: Policy1
? Parameters:
- Tag name: Tag2
- Tag value: Value2
After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configurations:
? Name: storage1
? Location: West US
? Resource group: RG1
? Tags: "tag3": "value3"
You need to identify which tags are assigned to each resource.
What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

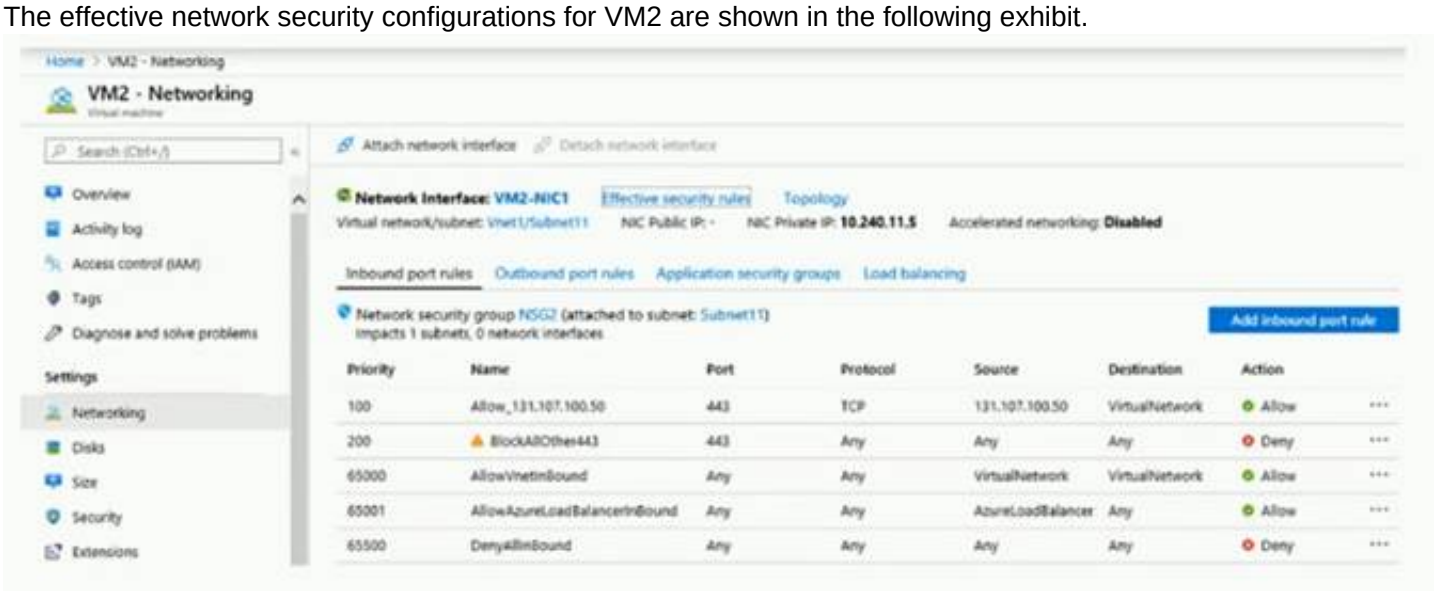


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only
Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"
Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using- tags

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

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

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 190
- (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 195
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 198
- (Topic 5)
You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.
Sub! contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.
VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table. You need to move VM1 to Sub2.
Which resources should you move to Sub2?

A. VM1, Disk1. and Netlnt1 only
B. VM1. Disk1. and VNet1 only
C. VM1. Disk1. and storage1 only
D. VM1. Disk1. Netlnt1, and VNet1

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 199
- (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.

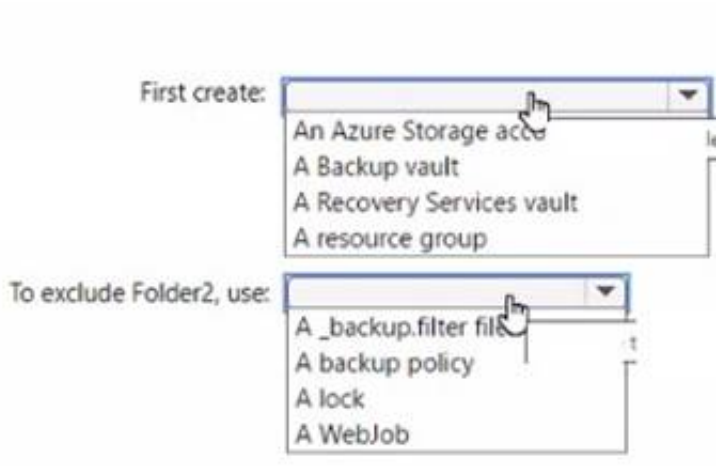
A. a public load balancer
B. Traffic Manager
C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
D. an internal load balancer
E. an Azure Application Gateway

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 204
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.
You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.
What should you create first and what should you use to exclude Fokier2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#create-a-custom-backup
In Storage account, select an existing storage account (in the same subscription) or select Create new. Do the same with Container. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-

us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#configure-partial-backups
Partial backups are supported for custom backups (not for automatic backups). Sometimes you don't want to back up everything on your app. To exclude folders and files from being stored in your future backups, create a _backup.filter file in the %HOME%\site\wwwroot folder of your app. Specify the list of files and folders you want to exclude in this file.

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Topic 5)
You create an App Service plan named plan1 and an Azure web app named webapp1. You discover that the option to create a staging slot is unavailable. You need to create a staging slot for plan1.
What should you do first?

A. From webapp1, modify the Application settings.
B. From webapp1, add a custom domain.
C. From plan1, scale up the App Service plan.
D. From plan1, scale out the App Service plan.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots. If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.
Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.
Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up

NEW QUESTION 214
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains virtual machine named VM1.
You need to back up VM. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.
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:
According to 1, Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region that provide high availability and disaster recovery for your virtual machines.
To back up your VM across three availability zones in the primary region, you need to perform the following actions in sequence:
? Create a Recovery Services vault2 that will store your backups and enable geo-redundancy for cross-region protection.
? For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup2 to use the Recovery Services vault as the backup destination.
? Configure a replication policy1 that will replicate your VM1 to another availability zone in the same region.

NEW QUESTION 219
- (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?

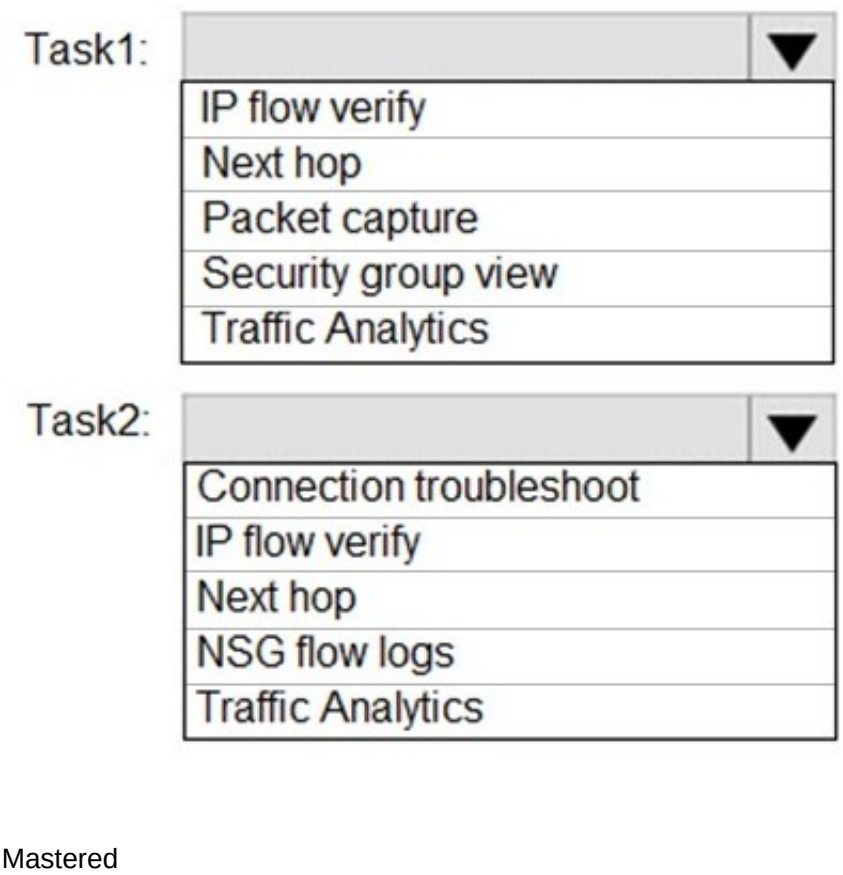
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 222
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

? Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine
? Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host
Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Task 1: IP flow verify
The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.
Task 2: Connection troubleshoot
The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

NEW QUESTION 224
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Region	Peers with
VNet1	West US	VNet2
VNet2	West US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	East US	VNet2

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNet1
VM2	VNet2
VM3	VNet3

All The virtual machines have only private IP addresses.
You deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1. To which virtual machines can you connect through Bastion1 ?

A. VM1 only
B. VM1 and VM2 only
C. VM1 and VM3 only
D. VM1, VM2, and VM3

Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP and SSH access to virtual machines directly from the Azure portal, without exposing them to the public internet1. To use Azure Bastion, you need to deploy it in the same virtual network as the virtual machines you want to connect to2.
According to the tables, you deployed an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1. Therefore, you can connect through Bastion1 to any virtual machine that is in VNet1 or a virtual network that is peered with VNet1. VM1 and VM3 are both in VNet1, so you can connect to them through Bastion1. VM2 is in VNet2, which is not peered with VNet1, so you cannot connect to it through Bastion1.

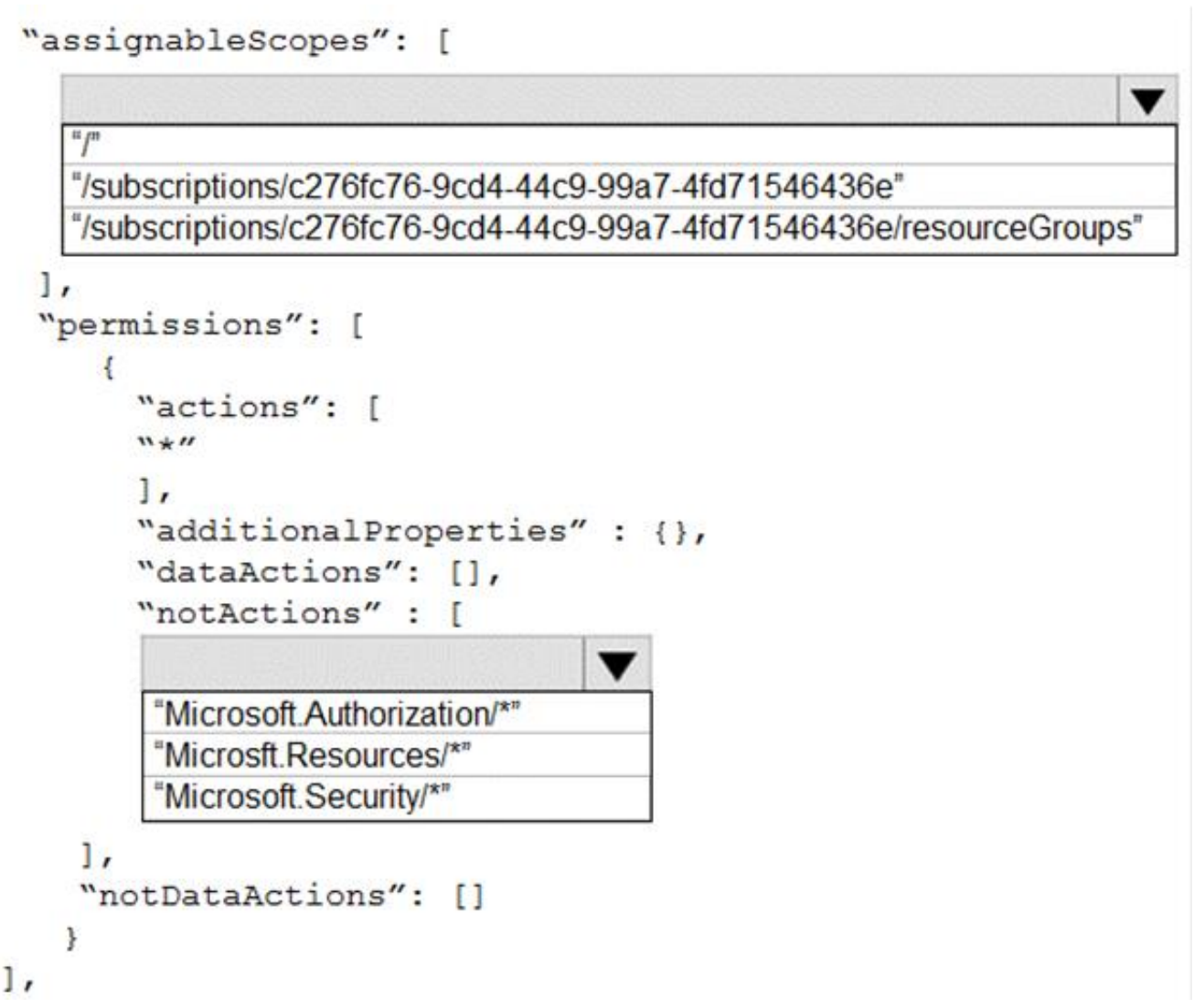
NEW QUESTION 229
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.
You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account! from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.
You plan to use the disk 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 234
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 239
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

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

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

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 243
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	*None*
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	*None*

You assign the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group l and User4. Which users are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you assign a license to a group, all members of that group are automatically assigned the license. However, if a user is already assigned the same license directly or through another group, the license is not duplicated.
? In your scenario, you assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4. This means that all members of Group1, which are User1 and User2, will also get the license. User4 will get the license directly.
? User3 will not get the license because they are not a member of Group1 or assigned the license directly.
? Therefore, the users who are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license are
User1, User2, and User4 only.

NEW QUESTION 247
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.
Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.
The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups

NEW QUESTION 249
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
    "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",
    "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
    "name": "webprod",
    "location": "westus",
    "properties": {
        "containers": [
            {
                "name": "webprod",
                "properties": {
"image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",
"ports": [
    {
        "protocol": "TCP",
        "port": 80
    }

            "environmentVariables": [],
            "resources": {
                "requests": {
                    "memoryInGB": 1.5,
                    "cpu": 1
                }
            }
        }
    }
],
"restartPolicy": "OnFailure",
"ipAddress": {
    "ports": [
                    }
                ],
                "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",
                "type": "Public"
            },
            "osType": "Windows"
        }
    }
```

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

Internet users **[answer choice]**.
- can connect to the container from any device
- cannot connect to the container
- can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, **[answer choice]**.
- the container will restart automatically
- the container will only restart manually
- the container must be redeployed

Answer:

Internet users **[answer choice]**.
- can connect to the container from any device
- cannot connect to the container
- can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, **[answer choice]**.
- the container will restart automatically
- the container will only restart manually
- the container must be redeployed

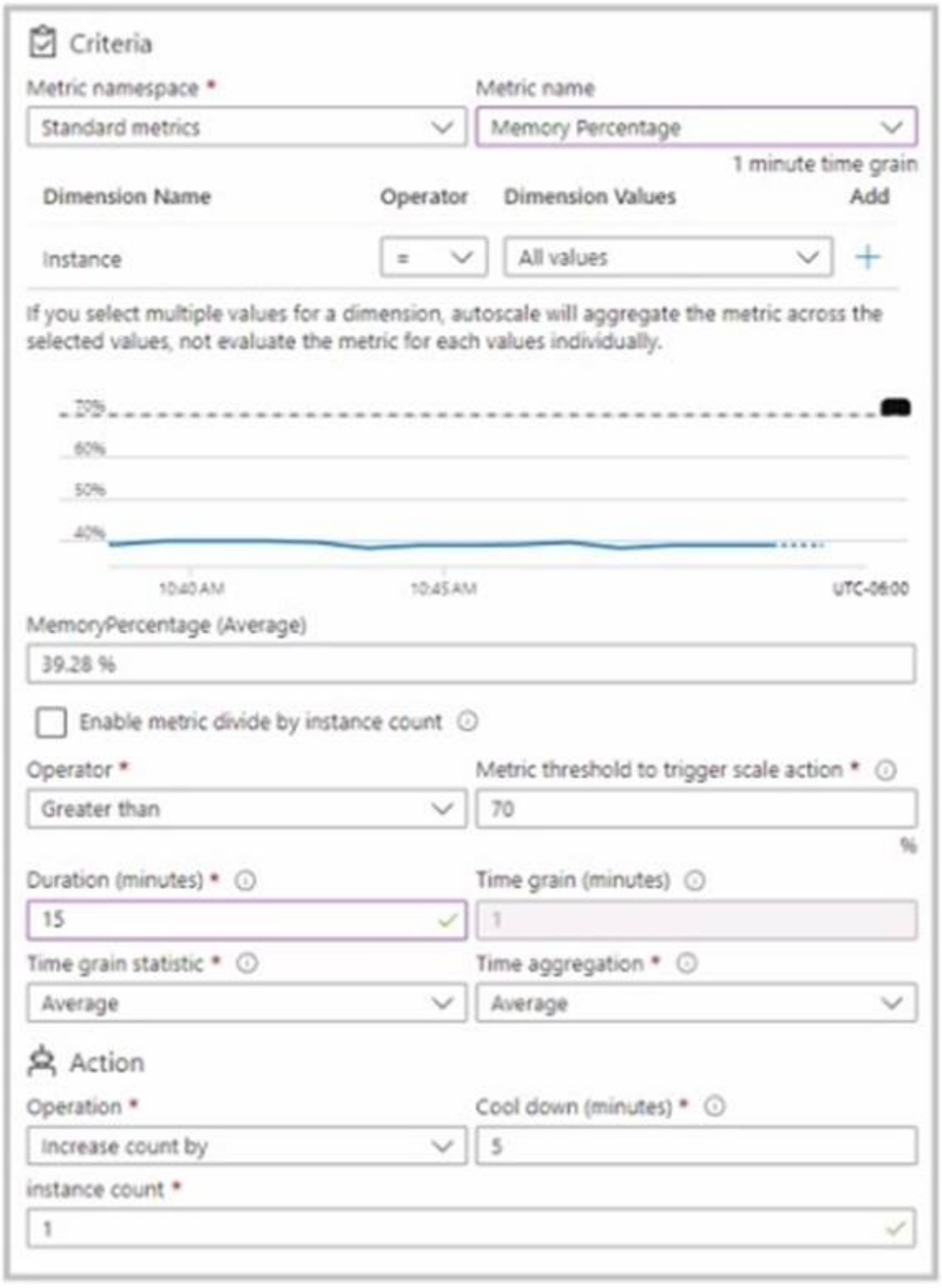
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: can connect to the container from any device
In the policy "osType": "window" refer that it will create a container in a container group that runs Windows but it won't block access depending on device type.
Box 2: the container will restart automatically
Docker provides restart policies to control whether your containers start automatically when they exit, or when Docker restarts. Restart policies ensure that linked containers are started
in the correct order. Docker recommends that you use restart policies, and avoid using process managers to start containers.

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

NEW QUESTION 254
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named Appl that contains two running instances. You havean autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit



For the instance limits stale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5. During a 30-minute period. Appl uses 60 percent of the available memory.
What is the maximum number of instances tor Appl during the 30-minute pefiod:

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Answer: C

Explanation:
The exhibit shows that you have an autoscale rule configured for your App Service app named App1. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app. The rule has the following settings:
? Scale out action: Add 1 instance when the memory percentage is greater than or
equal to 80% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Scale in action: Remove 1 instance when the memory percentage is less than or equal to 60% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Instance limits: The minimum number of instances is 2, and the maximum number of instances is 5.
According to the question, during a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60% of the available memory. This means that the scale in action is triggered, but not the scale out action. Therefore, one instance is removed from App1 every 10 minutes, until the minimum number of instances is reached.
Since App1 initially has two running instances, after the first 10 minutes, one instance is removed and App1 has one instance left. However, since the minimum number of instances is set to 2, another instance is added back to App1 to meet the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the first 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the second 10 minutes, the same process repeats. One instance is removed due to the scale in action, and another instance is added back due to the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the second 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the third 10 minutes, there is no change in the number of instances, because App1 already has the minimum number of instances. Therefore, after the third 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

Therefore, during the 30-minute period, App1 never has more than two instances running at any given time. However, since one instance is removed and added back every 10 minutes, there are four different instances that are used by App1 during the period. Hence, the maximum number of instances for App1 during the period is four.

NEW QUESTION 259

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your AZ-104 Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/AZ-104-dumps.html