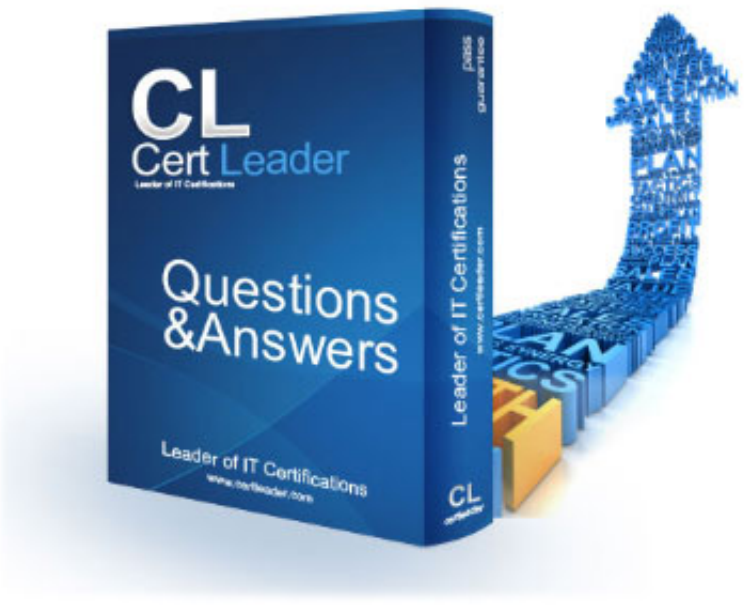
az-500 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies

https://www.certleader.com/az-500-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure Subscription named Sub1.
You have an Azure Storage account named Sa1 in a resource group named RG1.
Users and applications access the blob service and the file service in Sa1 by using several shared access signatures (SASs) and stored access policies. You discover that unauthorized users accessed both the file service and the blob service.
You need to revoke all access to Sa1. Solution: You generate new SASs. Does this meet the goal?

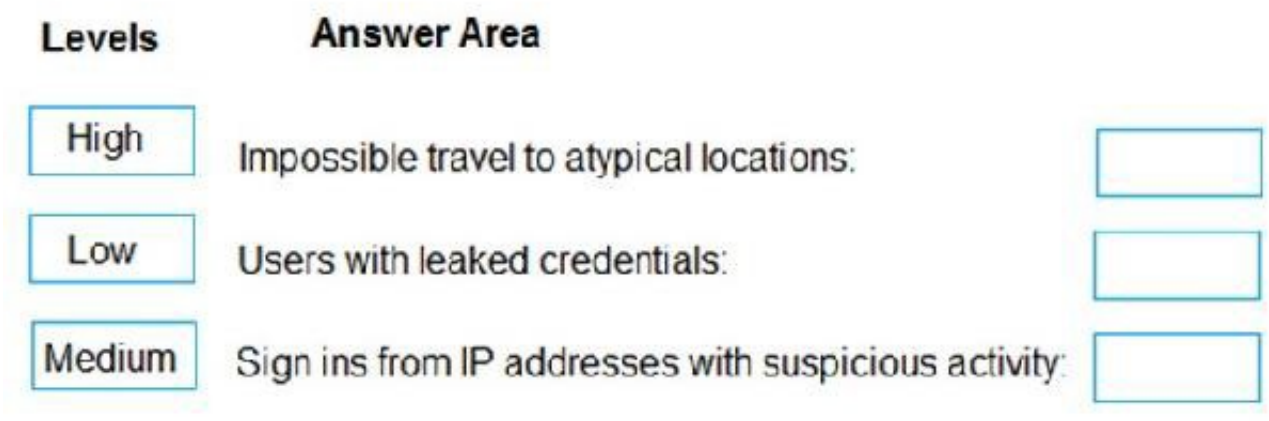
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Instead you should create a new stored access policy.
To revoke a stored access policy, you can either delete it, or rename it by changing the signed identifier. Changing the signed identifier breaks the associations between any existing signatures and the stored access policy. Deleting or renaming the stored access policy immediately affects all of the shared access signatures associated with it.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/Establishing-a-Stored-Access-Policy

NEW QUESTION 2
DRAG DROP
You are implementing conditional access policies.
You must evaluate the existing Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) risk events and risk levels to configure and implement the policies. You need to identify the risk level of the following risk events:
- Users with leaked credentials Impossible travel to atypical locations
- Sign ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity

Which level should you identify for each risk event? To answer, drag the appropriate levels to the correct risk events. Each level may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

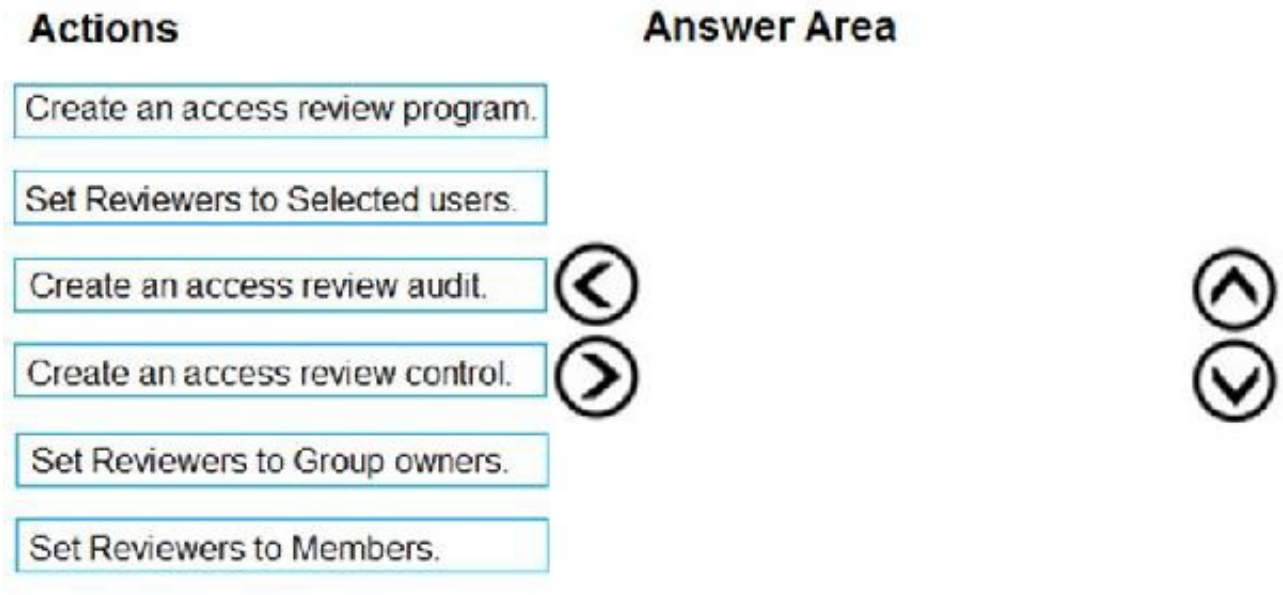
Explanation:
- Azure AD Identity protection can detect six types of suspicious sign-in activities: Users with leaked credentials
- Sign-ins from anonymous IP addresses Impossible travel to atypical locations
- Sign-ins from infected devices
- Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity Sign-ins from unfamiliar locations

These six types of events are categorized in to 3 levels of risks – High, Medium & Low:

Sign-in Activity	Risk Level
Users with leaked credentials	High
Sign-ins from anonymous IP addresses	Medium
Impossible travel to atypical locations	Medium
Sign-ins from infected devices	Medium
Sign-ins from IP addresses with suspicious activity	Low
Sign-ins from unfamiliar locations	Medium

References:
http://www.rebeladmin.com/2018/09/step-step-guide-configure-risk-based-azure-conditional-access-policies/

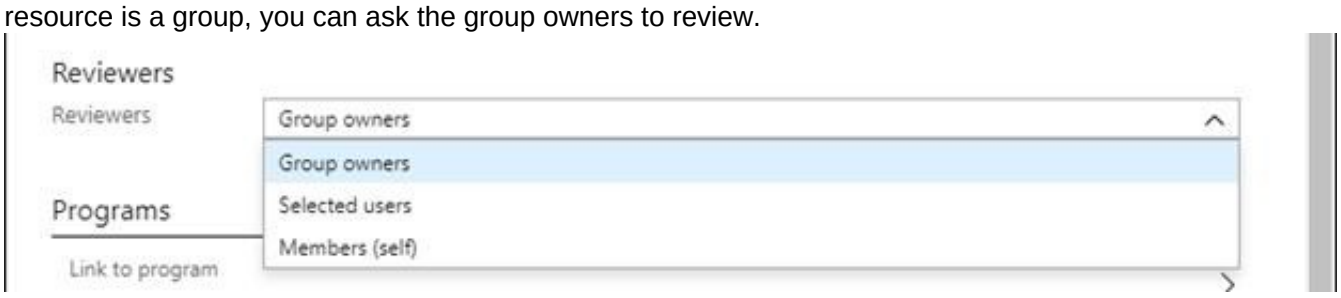
NEW QUESTION 3
DRAG DROP
You need to configure an access review. The review will be assigned to a new collection of reviews and reviewed by resource owners.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Select and Place:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

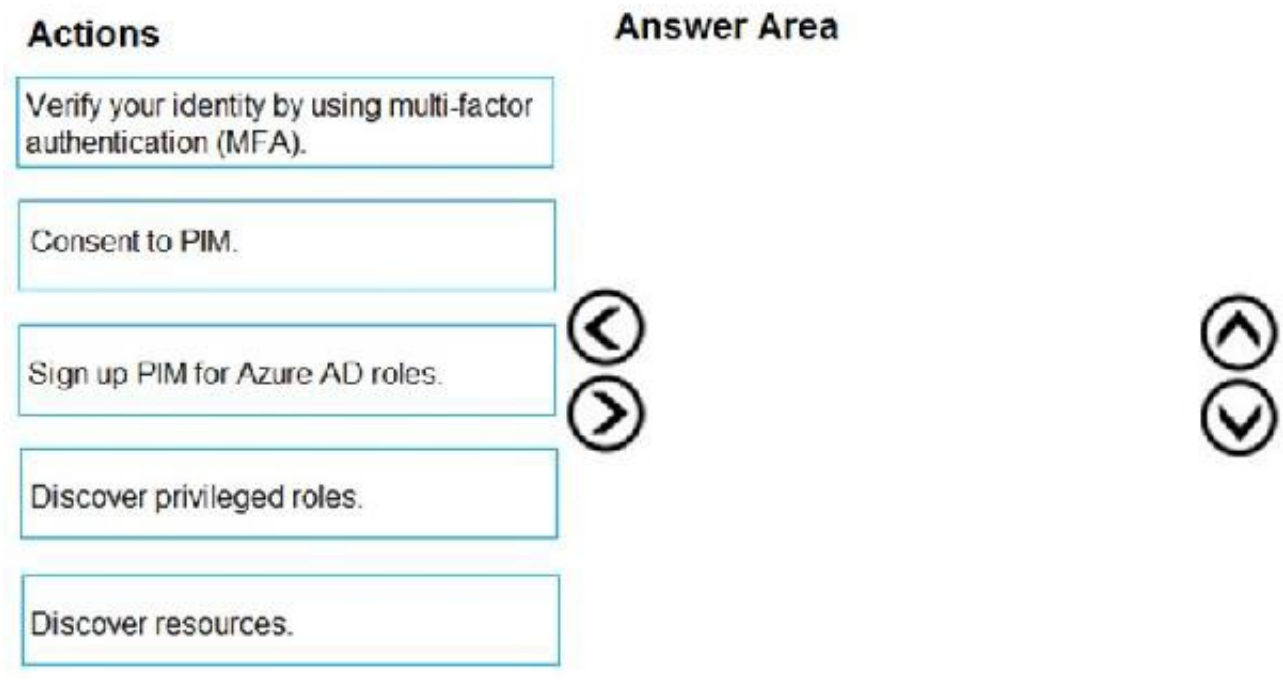
Explanation:
Step 1: Create an access review program Step 2: Create an access review control
Step 3: Set Reviewers to Group owners
In the Reviewers section, select either one or more people to review all the users in scope. Or you can select to have the members review their own access. If the resource is a group, you can ask the group owners to review.



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/manage-programs-controls

NEW QUESTION 4
DRAG DROP
You create an Azure subscription.
You need to ensure that you can use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management (PIM) to secure Azure AD roles.
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.

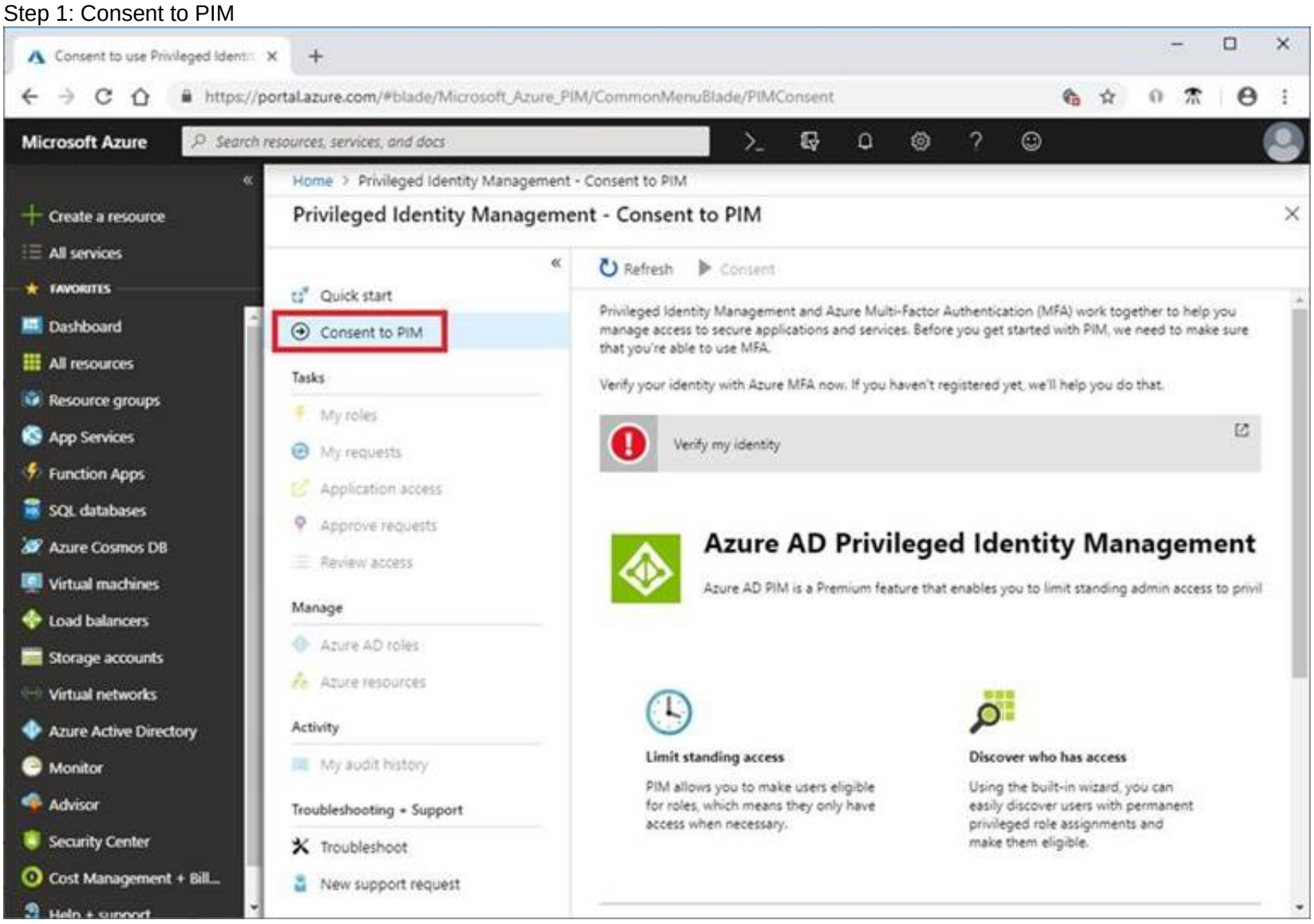
Select and Place:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 1: Consent to PIM



Step: 2 Verify your identity by using multi-factor authentication (MFA)
Click Verify my identity to verify your identity with Azure MFA. You'll be asked to pick an account.
Step 3: Sign up PIM for Azure AD roles
Once you have enabled PIM for your directory, you'll need to sign up PIM to manage Azure AD roles.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started

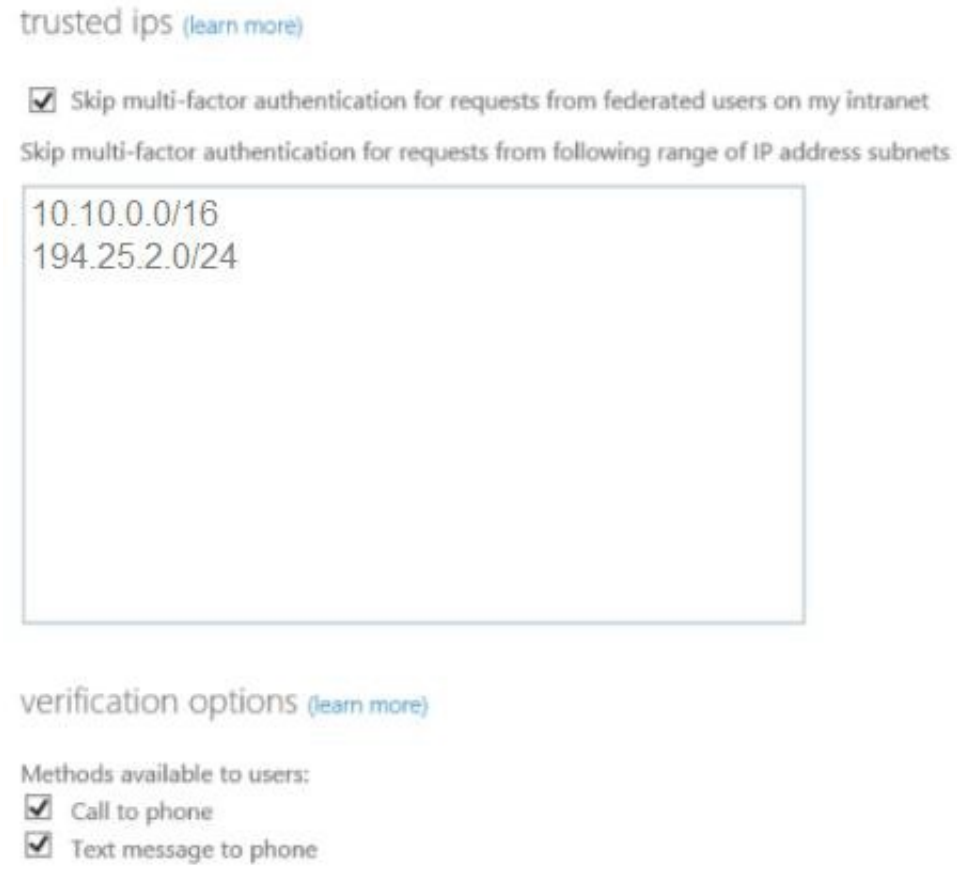
NEW QUESTION 5
HOTSPOT
Your company has two offices in Seattle and New York. Each office connects to the Internet by using a NAT device. The offices use the IP addresses shown in the following table.

Location	IP address space	Public NAT segment
Seattle	10.10.0.0/16	190.15.1.0/24
New York	172.16.0.0/16	194.25.2.0/24

The company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Multi-factor authentication (MFA) status
User1	Enabled
User2	Enforced

The MFA service settings are configured as shown in the 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.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
If User1 signs in to Azure from a device that uses an IP address of 134.18.14.10, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone.	○	○
If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the Seattle office, User2 must be authenticated by using the Microsoft Authenticator app.	○	○
If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the New York office, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 2: No
Use of Microsoft Authenticator is not required.
Note: Microsoft Authenticator is a multifactor app for mobile devices that generates time-based codes used during the Two-Step Verification process. Box 3: No
The New York IP address subnet is included in the "skip multi-factor authentication for request.
References:
https://www.cayosoft.com/difference-enabling-enforcing-mfa/

NEW QUESTION 6
You need to ensure that users can access VM0. The solution must meet the platform protection requirements.
What should you do?

A. Move VM0 to Subnet1.
B. On Firewall, configure a network traffic filtering rule.
C. Assign RT1 to AzureFirewallSubnet.
D. On Firewall, configure a DNAT rule.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Firewall has the following known issue:
Conflict with Azure Security Center (ASC) Just-in-Time (JIT) feature.
If a virtual machine is accessed using JIT, and is in a subnet with a user-defined route that points to Azure Firewall as a default gateway, ASC JIT doesn't work. This is a result of asymmetric routing – a packet comes in via the virtual machine public IP (JIT opened the access), but the return path is via the firewall, which drops the packet because there is no established session on the firewall.
Solution: To work around this issue, place the JIT virtual machines on a separate subnet that doesn't have a user-defined route to the firewall. Scenario:

VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.

Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.

Name	Type	Description
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	An Azure firewall on VNet1.
RT1	Route table	A route table that will contain a route pointing to Firewall1 as the default gateway and will be assigned to Subnet0.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/overview
Testlet 2
This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.
To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other question on this case study.
At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next sections of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.
To start the case study
To display the first question on this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.
Overview
Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York. The company hosts its entire server infrastructure in Azure.
Contoso has two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Both subscriptions are associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
Technical requirements
Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:
- Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetWork1 in Sub2. Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
- Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com

Existing Environment Azure AD
Contoso.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	*None*

Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	`user.city -contains "ON"`
Group2	Dynamic user	`user.city -match "*on"`

Sub1
Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6. User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.

Name	Set on	Lock type
Lock1	RG1	Delete
Lock2	RG2	Read-only
Lock3	RG3	Delete
Lock4	RG3	Read-only

Sub1 contains the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Allowed resource types	networkSecurityGroups	RG4
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/subnets	RG5
Not allowed resource types	networksSecurityGroups	RG5
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/virtualNetworkPeerings	RG6

Sub2
Sub2 contains the network security groups (NSGs) shown in the following table.

Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG2 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG3 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	TCP	ASG1	ASG1	Allow
150	Any	Any	ASG2	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG4 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	Any	Any	Any	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

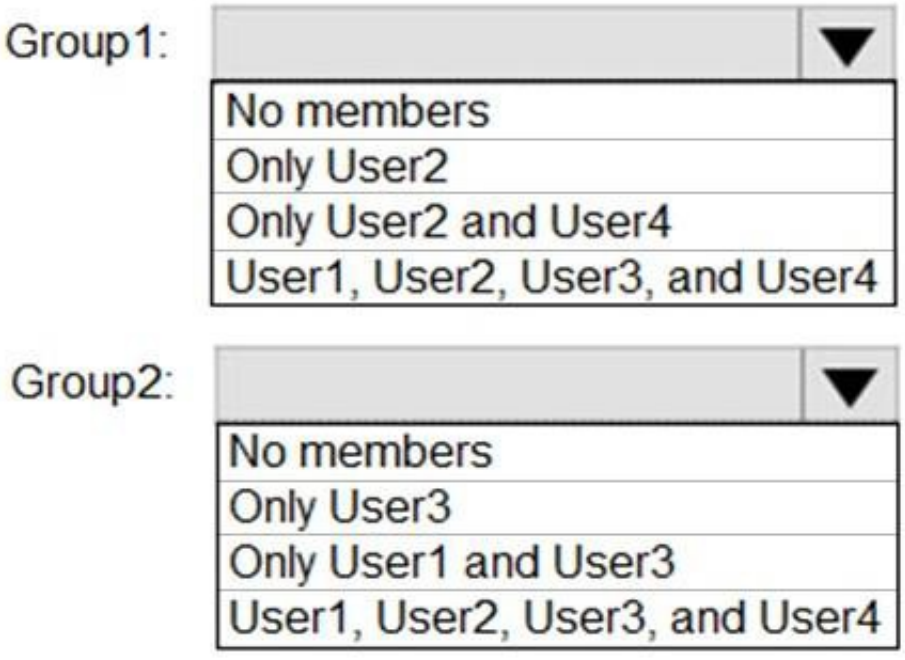
NSG1, NSG2, NSG3, and NSG4 have the outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:
- Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetwork1 in Sub2. Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
- Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com.

NEW QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT
What is the membership of Group1 and Group2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: User1, User2, User3, User4
Contains "ON" is true for Montreal (User1), MONTREAL (User2), London (User 3), and Ontario (User4) as string and regex operations are not case sensitive.
Box 2: Only User3
Match "*on" is only true for London (User3).
Scenario:
Contoso.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	*None*

Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	`user.city -contains "ON"`
Group2	Dynamic user	`user.city -match "*on"`

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/groups-dynamic-membership

NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT
You are evaluating the security of the network communication between the virtual machines in Sub2. For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM2.	○	○
From VM1, you can successfully ping the private IP address of VM3.	○	○
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM5.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG2 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Box 2: Yes
Box 3: No Note:
Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Network interface	Application security group	Connected to
VM1	NIC1	ASG1	Subnet1.1
VM2	NIC2	ASG2	Subnet1.1
VM3	NIC3	*None*	Subnet1.2
VM4	NIC4	ASG1	Subnet1.3
VM5	NIC5	*None*	Subnet2.1

Name	Subnet
VNetwork1	Subnet1.1, Subnet1.2 and Subent1.3
VNetwork2	Subnet2.1

Sub2 contains the network security groups (NSGs) shown in the following table.

Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

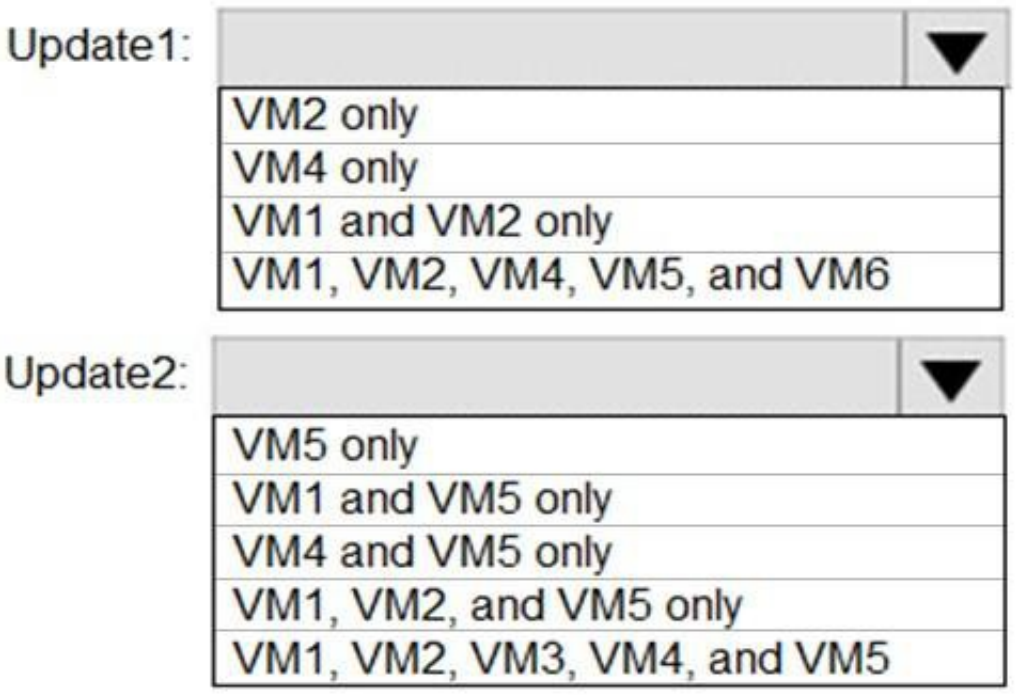
Question Set 3

NEW QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT
You have Azure virtual machines that have Update Management enabled. The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Region	Resource group
VM1	Windows Server 2012	East US	RG1
VM2	Windows Server 2012 R2	West US	RG1
VM3	Windows Server 2016	West US	RG2
VM4	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	West US	RG2
VM5	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.4	East US	RG1
VM6	CentOS 7.5	East US	RG1

You schedule two update deployments named Update1 and Update2. Update1 updates VM3. Update2 updates VM6.
Which additional virtual machines can be updated by using Update1 and Update2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Update1: VM1 and VM2 only
VM3: Windows Server 2016 West US RG2
Update2: VM4 and VM5 only VM6: CentOS 7.5 East US RG1
For Linux, the machine must have access to an update repository. The update repository can be private or public. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-update-management

NEW QUESTION 10
You are testing an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. The cluster is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft Azure Sponsorship
Resource group	AzureBackupRG_eastus2_1
Region	East US
Kubernetes cluster name	akscluster2
Kubernetes version	1.1 1.5
DNS name prefix	akscluster2
Node count	3
Node size	Standard_DS2_v2
Virtual nodes (preview)	Disabled
AUTHENTICATION	
Enable RBAC	No
NETWORKING	
HTTP application routing	Yes
Network configuration	Basic
MONITORING	
Enable container monitoring	No
TAGS	

You plan to deploy the cluster to production. You disable HTTP application routing.
You need to implement application routing that will provide reverse proxy and TLS termination for AKS services by using a single IP address. What should you do?

A. Create an AKS Ingress controller.
B. Install the container network interface (CNI) plug-in.
C. Create an Azure Standard Load Balancer.
D. Create an Azure Basic Load Balancer.

Answer: A

Explanation:
An ingress controller is a piece of software that provides reverse proxy, configurable traffic routing, and TLS termination for Kubernetes services.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/ingress-tls

NEW QUESTION 10
HOTSPOT
You plan to use Azure Log Analytics to collect logs from 200 servers that run Windows Server 2016.
You need to automate the deployment of the Microsoft Monitoring Agent to all the servers by using an Azure Resource Manager template. How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
    "type" : "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
    "name" : "[concat(parameter('vmname'), /OMSExtension]",
    "apiVersion" : "[variables('apiVersion')]",
    "location" : "[resourceGroup().location]",
    "dependsOn" : [
        "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('vmName'))]"
    ],
    "properties" : {
        "publisher" : "Microsoft.EnterpriseCloud.Monitoring",
        "type" :  "MicrosoftMonitoringAgent",
        "typeHandlerVersion" : "1.0",
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion" : true,
        "settings" : {
            [ ▼ ] : "[variable('var1')]"
                "AzureADApplicationID"
                "WorkspaceID"
                "WorkspaceName"
                "WorkspaceURL"
    },
        "protectedSettings" : {
            [ ▼ ] : "[variable ('var2')]"
                "AzureADApplicationSecret"
                "StorageAccountKey"
                "WorkspaceID"
                "WorkspaceKey"
    }
  }
]
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
{
    "type" : "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
    "name" : "[concat(parameter('vmname'), /OMSExtension]",
    "apiVersion" : "[variables('apiVersion')]",
    "location" : "[resourceGroup().location]",
    "dependsOn" : [
        "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('vmName'))]"
    ],
    "properties" : {
        "publisher" : "Microsoft.EnterpriseCloud.Monitoring",
        "type" :  "MicrosoftMonitoringAgent",
        "typeHandlerVersion" : "1.0",
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion" : true,
        "settings" : {
            [ ▼ ] : "[variable('var1')]"
                "AzureADApplicationID"
                "WorkspaceID"
                "WorkspaceName"
                "WorkspaceURL"
    },
        "protectedSettings" : {
            [ ▼ ] : "[variable ('var2')]"
                "AzureADApplicationSecret"
                "StorageAccountKey"
                "WorkspaceID"
                "WorkspaceKey"
    }
  }
]
```

References:
https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/manageabilityguys/2015/11/19/enabling-the-microsoft-monitoring-agent-in-windows-json-templates/

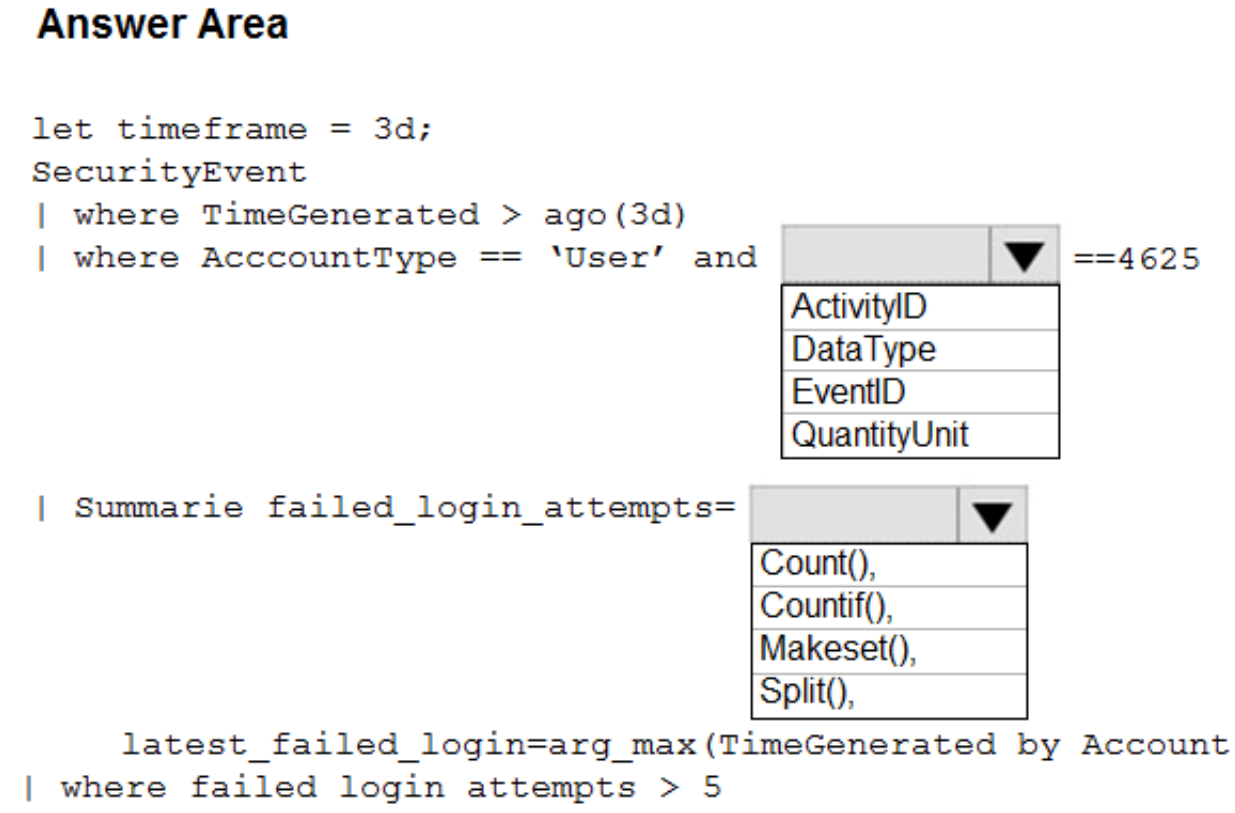
NEW QUESTION 11
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You are assigned the Global administrator role for the tenant. You are responsible for managing Azure Security Center settings. You need to create a custom sensitivity label.
What should you do first?

A. Create a custom sensitive information type.
B. Elevate access for global administrators in Azure AD.
C. Upgrade the pricing tier of the Security Center to Standard.
D. Enable integration with Microsoft Cloud App Security.

Answer: A

Explanation:
First, you need to create a new sensitive information type because you can't directly modify the default rules.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/securitycompliance/customize-a-built-in-sensitive-information-type

NEW QUESTION 12
HOTSPOT
You suspect that users are attempting to sign in to resources to which they have no access.
You need to create an Azure Log Analytics query to identify failed user sign-in attempts from the last three days. The results must only show users who had more than five failed sign-in attempts.
How should you configure the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following example identifies user accounts that failed to log in more than five times in the last day, and when they last attempted to log in. let timeframe = 1d;
SecurityEvent
| where TimeGenerated > ago(1d)
| where AccountType == 'User' and EventID == 4625 // 4625 - failed log in
| summarize failed_login_attempts=count(), latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated, Account) by Account
| where failed_login_attempts > 5
| project-away Account1
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/examples

NEW QUESTION 13
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.
In Azure Security Center, you have a security playbook named Play1. Play1 is configured to send an email message to a user named User1. You need to modify Play1 to send email messages to a distribution group named Alerts.
What should you use to modify Play1?

A. Azure DevOps
B. Azure Application Insights
C. Azure Monitor
D. Azure Logic Apps Designer

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can change an existing playbook in Security Center to add an action, or conditions. To do that you just need to click on the name of the playbook that you want to change, in the Playbooks tab, and Logic App Designer opens up.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-playbooks

NEW QUESTION 15
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. Azure Diagnostics is enabled on all the virtual machines. You are planning the monitoring of Azure services in the subscription.
You need to retrieve the following details:
- Identify the user who deleted a virtual machine three weeks ago.
- Query the security events of a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

What should you use in Azure Monitor? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct details. Each configuration setting may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box1: Activity log
Azure activity logs provide insight into the operations that were performed on resources in your subscription. Activity logs were previously known as “audit logs” or “operational logs,” because they report control-plane events for your subscriptions.
Activity logs help you determine the “what, who, and when” for write operations (that is, PUT, POST, or DELETE). Box 2: Logs
Log Integration collects Azure diagnostics from your Windows virtual machines, Azure activity logs, Azure Security Center alerts, and Azure resource provider logs. This integration provides a unified dashboard for all your assets, whether they're on-premises or in the cloud, so that you can aggregate, correlate, analyze, and alert for security events.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-log-audit
Testlet 1
This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.
To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other question on this case study.
At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next sections of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.
To start the case study
To display the first question on this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.
Overview
Litware, Inc. is a digital media company that has 500 employees in the Chicago area and 20 employees in the San Francisco area.
Existing Environment
Litware has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that has a subscription ID of 43894a43-17c2-4a39-8cfc-3540c2653ef4.
Sub1 is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litwareinc.com. The tenant contains the user objects and the device objects of all the Litware employees and their devices. Each user is assigned an Azure AD Premium P2 license. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) is activated.
The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.
Group2	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type and contains the Chicago IT team

The Azure subscription contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	VNet1 is a virtual network that contains security-sensitive IT resources. VNet1 contains three subnets named Subnet0, Subnet1, and AzureFirewallSubnet.
VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.
VM1	Virtual machine	VM1 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016 and connects to Subent0.
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	SQLDB1 is an Azure SQL database on a SQL Database server named LitwareSQLServer1.
WebApp1	Web app	WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com.
Resource Group1	Resource group	Resource Group1 is a resource group that contains VNet1, VM0, and VM1.
Resource Group2	Resource group	Resource Group2 is a resource group that contains shared IT resources.

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.
Planned changes
Litware plans to deploy the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	An Azure firewall on VNet1.
RT1	Route table	A route table that will contain a route pointing to Firewall1 as the default gateway and will be assigned to Subnet0.
AKS1	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)	A managed AKS cluster

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements:
- All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1.
- The members of Group2 must be assigned the Contributor role to Resource Group2 by using a permanent eligible assignment.
- Users must be prevented from registering applications in Azure AD and from consenting to applications that access company information on the users' behalf.

Platform Protection Requirements
Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:
- Microsoft Antimalware must be installed on the virtual machines in Resource Group1.
- The members of Group2 must be assigned the Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster Admin Role. Azure AD users must be to authenticate to AKS1 by using their Azure AD credentials.
- Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.
- A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.

Security Operations Requirements
Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center.

NEW QUESTION 16
You need to configure WebApp1 to meet the data and application requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Upload a public certificate.
B. Turn on the HTTPS Only protocol setting.
C. Set the Minimum TLS Version protocol setting to 1.2.
D. Change the pricing tier of the App Service plan.
E. Turn on the Incoming client certificates protocol setting.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A: To configure Certificates for use in Azure Websites Applications you need to upload a public Certificate.
C: Over time, multiple versions of TLS have been released to mitigate different vulnerabilities. TLS 1.2 is the most current version available for apps running on Azure App Service.
Incorrect Answers:
B: We need support the http url as well.
Note:

WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/app-service-and-functions-hosted-apps-can-now-update-tls-versions/

NEW QUESTION 19
HOTSPOT
You need to create Role1 to meet the platform protection requirements.
How should you complete the role definition of Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
(
  "Name" | "Role1",
  "Id" | "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IsCustom" : true,
  "Description": "VM storage operator"
  "Actions" : [
        [ "Microsoft.Compute/ | "Microsoft.Resources/ | "Microsoft.Storage/ ]
        [ disks/*", storageAccounts/*", virtualMachines/disks/*" ]
],
  "NotActions":  [
              ],
  "AssignableScopes" :  [
                    ]
}
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Scenario: A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.
Azure RBAC template managed disks "Microsoft.Storage/" References:
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azureedu/2017/02/11/new-managed-disk-storage-option-for-your-azure-vms/

NEW QUESTION 21
Your company has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory Azure (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
The company develops a mobile application named App1. App1 uses the OAuth 2 implicit grant type to acquire Azure AD access tokens. You need to register App1 in Azure AD.
What information should you obtain from the developer to register the application?

A. a redirect URI
B. a reply URL
C. a key
D. an application ID

Answer: A

Explanation:
For Native Applications you need to provide a Redirect URI, which Azure AD will use to return token responses.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/v1-protocols-oauth-code

NEW QUESTION 24
From the Azure portal, you are configuring an Azure policy.
You plan to assign policies that use the DeployIfNotExist, AuditIfNotExist, Append, and Deny effects. Which effect requires a managed identity for the assignment?

A. AuditIfNotExist
B. Append
C. DeployIfNotExist
D. Deny

Answer: C

Explanation:
When Azure Policy runs the template in the deployIfNotExists policy definition, it does so using a managed identity.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/governance/policy/how-to/remediate-resources

NEW QUESTION 26
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.
In Vault1, you create a secret named Secret1.
An application developer registers an application in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You need to ensure that the application can use Secret1.
What should you do?

A. In Azure AD, create a role.
B. In Azure Key Vault, create a key.
C. In Azure Key Vault, create an access policy.
D. In Azure AD, enable Azure AD Application Proxy.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Key Vault provides a way to securely store credentials and other keys and secrets, but your code needs to authenticate to Key Vault to retrieve them. Managed identities for Azure resources overview makes solving this problem simpler, by giving Azure services an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without having any credentials in your code.
Example: How a system-assigned managed identity works with an Azure VM
After the VM has an identity, use the service principal information to grant the VM access to Azure resources. To call Azure Resource Manager, use role-based access control (RBAC) in Azure AD to assign the appropriate role to the VM service principal. To call Key Vault, grant your code access to the specific secret or key in Key Vault.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/quick-create-net
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview

NEW QUESTION 27
HOTSPOT
You have the Azure Information Protection conditions shown in the following table.

Name	Pattern	Case sensitivity
Condition1	White	On
Condition2	Black	Off

You have the Azure Information Protection labels shown in the following table.

Name	Applies to	Use label	Set the default label
Global	*Not applicable*	*None*	None
Policy1	User1	Label1	None
Policy2	User1	Label2	None

You need to identify how Azure Information Protection will label files.
What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

If User1 creates a Microsoft Word file that includes the text "Black and White", the file will be assigned:
- No label
- Label1 only
- Label2 only
- Label1 and Label2

If User1 creates a Microsoft Notepad file that includes the text "Black or white", the file will be assigned:
- No label
- Label1 only
- Label2 only
- Label1 and Label2

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Label 2 only
How multiple conditions are evaluated when they apply to more than one label
1. The labels are ordered for evaluation, according to their position that you specify in the policy: The label positioned first has the lowest position (least sensitive) and the label positioned last has the highest position (most sensitive).
2. The most sensitive label is applied.
3. The last sublabel is applied.
Box 2: No Label
Automatic classification applies to Word, Excel, and PowerPoint when documents are saved, and apply to Outlook when emails are sent. Automatic classification does not apply to Microsoft Notepad.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/information-protection/configure-policy-classification

NEW QUESTION 31
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