

Exam Questions AZ-102

Microsoft Azure Administrator Certification Transition

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AZ-102/>



NEW QUESTION 1

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

- A. Cost analysis
- B. Usage + quotas
- C. External services
- D. Payment methods

Answer: B

Explanation: Subscription costs are based on usage. Microsoft Azure limits are also called quotas.

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

Incorrect Answers:

C: External services are published by third party software vendors in the Azure marketplace. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-subscription-service-limits>

NEW QUESTION 2

You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation: B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: <https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick-start>

Case Study: 2

Contoso Ltd Overview

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

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

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

? File servers

? Domain controllers

? Microsoft SQL Server servers

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

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

? A SQL database

? A web front end

? A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only. Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure: Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

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

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements: Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure. Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups. Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier. Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure. Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

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

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible. User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

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

NEW QUESTION 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 Group

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-subscriptionadministrator>

NEW QUESTION 4

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 key.
- D. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- E. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the file.

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-scienceprocess/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer>

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: D

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

Scenario:

There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines.

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.

You need to ensure that you receive an email message when any virtual machines are powered off, restarted, or deallocated.

What is the minimum number of rules and action groups that you require?

- A. three rules and three action groups
- B. one rule and one action group
- C. three rules and one action group
- D. one rule and three action groups

Answer: C

Explanation: An action group is a collection of notification preferences defined by the user. Azure Monitor and Service

Health alerts are configured to use a specific action group when the alert is triggered. Various alerts may use the same action group or different action groups depending on the user's requirements. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-actiongroups>

NEW QUESTION 7

You have 100 Azure subscriptions. All the subscriptions are associated to the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You are a global administrator.

You plan to create a report that lists all the resources across all the subscriptions. You need to ensure that you can view all the resources in all the subscriptions. What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, modify the profile settings of your account.
- B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Add-AzureADAdministrativeUnitMember cmdlet.
- C. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet.
- D. From the Azure portal, modify the properties of the Azure AD tenant.

Answer: C

Explanation: The New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet assigns a user to an application role in Azure Active Directory (AD). Use it for the application report.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/newazureaduserapproleassignment?view=azureadps-2.0>

NEW QUESTION 8

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the

stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1. Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

Note: This question is part of a series of Questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these Questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1. Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share. You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group. You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.	
Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server 1.	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	
Register Server 1.	
Install the DFS Replication server role on Server 1.	
Add a server endpoint.	

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
Store1	Azure Storage account
Sync1	Azure File Sync

Store1 contains a file share named Data. Data contains 5,000 files.

You need to synchronize the files in Data to an on-premises server named Server1.

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

- A. Download an automation script.
- B. Create a container instance.
- C. Create a sync group.
- D. Register Server1.
- E. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Answer: CDE

Explanation: Step 1 (E): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2 (D): Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3 (C): Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 11

HOT SPOT

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2. You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

Replicates synchronously

Remains available if a single data center in the region fails

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

Blob storage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region.

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2) ZRS only support GPv2.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 16

You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.

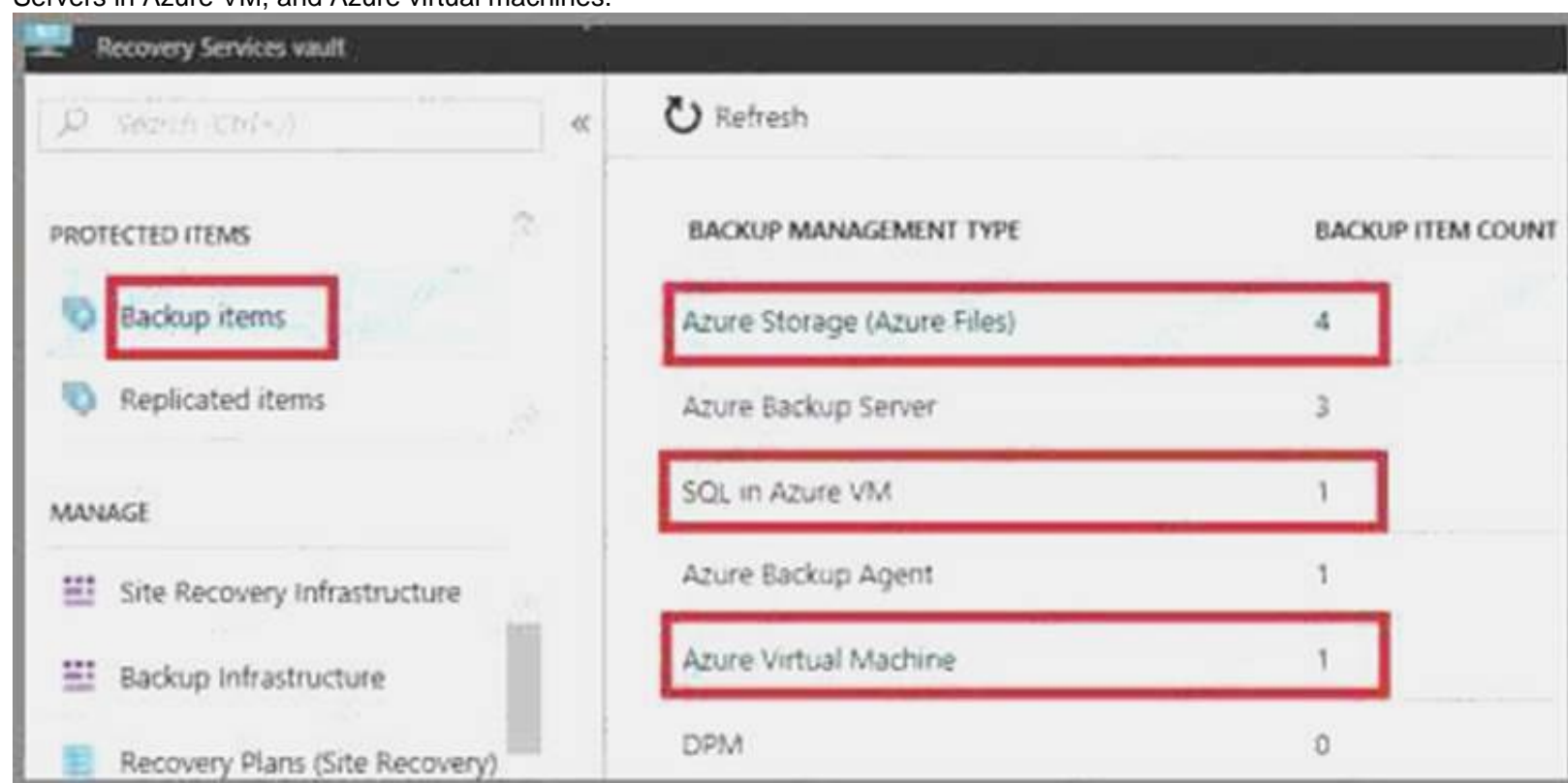
You need to delete the Recovery Services vault. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data. Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.



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

NEW QUESTION 21

HOT SPOT

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup. You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

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

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-configure-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq>

NEW QUESTION 23

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription includes a virtual network named VNet1. Currently, VNet1 does not contain any subnets.

You plan to create subnets on VNet1 and to use application security groups to restrict the traffic between the subnets. You need to create the application security groups and to assign them to the subnets.

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

Cmdlets

New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmApplicationSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig

Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

➔

➔

Answer Area

⬆

⬇

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig
 Step 2: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup
 Step 3: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig
 Step 4: New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork
 Example: Create a virtual network with a subnet referencing a network security group New-AzureRmResourceGroup -Name TestResourceGroup -Location centralus
 \$rdpRule = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name rdp-rule -Description "Allow RDP" - Access Allow -Protocol Tcp -Direction Inbound -Priority 100 -SourceAddressPrefix Internet - SourcePortRange * -DestinationAddressPrefix * -DestinationPortRange 3389
 \$networkSecurityGroup = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup -Location centralus -Name "NSG-FrontEnd" -SecurityRules \$rdpRule
 \$frontendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name frontendSubnet - AddressPrefix "10.0.1.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup \$networkSecurityGroup
 \$backendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name backendSubnet - AddressPrefix "10.0.2.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup \$networkSecurityGroup
 New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name MyVirtualNetwork -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup - Location centralus -AddressPrefix "10.0.0.0/16" -Subnet \$frontendSubnet,\$backendSubnet
 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.network/newQuestions>
 & Answers PDF P-44 azurermvirtualnetwork?view=azurerm-6.7.0

NEW QUESTION 26

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

Name	Type
ASG1	Application security group
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	Subnet
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
VM1	Virtual machine

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC1 attaches VM1 to Subnet1. You need to apply ASG1 to VM1. What should you do?

- A. Modify the properties of NSG1.
- B. Modify the properties of ASG1.
- C. Associate NIC1 to ASG1.

Answer: B

Explanation: When you deploy VMs, make them members of the appropriate ASGs. You associate the ASG with a subnet.
 References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/applicationsecuritygroups/>

NEW QUESTION 28

HOT SPOT

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

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

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

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

Name server 1
-
Name server 2
-
Name server 3
-
Name server 4
-

Search record sets

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

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: No

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone. By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

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

NEW QUESTION 29

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.

VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit.

Network Interface: vm1900

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: VMRG-vnet/default
Public IP: 104.40.215.211
Private IP: 10.0.0.5
Accelerated networking: Disabled

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group: VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1900)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
900	Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	Deny
1000	default-allow-rdp	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
1010	Rule1	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalan...	Any	Any	AzureLoad...	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group: VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1900)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add outbound port

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	Rule3	80	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBou...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Internet users [answer choice].

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

Answer:

Explanation:

Internet users [answer choice].

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

NEW QUESTION 33

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

The company also has two on-premises servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 is configured as a DNS server that has a primary DNS zone named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains 1,000 DNS records.

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed: The DNS Manager console

Azure PowerShell Azure CLI 2.0

You need to move the adatum.com zone to Subscription1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

- A. Azure PowerShell
- B. Azure CLI
- C. the Azure portal
- D. the DNS Manager console

Answer: B

Explanation: Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

NEW QUESTION 35

HOT SPOT

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

Name	Address space	Subnet name	Subnet address range
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	Subnet1	10.1.1.0/24
VNet2	10.10.0.0/16	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24
VNet3	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	Network	Subnet	IP address
VM1	VNet1	Subnet1	10.1.1.4
VM2	VNet2	Subnet2	10.10.1.4
VM3	VNet3	Subnet3	172.16.1.4

The firewalls on all the virtual machines are configured to allow all ICMP traffic. You add the peerings in the following table.

Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	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.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can ping VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Yes

Vnet1 and Vnet3 are peers. Box 2: Yes

Vnet2 and Vnet3 are peers. Box 3: No

Peering connections are non-transitive.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybridnetworking/> hub-spoke

NEW QUESTION 40

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

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

- A. the subnets on VNet2 only
- B. the subnets on VNet1 only
- C. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
- D. the subnets on VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3
- E. the subnets on VNet3 only

Answer: E

Explanation: All Azure resources are created in an Azure region and subscription. A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plandesign- arm>

NEW QUESTION 41

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage. You plan to create a file share named data.

Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10. Which port should be open between the home computers and the data file share?

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445
- D. 3389

Answer: C

Explanation: Ensure port 445 is open: The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

NEW QUESTION 44

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

You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD. You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name.

Which type of DNS record should you create?

- A. RRSIG
- B. PTR
- C. DNSKEY
- D. TXT

Answer: D

Explanation: Create the TXT record. App Services uses this record only at configuration time to verify that you own the custom domain. You can delete this TXT record after your custom domain is validated and configured in App Service.

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

NEW QUESTION 45

Note: This questions is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each questions in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a questions 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: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 46

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation: Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

NEW QUESTION 51

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) domain that contains 5,000 user accounts. You create a new user account named AdminUser1.

You need to assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1. What should you do from the user account properties?

- A. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.
- B. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
- C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new licens

Answer: A

Explanation: Assign a role to a user

Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.

Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.

For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.

Press Select to save.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/activedirectory-users-assign-role-azure-portal>

NEW QUESTION 54

You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single signon (SSO) method. Staging mode is enabled.

You review the synchronization results and discover that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs.

You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully. What should you do?

- A. From Synchronization Service Manager, run a full import.
- B. Run Azure AD Connect and set the SSO method to Pass-through Authentication.
- C. From Azure PowerShell, run Start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial.
- D. Run Azure AD Connect and disable staging mode.

Answer: D

Explanation: Staging mode must be disabled. If the Azure AD Connect server is in staging mode, password hash synchronization is temporarily disabled.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directoryaadconnectsync-troubleshoot-password-hash-synchronization#no->

passwords-are-synchronizedtroubleshoot-by-using-the-troubleshooting-task

NEW QUESTION 58

HOT SPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.onmicrosoft.com. Adatum.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Domain Admins
User2	Schema Admins
User3	Incoming Forest Trust Builders
User4	Replicator
User5	Enterprise Admins

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

Name	Role
UserA	Global administrator
UserB	User administrator
UserC	Security administrator
UserD	Service administrator

You need to implement Azure AD Connect. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege. Which user accounts should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Adatum.com:

User1

User2

User3

User4

User5

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com:

UserA

UserB

UserC

UserD

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: User5

In Express settings, the installation wizard asks for the following: AD DS Enterprise Administrator credentials

Azure AD Global Administrator credentials

The AD DS Enterprise Admin account is used to configure your on-premises Active Directory. These credentials are only used during the installation and are not used after the installation has

completed. The Enterprise Admin, not the Domain Admin should make sure the permissions in Active Directory can be set in all domains.

Box 2: UserA

Azure AD Global Admin credentials are only used during the installation and are not used after the installation has completed. It is used to create the Azure AD Connector account used for synchronizing changes to Azure AD. The account also enables sync as a feature in Azure AD. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directoryaadconnect-accounts-permissions>

NEW QUESTION 61

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.

You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: You can use a template that allows you to deploy a simple Windows VM by retrieving the password that is stored in a Key Vault. Therefore the password is never put in plain text in the template parameter file.

References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/templates/101-vm-secure-password/>

NEW QUESTION 63

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.

You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the name servers at the domain registrar. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation: Before you can delegate your DNS zone to Azure DNS, you need to know the name servers for your zone. The NS record set contains the names of the Azure DNS name servers assigned to the zone. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.

You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the SOA record in the contoso.com zone Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation: Modify the NS record, not the SOA record.

Note: The SOA record stores information about the name of the server that supplied the data for the zone; the administrator of the zone; the current version of the data file; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before checking for updates; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before retrying a failed zone transfer; the maximum number of seconds that a secondary name server can use data before it must either be refreshed or expire; and a default number of seconds for the time-to-live file on resource records.

References: <https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/start-of-authority-record>

NEW QUESTION 72

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to implement a custom policy that meet the following requirements:

*Ensures that each new resource group in the subscription has a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso.

*Ensures that resource group can be created from the Azure portal.

*Ensures that compliance reports in the Azure portal are accurate.

How should you complete the policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answers area.

```
{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": {
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals":
```

```
"Microsoft.Resources/deployments"
"Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions"
"Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
```

```
},
{
  "not": {
    "field": "tags['organization']",
    "equals": "Contoso"
  }
}
]
```

```
},
"then": {
  "effect":
  "details": [
    {
      "field": "tags['organization']",
      "value": "Contoso"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

```
"Append",
"Deny",
"DeployifNotExists",
```

Answer:

Explanation: References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/definitionstructure>

NEW QUESTION 76

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contosocloud.onmicrosoft.com. Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com. You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD. You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name. Which type of DNS record should you create?

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

Answer: B

Explanation: To verify your custom domain name (example)

Sign in to the Azure portal using a Global administrator account for the directory. Select Azure Active Directory, and then select Custom domain names.

On the Fabrikam - Custom domain names page, select the custom domain name, Contoso.

On the Contoso page, select Verify to make sure your custom domain is properly registered and is valid for Azure AD. Use either the TXT or the MX record type.

Home > Fabrikam - Custom domain names > contoso.com

contoso.com
Custom domain name

Delete

i To use contoso.com with your Azure AD, create a new TXT record with your domain name registrar using the info below.

RECORD TYPE: **TXT** | MX

ALIAS OR HOST NAME: [input field]

DESTINATION OR POINTS TO ADDRESS: MS=ms64983159

TTL: 60

Share these settings via email

Verify domain
Verification will not succeed until you have configured your domain with your registrar as described above.

Verify

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

NEW QUESTION 80

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by 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.

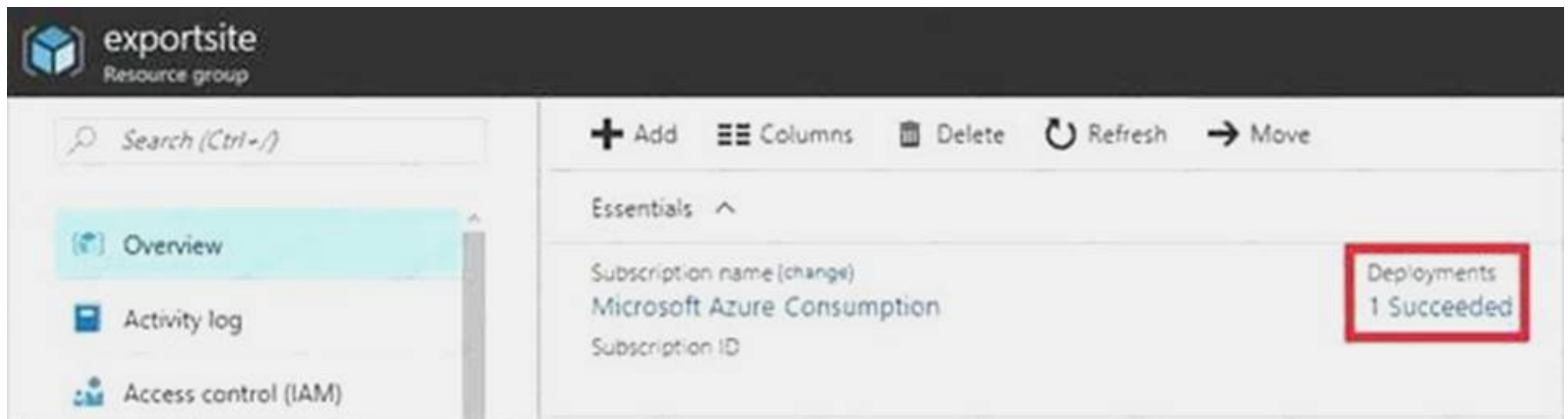
From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

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

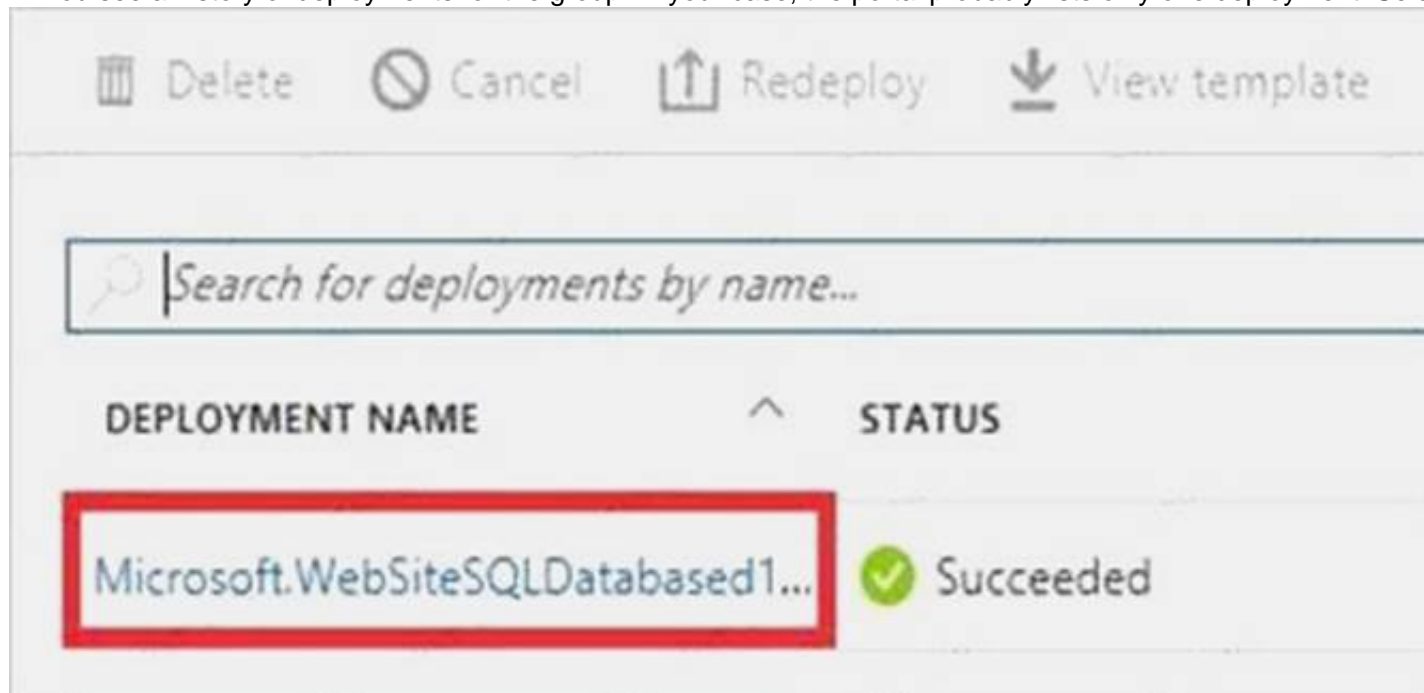
Answer: A

Explanation: 1. View template from deployment history

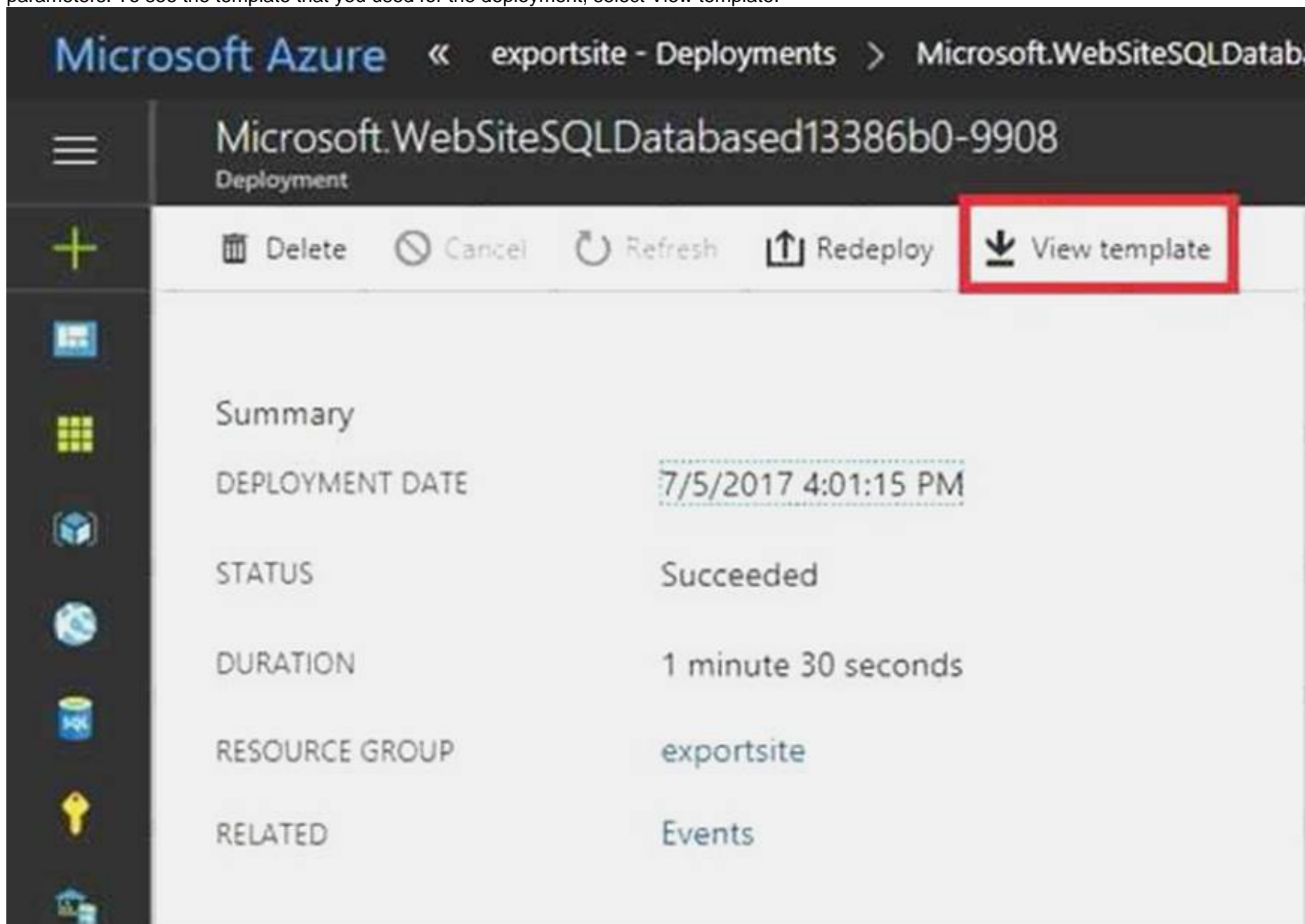
Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



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-managerexport-template>

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 has a single data disk named Disk1. You need to attach Disk1 to VM2. The solution must minimize downtime for both virtual machines. Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Start VM2.



Stop VM1.

Start VM1.

Detach Disk1 from VM1.

Attach Disk1 to VM2.

Stop VM2.

Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Stop VM1.

Step 2: Detach Disk1 from VM1. Step 3: Start VM1.

Detach a data disk using the portal

In the left menu, select Virtual Machines.

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

In the virtual machine pane, select Disks. At the top of the Disks pane, select Edit.

In the Disks pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, click the Detach button image detach button.

After the disk has been removed, click Save on the top of the pane.

In the virtual machine pane, click Overview and then click the Start button at the top of the pane to restart the VM.

The disk stays in storage but is no longer attached to a virtual machine. Step 4: Attach Disk1 to VM2

Attach an existing disk

Follow these steps to reattach an existing available data disk to a running VM. Select a running VM for which you want to reattach a data disk.

From the menu on the left, select Disks.

Select Attach existing to attach an available data disk to the VM. From the Attach existing disk pane, select OK.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 83

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

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

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe. You move WebApp1 to RG2. What is the effect of the move?

- A. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europ
- B. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- C. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europ
- D. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
- E. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europ
- F. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- G. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europ
- H. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: C


NEW QUESTION 84

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that is used by four departments in your company. The subscription contains 10 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.

You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department. Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions		Answer Area
Assign a tag to each resource group.		
Open the Resource costs blade of each resource group.		
Download the usage report.		
Assign a tag to each resource.		
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.		

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Each resource or resource group can have a maximum of 15 tag name/value pairs. Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

After you get your services running, regularly check how much they're costing you. You can see the current spend and burn rate in Azure portal.

Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription. You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade.

Click Cost analysis in the list to the left to see the cost breakdown by resource. Wait 24 hours after you add a service for the data to populate.

You can filter by different properties like tags, resource group, and timespan. Click Apply to confirm the filters and Download if you want to export the view to a Comma-Separated Values (.csv) file. Box 3: Download the usage report

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

You have a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1 and a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Storageaccount1 contains the disk files for VM1. You apply a ReadOnly lock to RG1. What can you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Generate an automation script for RG1.
- B. View the keys of storageaccount1.
- C. Upload a blob to storageaccount1.
- D. Start VM1.

Answer: B

Explanation: ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.

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

NEW QUESTION 93

You configure Azure AD Connect for Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless SSO) for an on-premises network. Users report that when they attempt to access myapps.microsoft.com, they are prompted multiple times to sign in and are forced to use an account name that ends with onmicrosoft.com.

You discover that there is a UPN mismatch between Azure AD and the on-premises Active Directory. You need to ensure that the users can use single-sign on (SSO) to access Azure resources.

What should you do first?

- A. From the on-premises network, deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).
- B. From Azure AD, add and verify a custom domain name.
- C. From the on-premises network, request a new certificate that contains the Active Directory domain name.
- D. From the server that runs Azure AD Connect, modify the filtering option

Answer: B

Explanation: Azure AD Connect lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for the domains and tries to match them

with a custom domain in Azure AD. Then it helps you with the appropriate action that needs to be taken. The Azure AD sign-in page lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for on-premises Active Directory and displays the corresponding status against each suffix. The status values can be one of the following:

State: Verified Azure AD Connect found a matching verified domain in Azure AD. All users for this domain can sign in by using their on-premises credentials.

State: Not verified Azure AD Connect found a matching custom domain in Azure AD, but it isn't verified. The UPN suffix of the users of this domain will be changed to the default .onmicrosoft.com suffix after synchronization if the domain isn't verified.

Action Required: Verify the custom domain in Azure AD.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/plan-connect-userQuestions&Answers> PDF P-80 signin

NEW QUESTION 95

Note: This questions is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each questions in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a questions 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?

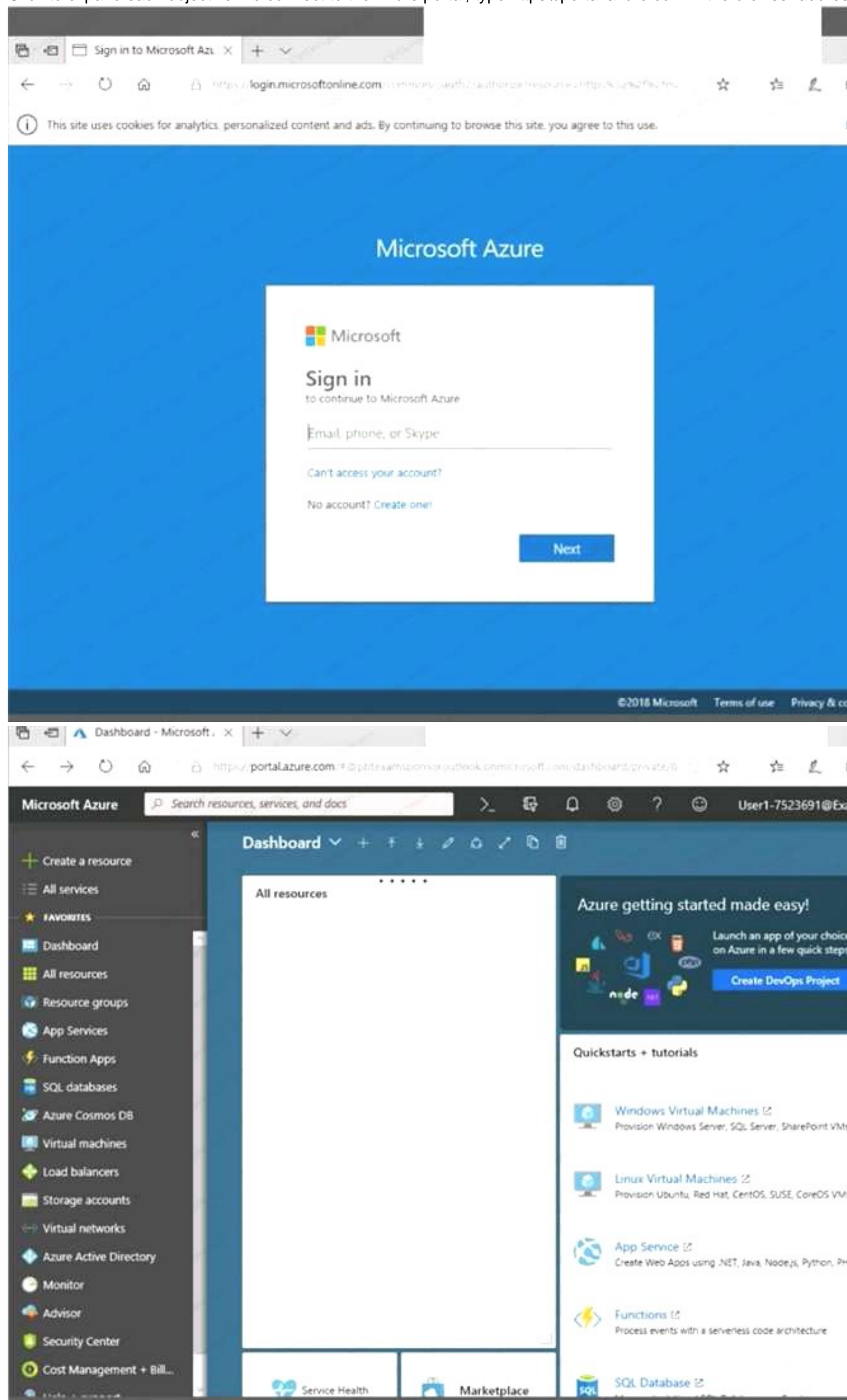
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 100

SIMULATION

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

[Download a template for automation](#)

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...
 Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview


Deployment

Search (Ctrl-/) Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

*** Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.

 Deployment
 name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
 Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
 Resource group: corpdatalod7523690

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS (Download)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
 Duration: 17 seconds
 Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
 by Canonical
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3
 by Microsoft
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

Pricing not available for this offering
 View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Subscription credits apply ⓘ
0.0960 USD/hr
[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the 'Next' button. Scoring occur in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design. Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to deploy two Azure virtual machines named VM1003a and VM1003b based on the Ubuntu Server 17.10 image. The deployment must meet the following requirements:

Provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.95 percent availability. Use managed disks.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: 1. Open the Azure portal.

2. On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.

3. Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.

4. Select Create VM from the menu.

5. Enter the virtual machine information.

Select VM1003a as the name for the first Virtual machine.

The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

6. Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter.

7. Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.

8. On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

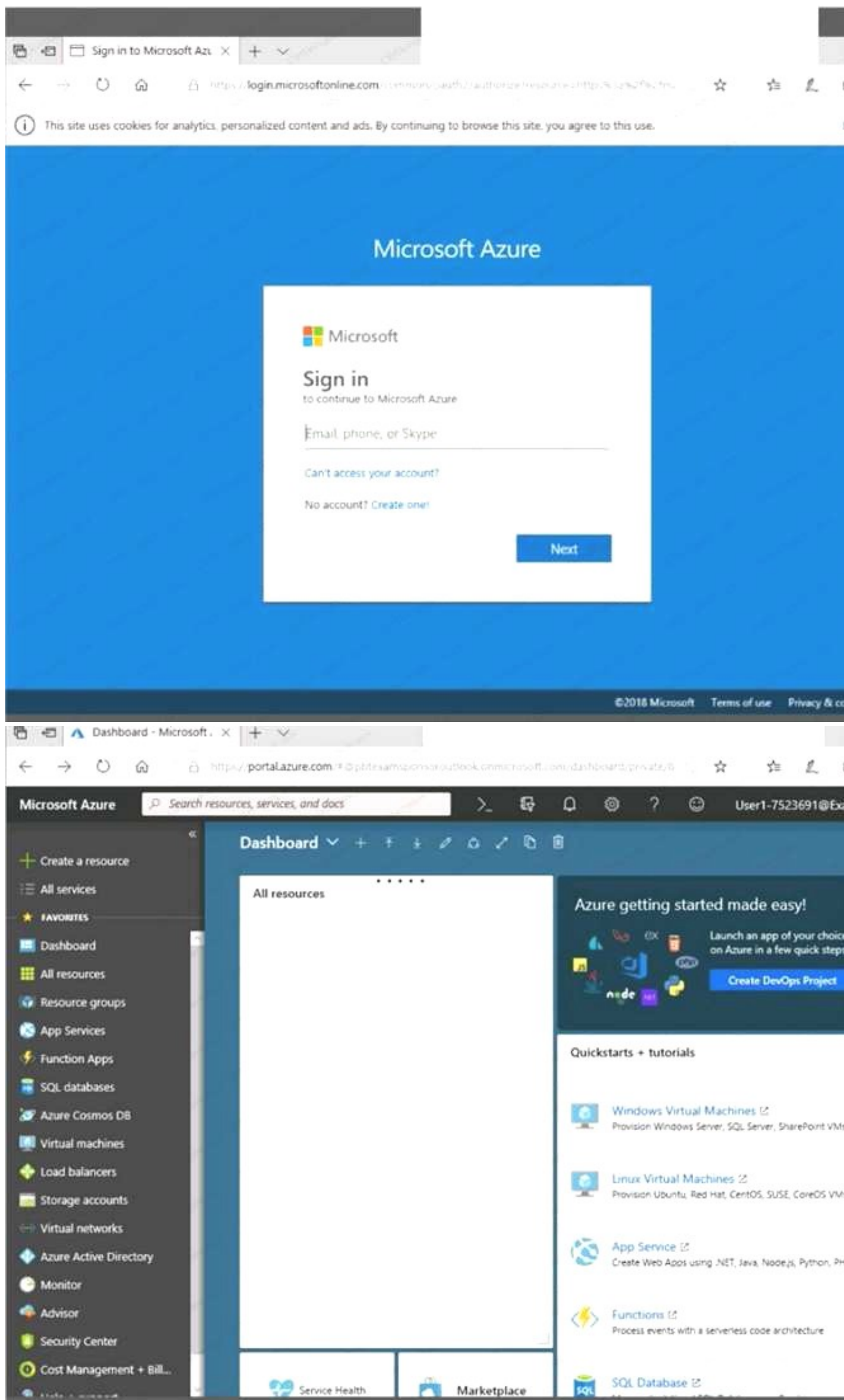
Repeat the procedure for the second VM and name it VM1003b.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vmgeneralized-managed>

NEW QUESTION 105

SIMULATION

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

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Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource
'corpdata1od7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata1od7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Delete
Cancel
Redeploy
Refresh

Overview


Outputs

Inputs

Template

Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment

name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335

Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)

Resource group: [corpdata1od7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM

Duration: 17 seconds

Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

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Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS
 by Canonical
[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3
 by Microsoft
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Pricing not available for this offering
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Subscription credits apply ⓘ
0.0960 USD/hr
[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine named VM1004a based on the Ubuntu Server 17.10 image, and then to configure VM1004a to meet the following requirements:

The virtual machine must contain data disks that can store at least 15 TB of data. The data disks must be able to provide at least 2,000 IOPS.

Storage costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: 1. Open the Azure portal.

2. On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.

3. Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.

4. Select Create VM from the menu.

5. Enter the virtual machine information.

Select VM1004a as the name for the first Virtual machine.

The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

6. Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter. To support 15 TB of data you would need a Premium disk.

7. Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.

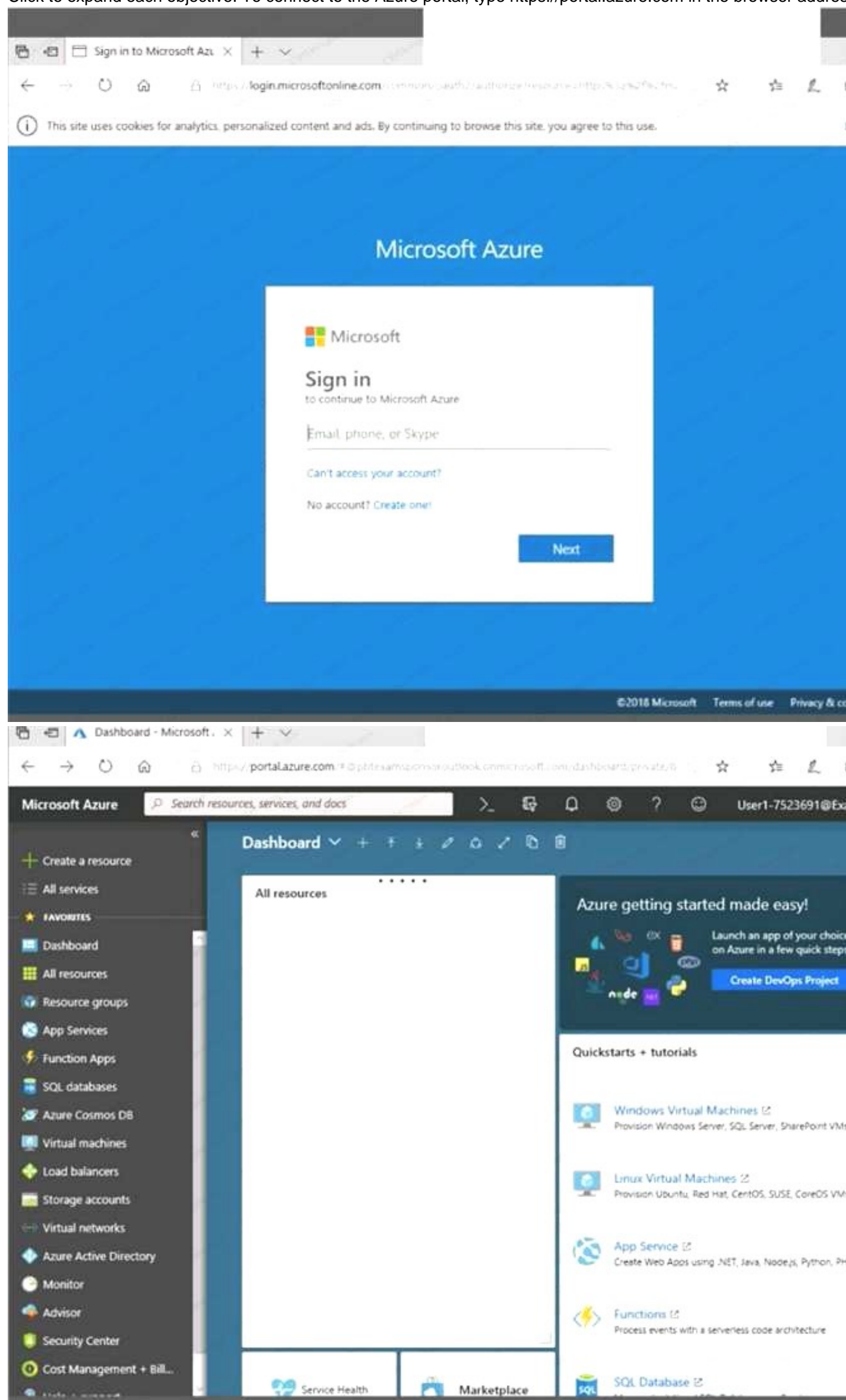
8. On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vmgeneralized-managed>

NEW QUESTION 108

SIMULATION

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

[Download a template for automation](#)

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview


Deployment

Search (Ctrl-/) Delete Cancel Redeploy Refresh

Overview Outputs Inputs Template

*** Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
Subscription: Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group: corpdatalod7523690


DEPLOYMENT DETAILS (Download)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
Duration: 17 seconds
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

 Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Pricing not available for this offering

View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

0.0960 USD/hr

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.

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Overview

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design. Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to create 100 Azure virtual machines on each of the following three virtual networks: VNET1005a

VNET1005b VNET1005c

All the network traffic between the three virtual networks will be routed through VNET1005a. You need to create the virtual networks, and then to ensure that all the Azure virtual machines can connect to other virtual machines by using their private IP address. The solution must NOT require any virtual network gateways and must minimize costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal before you configure IP routing?

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Click Create a resource in the portal.

Step 2: Enter Virtual network in the Search the Marketplace box at the top of the New pane that appears. Click Virtual network when it appears in the search results.

Step 3: Select Classic in the Select a deployment model box in the Virtual Network pane that appears, then click Create.

Step 4: Enter the following values on the Create virtual network (classic) pane and then click Create: Name: VNET1005a

Address space: 10.0.0.0/16 Subnet name: subnet0 Resource group: Create new

Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24

Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

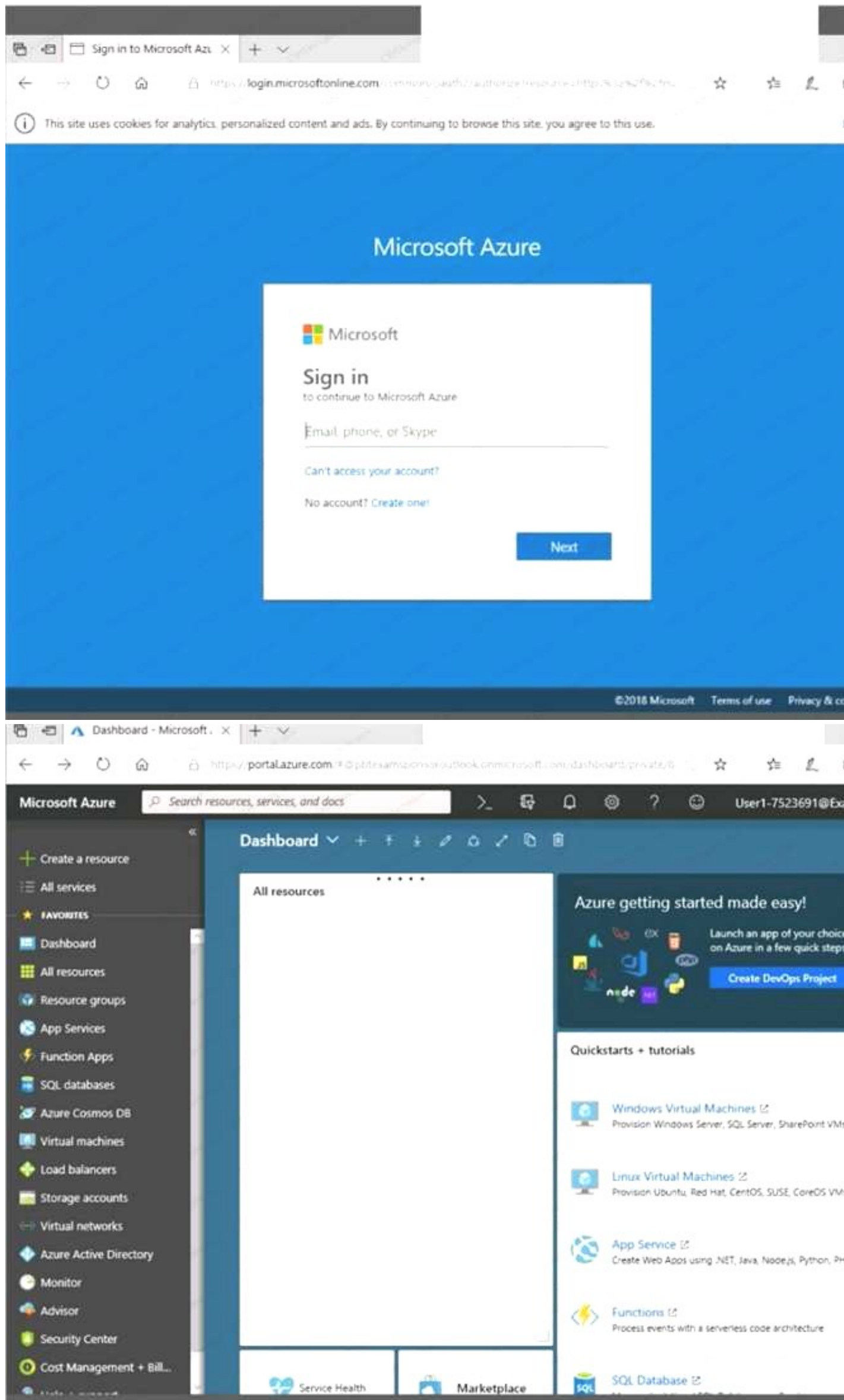
Step 5: Repeat steps 3-5 for VNET1005b (10.1.0.0/16, 10.1.0.0/24), and for VNET1005c 10.2.0.0/16, 10.2.0.0/24).

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

NEW QUESTION 113

SIMULATION

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.



Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

Download a template for automation

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

[Home](#) > [Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335](#) - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Delete

Cancel

Redeploy

Refresh

Overview

Outputs

Inputs

Template

Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment

name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335

Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)Resource group: [corpdata1od7523690](#)DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM

Duration: 17 seconds

Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.

[Home](#) > [Virtual machines](#) > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

[Basics](#) • [Disks](#) [Networking](#) [Management](#) [Guest config](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

0.0960 USD/hr[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

TERMS

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Overview

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to create several virtual machines in different availability zones, and then to configure the virtual machines for load balanced connections from the Internet.

You need to create an IP address resource named ip1006 to support the planned load balancing solution. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: We should create a public IP address.

At the top, left corner of the portal, select + Create a resource.

Enter public ip address in the Search the Marketplace box. When Public IP address appears in the search results, select it.

Under Public IP address, select Create.

Enter, or select values for the following settings, under Create public IP address, then select Create: Name: ip1006

SKU: Basic SKU IP Version: IPv6

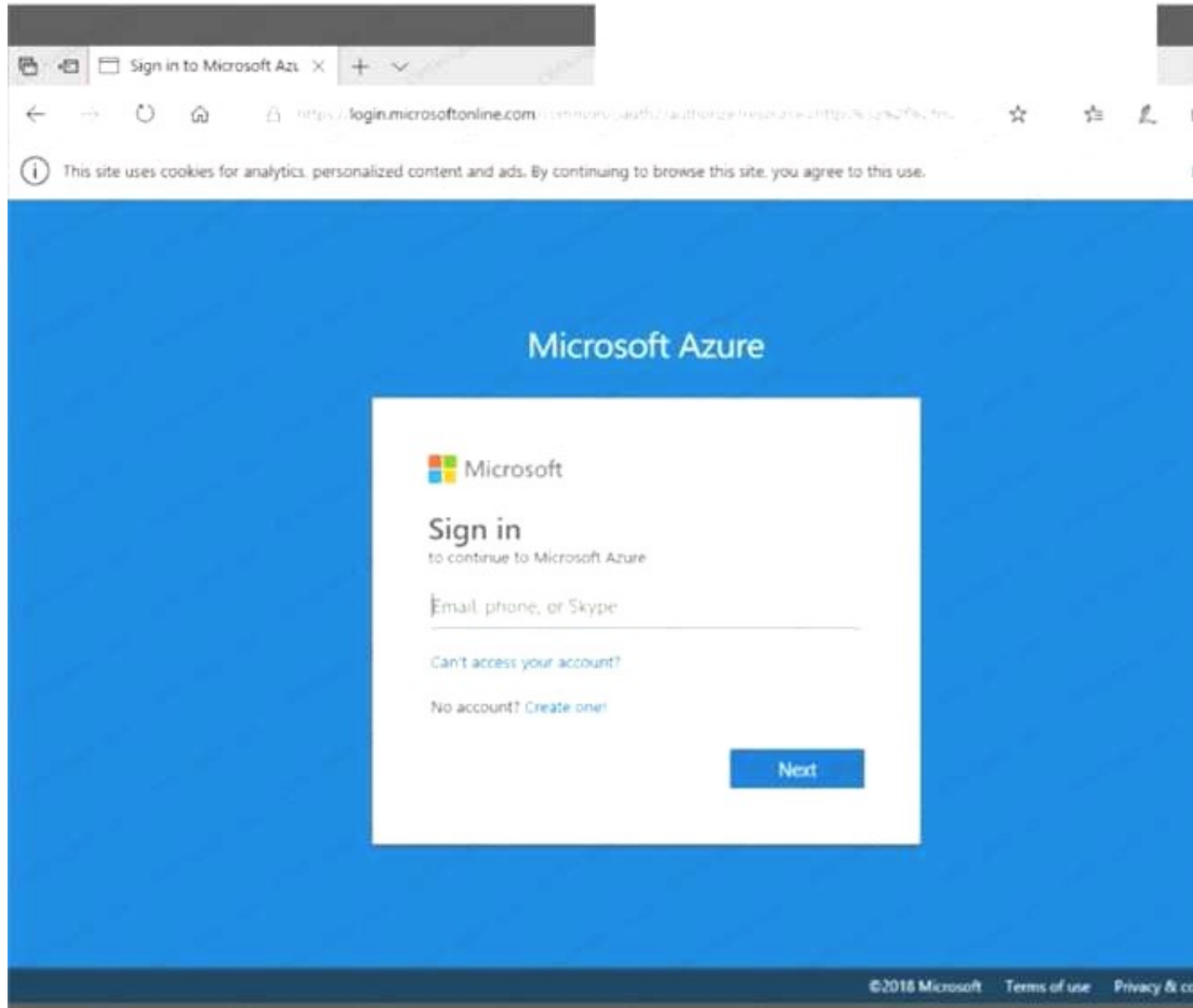
IP address assignment: Dynamic Subscription: Select appropriate Resource group: Select appropriate

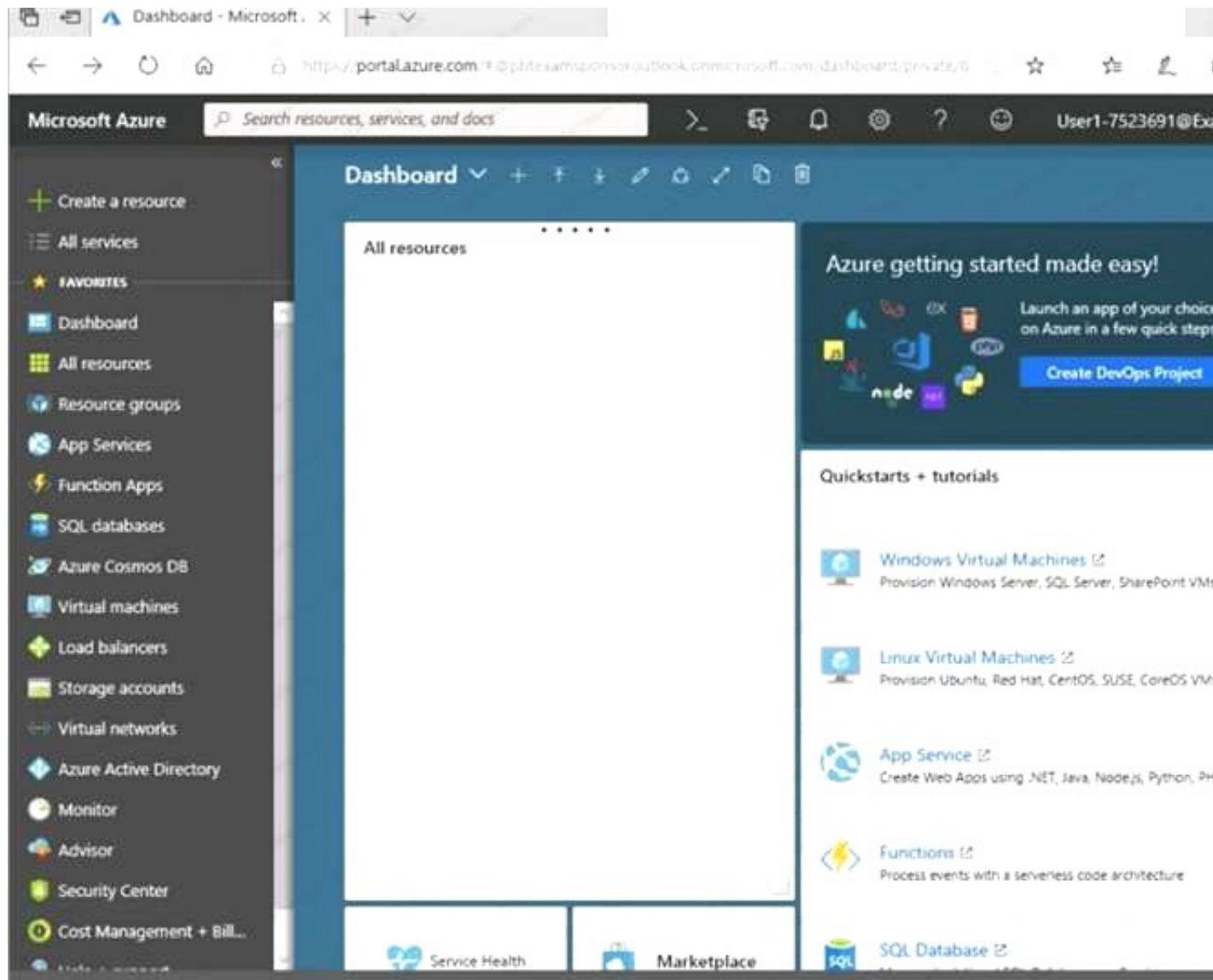
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-public-ipaddress>

NEW QUESTION 114

SIMULATION

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.





Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

[Download a template for automation](#)

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource
'corpdata1od7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata1od7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Delete
Cancel
Redeploy
Refresh

Overview


Outputs

Inputs

Template

Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment

name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335

Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)

Resource group: [corpdata1od7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM

Duration: 17 seconds

Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS

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by Canonical
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Standard D2s v3
by Microsoft
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TERMS

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines and to connect them to a virtual network named VNET1007.

You need to ensure that future virtual machines in VNET1007 can register their name in an internal DNS zone named corp7523690.com. The zone must NOT be hosted on a virtual machine.

What should you do from Azure Cloud Shell?

To complete this task, start Azure Cloud Shell and select PowerShell(Linux). Click Show Advanced Settings, and then enter corp7523690n1 in the Storage account text box and File1 in the File share text box. Click Create storage, and then complete the task.

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: New-AzureRMResourceGroup -name MyResourceGroup

Before you create the DNS zone, create a resource group to contain the DNS zone.

Step 2: New-AzureRmDnsZone -Name corp7523690.com -ResourceGroupName MyResourceGroup A DNS zone is created by using the New-AzureRmDnsZone cmdlet. This creates a DNS zone called corp7523690.com in the resource group called MyResourceGroup.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-getstarted-powershell>

NEW QUESTION 119

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 web app named App1. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier.

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes. You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Shared. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation: You should switch to the Basic Tier.

The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Shared Tier provides 240 CPU minutes / day. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 123

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscript contains a resource group named Dev.d Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription!

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the; Dev, resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation: The Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

NEW QUESTION 126

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the DevTest Labs User role to the Developers group. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation: DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

You would need the Logic App Contributor role. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

NEW QUESTION 127

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 these questions will not appear m the review screen.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation: Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

Capture packets to and from a VM

Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactivity.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 131

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

Server.
 You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation: You should use Azure Network Watcher. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview> Case Study: 5

Mix Questions Set B (Implement advanced networking)

NEW QUESTION 136

HOT SPOT

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

Autoscale setting name
Rule1

Resource group
VMRG

Instance count
1

Default Auto created scale condition

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

Instance count

Schedule
This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match

Auto created scale condition 1

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

Scale out

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

Rules
Scale in

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

+Add a rule

Instance limits
Minimum
Maximum
Default

Schedule
☒ Specify start/end dates
☐ Repeat specific days

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

Start date

End date

The scale out and scale in rules are configured to have a duration of 10 minutes and a cool down time of five minutes.
 Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

If on July8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice].

Answer:

Explanation:

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

If on July8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running [answer choice].

NEW QUESTION 138

DRAG DROP

You are developing an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 uses an Azure App Service plan named Plan1 that uses the B1 pricing tier.

You need to configure WebApp1 to add additional instances of the app when CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for 10 minutes.

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

Actions

From the Deployment Resources settings blade of WebApp1, add a slot.

From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.

From the Scale mode to **Scale based on a metric**, add a rule, and set the instance limits.

Set the Scale mode to **Scale to a specific instance count**, and set the instance count.

From the Tags settings blade of WebApp1, add a tag named **\$Scale** that has a value of **Auto**

From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier.

Answer Area

1

2

3

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier The B1 pricing tier only allows for 1 core. We must choose another pricing tier. Box 2: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale
 Log in to the Azure portal at <http://portal.azure.com> Navigate to the App Service you would like to autoscale. Select Scale out (App Service plan) from the menu Click on Enable autoscale. This activates the editor for scaling rules.

Box 3: From the Scale mode to Scale based on metric, add a rule, and set the instance limits.
 Click on Add a rule. This shows a form where you can create a rule and specify details of the scaling. References:
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/> <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/hsirtl/2017/07/03/autoscaling-azure-web-apps/>

NEW QUESTION 139

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1 that runs in an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. ASP1 is based on the D1 pricing tier. You need to ensure that WebApp1 can be accessed only from computers on your on-premises network. The solution must minimize costs. What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: B1
 B1 (Basic) would minimize cost compared P1v2 (premium) and S1 (standard). Box 2: Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)
 Once you set the CORS rules for the service, then a properly authenticated request made against the service from a different domain will be evaluated to determine whether it is allowed according to the rules you have specified.
 Note: CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP feature that enables a web application running under one domain to access resources in another domain. In order to reduce the possibility of cross-site scripting attacks, all modern web browsers implement a security restriction known as same-origin policy. This prevents a web page from calling APIs in a different domain. CORS provides a secure way to allow one origin (the origin domain) to call APIs in another origin.
 References:
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-cors>

NEW QUESTION 144

You have an Azure App Service plan that hosts an Azure App Service named App1.
 You configure one production slot and four staging slots for App1.
 You need to allocate 10 percent of the traffic to each staging slot and 60 percent of the traffic to the production slot.
 What should you add to App1?

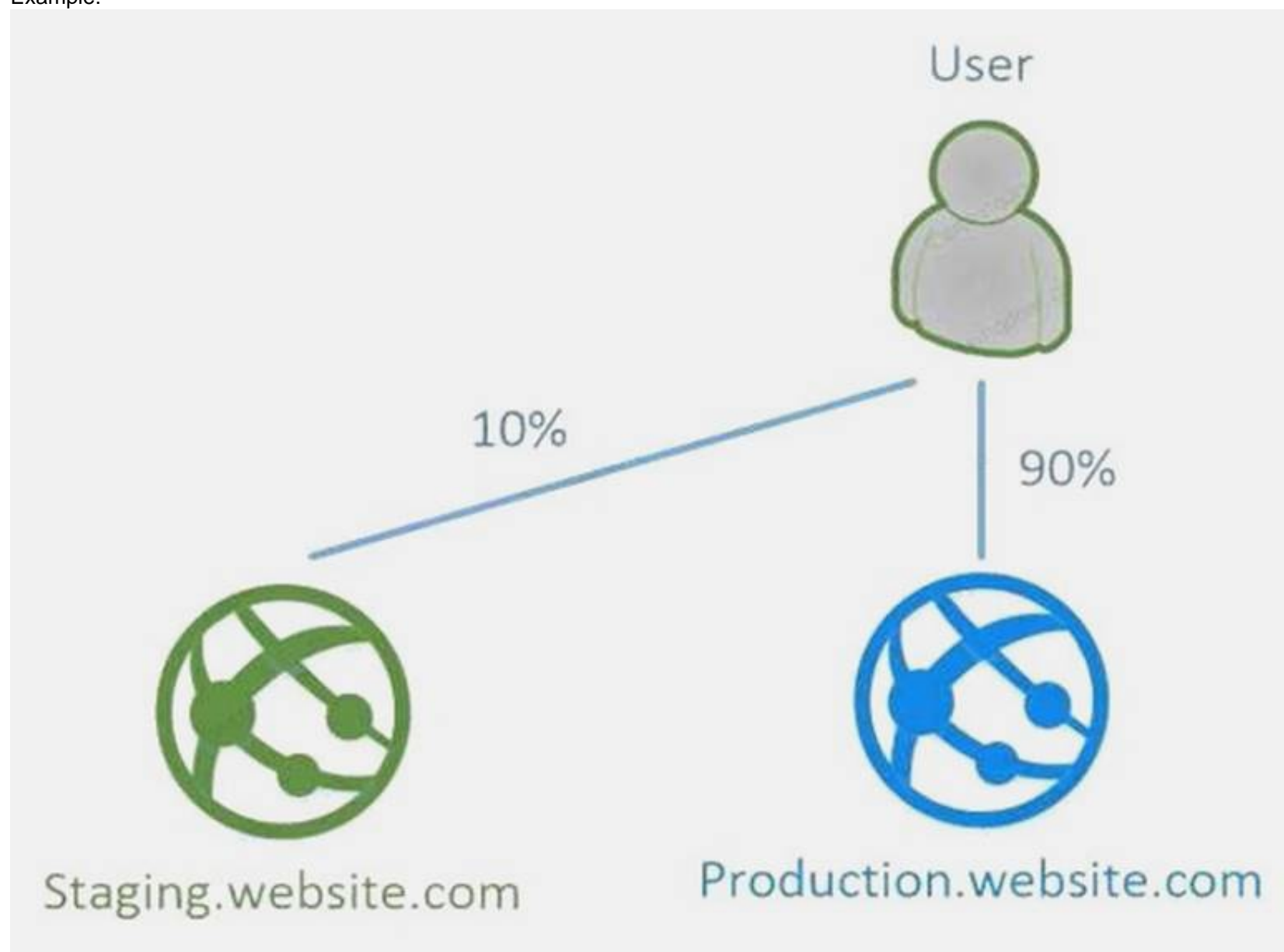
- A. slots to the Testing in production blade
- B. a performance test
- C. a WebJob

D. templates to the Automation script blade

Answer: A

Explanation: Besides swapping, deployment slots offer another killer feature: testing in production. Just like the name suggests, using this, you can actually test in production. This means that you can route a specific percentage of user traffic to one or more of your deployment slots.

Example:



References:

<https://stackify.com/azure-deployment-slots/>

NEW QUESTION 148

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: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 152

You need to meet the technical requirement for VM4. What should you create and configure?

- A. an Azure Notification Hub
- B. an Azure Event Hub
- C. an Azure Logic App
- D. an Azure services Bus

Answer: B

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-gridlogic-app>

NEW QUESTION 155

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: Scenario: Ensure Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

The recommendation is to use conditional access policies that can then be targeted to groups of users, specific applications, or other conditions.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

HOT SPOT

You need to prepare the environment to implement the planned changes for Server2. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

From the Azure portal:

▼

Create an Azure Migrate project.

Create a Recovery Services vault.

Upload a management certificate.

Create an Azure Import/Export job.

On Server2:

▼

Enable Hyper-V Replica.

Install the Azure File Sync agent.

Create a collector virtual machine.

Configure Hyper-V storage migration.

Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal. Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure. Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure>

Case Study: 8

Mix Questions Set C (Evaluate and perform server migration to Azure)

NEW QUESTION 160

DRAG DROP

You create an Azure Migrate project named TestMig in a resource group named test-migration. You need to discover which on-premises virtual machines to assess for migration.

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

Actions

Create a collector virtual machine.

Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.

Create a migration group in the project.

Configure the collector and start discovery.

Create an assessment in the project.

Answer Area

1

2

3

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Download the OVA file for the collection appliance

Azure Migrate uses an on-premises VM called the collector appliance, to discover information about your on-premises machines. To create the appliance, you download a setup file in Open Virtualization Appliance (.ova) format, and import it as a VM on your on-premises vCenter Server. Step 2: Create a migration group in the project

For the purposes of assessment, you gather the discovered VMs into groups. For example, you might group VMs that run the same application. For more precise grouping, you can use dependency visualization to view dependencies of a specific machine, or for all machines in a group and refine the group.

Step 3: Create an assessment in the project

After a group is defined, you create an assessment for it. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-overview>

Case Study: 9

Mix Questions Set D (Implement advanced networking)

NEW QUESTION 164

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

The subscription contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet1
VM3	Subnet2

You need to deploy an application gateway named AppGW1 to VNet1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

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

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

References:

<https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/azure/en-US/b09367f9-5d01-4cda-9127-b7a506a0a151/cant-create-application-gateway?forum=WAVirtualMachinesVirtualNetwork>

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

NEW QUESTION 166

HOT SPOT

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
AppGW1	Application gateway

VM1 and VM2 run the websites in the following table.

Name	Host header
Default	Not applicable
Web1	Site1.contoso.com
Web2	Site2.contoso.com

AppGW1 has the backend pools in the following table.

Name	Virtual machines
Pool1	VM1
Pool2	Vm2

DNS resolves site1.contoso.com, site2.contoso.com, and site3.contoso.com to the IP address of AppGW1.

AppGW1 has the listeners in the following table.

Name	Protocol	Associated rule	Host name
Listener1	HTTP	Not applicable	Site1.contoso.com
Listener2	HTTP	Rule2	Site2.contoso.com
Listener3	HTTP	Rule3	Not applicable

AppGW1 has the rules in the following table.

Name	Type	Listener	Backend pool
Rule2	Basic	Listener2	Pool1
Rule3	Basic	Listener3	Pool2

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
If you browse to site1.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you browse to site2.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you browse to site3.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Explanation: Vm1 is in Pool1. Rule2 applies to Pool1, Listener 2, and site2.contoso.com

NEW QUESTION 170

HOT SPOT

You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

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

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Public IP addresses: 1 2 3 4

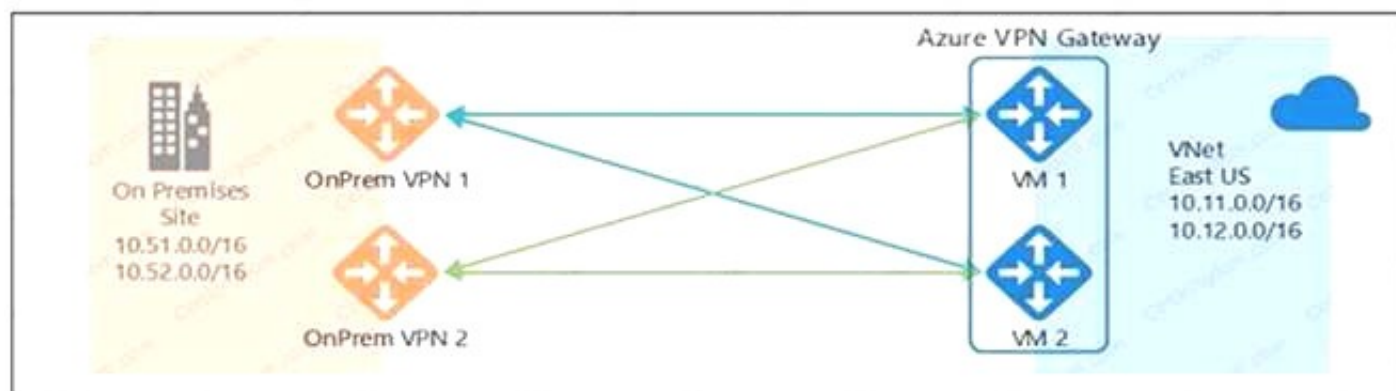
Virtual network gateways: 1 2 3 4

Local network gateways: 1 2 3 4

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: 4

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET. The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Box 2: 2

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

Box 3: 2

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

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

NEW QUESTION 174

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing se

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request. What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disable
- B. Session persistence to Client IP
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to None

Answer: B

Explanation: You can set the sticky session in load balancer rules with setting the session persistence as the client IP.

References:

<https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/>

NEW QUESTION 176

You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1. You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from VNet1 to an on-premises computer. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Reset GW1.
- B. Add a service endpoint to VNet1.
- C. Add a connection to GW1.
- D. Add a public IP address space to VNet1.
- E. Delete GW1
- F. Create a route-based virtual network gateway

Answer: EF

Explanation: E: Policy-based VPN devices use the combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on firewall devices that perform packet filtering. IPsec tunnel encryption and decryption are added to the packet filtering and processing engine.

F: A VPN gateway is used when creating a VPN connection to your on-premises network.

Route-based VPN devices use any-to-any (wildcard) traffic selectors, and let routing/forwarding tables direct traffic to different IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on router platforms where each IPsec tunnel is modeled as a network interface or VTI (virtual tunnel interface).

Incorrect Answers:

D: Point-to-Site connections do not require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybasedrm-ps>

Case Study: 10

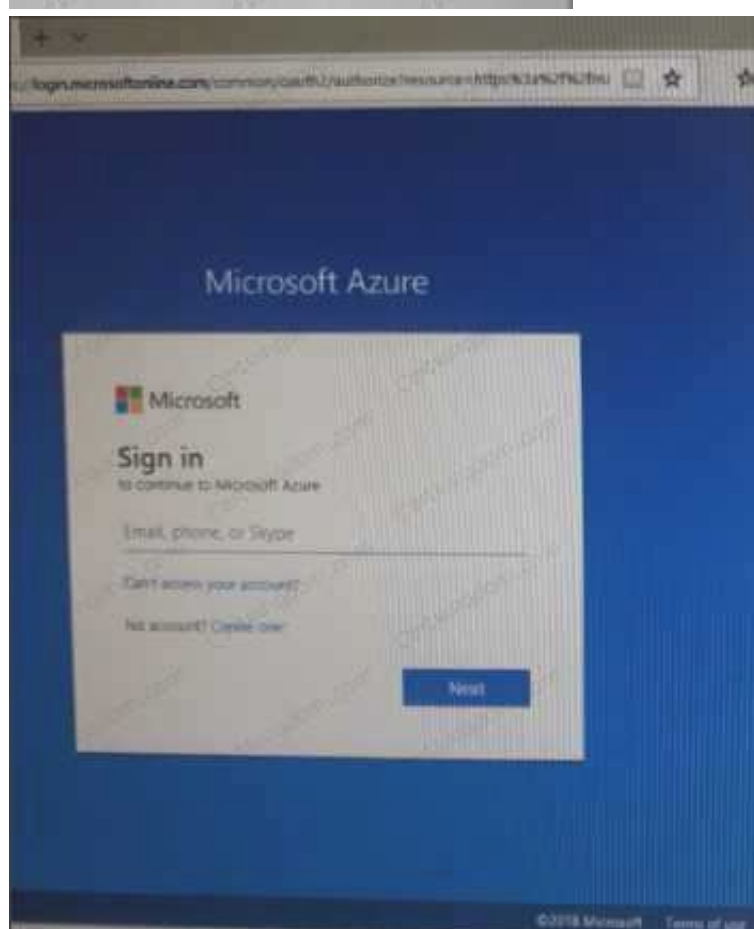
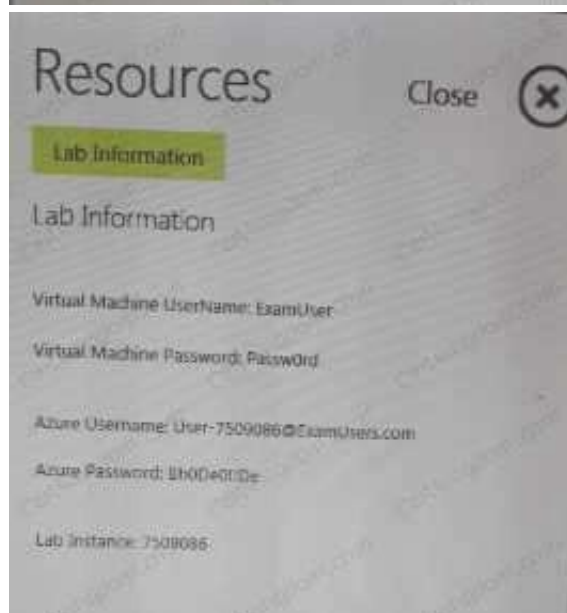
Lab 2 Overview

This is a lab or performance-based testing (PBT) section.

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most liable to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to have sites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the lab and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the tab.



To connect to Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.

NEW QUESTION 178

Another administrator reports that she is unable to configure a web app named corplod7509086n3 to prevent all connections from an IP address of 11.0.0.11. You need to modify corplod7509086n3 to successfully prevent the connections from the IP address. The solution must minimize Azure-related costs. What should you do from the Azure portal?

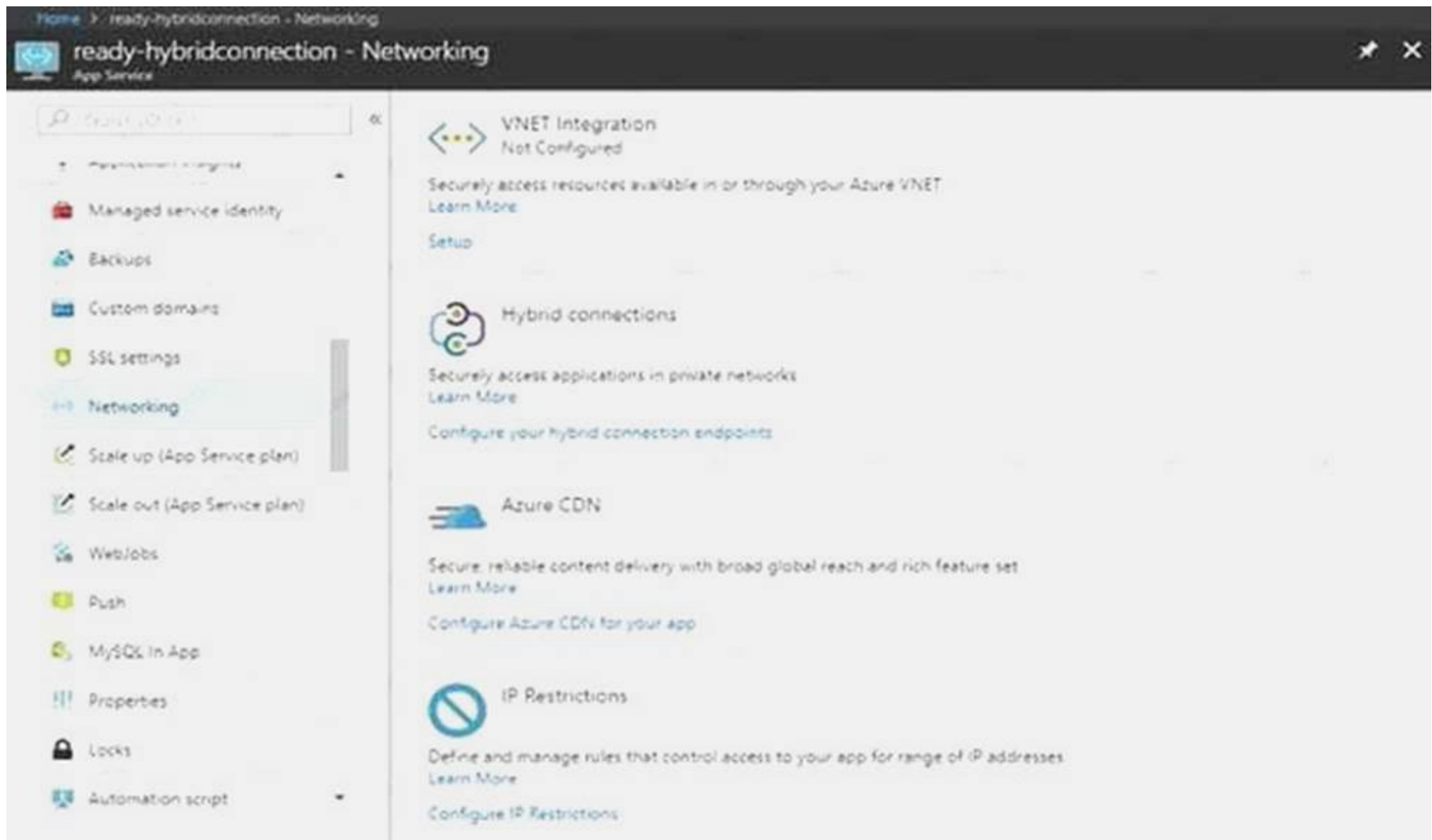
Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:

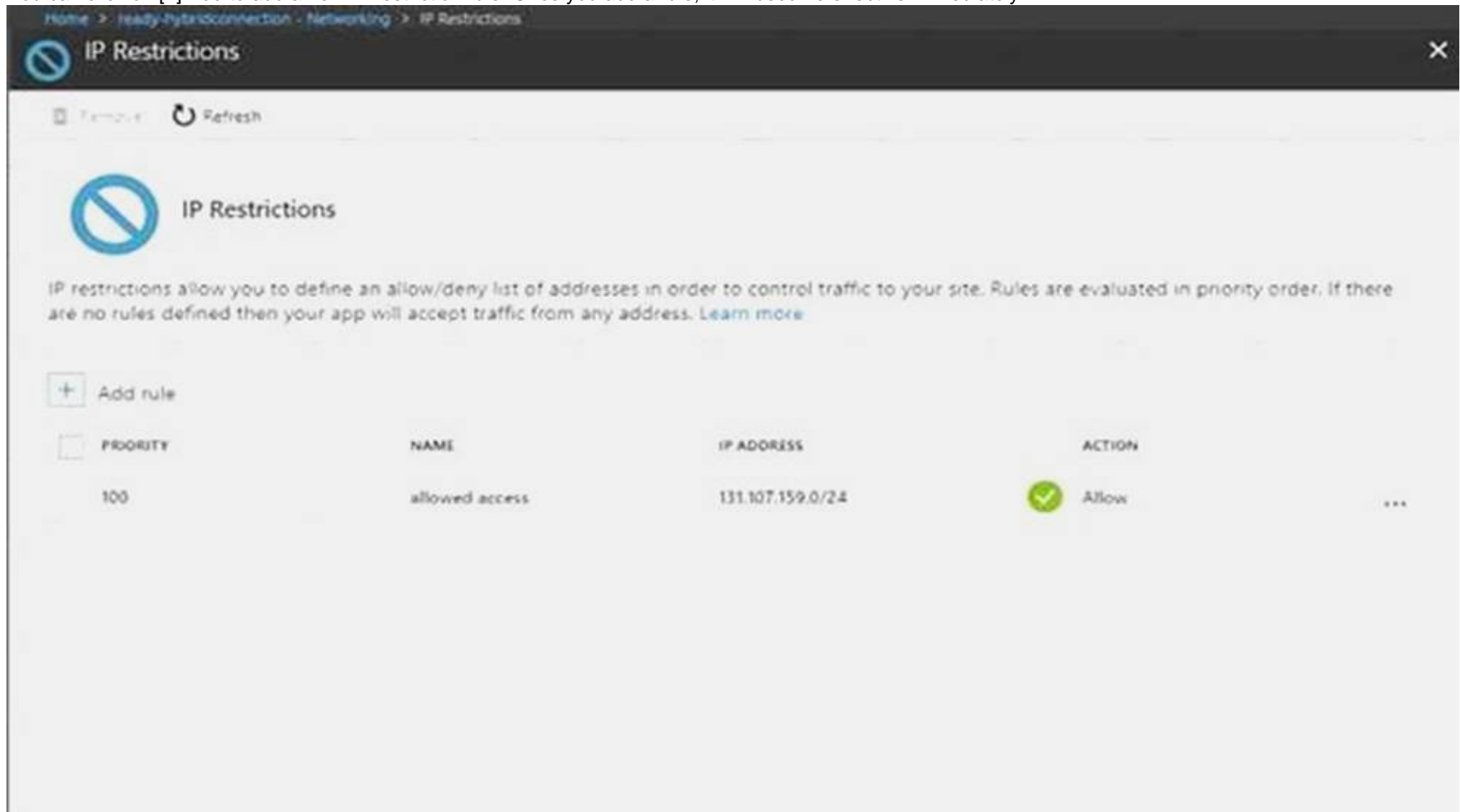
Find and select application corplod7509086n3:

1. In the Azure portal, on the left navigation panel, click Azure Active Directory.
2. In the Azure Active Directory blade, click Enterprise applications. Step 2:

To add an IP restriction rule to your app, use the menu to open Network>IP Restrictions and click on Configure IP Restrictions



Step 3:
Click Add rule
You can click on [+] Add to add a new IP restriction rule. Once you add a rule, it will become effective immediately.



Step 4:
Add name, IP address of 11.0.0.11, select Deny, and click Add Rule

Add IP Restriction

Name

Enter name for the IpAddress rule

IP Address

V4

V6

Enter an IPv4 CIDR. Ex: 208.130.0.0/16

Action

Allow

Deny

Priority

Ex: 300

Description

Add rule

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-ip-restrictions>

NEW QUESTION 182

You need to deploy an application gateway named appgw1015 to meet the following requirements: Load balance internal IP traffic to the Azure virtual machines connected to subnet0.

Provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.99 percent availability for the Azure virtual machines. What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:

Click New found on the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal. Step 2:

Select Networking and then select Application Gateway in the Featured list. Step 3:

Enter these values for the application gateway: appgw1015 - for the name of the application gateway. SKU Size: Standard_V2

The new SKU [Standard_V2] offers autoscaling and other critical performance enhancements.

The screenshot shows the 'Create application gateway' wizard in the Microsoft Azure portal. The 'Basics' tab is active, and the 'Name' field is set to 'myAppGateway'. The 'Tier' is set to 'Standard', 'SKU size' is 'Medium', and 'Instance count' is '2'. The 'Subscription' is selected. The 'Resource group' is set to 'Create new' with the name 'myResourceGroupAG'. The 'Location' is set to 'East US'. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

Step 4:

Accept the default values for the other settings and then click OK. Step 5:

Click Choose a virtual network, and select subnet0.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

You need to deploy an Azure load balancer named lb 1015 to your Azure subscription. The solution must meet the following requirements:

-Support the load balancing of IP traffic from the Internet to Azure virtual machines connected to VNET1016 \subnet0.

-Provide 4 Service level Agreement (SLA) of 99.99 percent availability for the Azure virtual machines.

-Minimize Azure-related costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

To complete this task, you do NOT need to wait for the deployment to complete. Once the deployment starts in Azure, you can move to the next task.

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:

On the top left-hand side of the screen, click Create a resource > Networking > Load Balancer. Step 2:

In the Create a load balancer page enter these values for the load balancer: myLoadBalancer - for the name of the load balancer.

Internal - for the type of the load balancer. Basic - for SKU version.

Microsoft guarantees that apps running in a customer subscription will be available 99.99% of the time.

VNET1016\subnet0 - for subnet that you choose from the list of existing subnets.

Step 3: Accept the default values for the other settings and click Create to create the load balancer.

NEW QUESTION 188

You plan to connect a virtual network named VNET1017 to your on-premises network by using both an Azure ExpressRoute and a site-to-site VPN connection. You need to prepare the Azure environment for the planned deployment. The solution must maximize the IP address space available to Azure virtual machines. What should you do from the Azure portal before you create the ExpressRoute or the VPN gateway?

Answer:

Explanation: We need to create a Gateway subnet Step 1:

Go to More Services > Virtual Networks Step 2:

Then click on the VNET1017, and click on subnets. Then click on gateway subnet.

Step 3:

In the next window define the subnet for the gateway and click OK

Add subnet
REBELADMIN\Net01

▪ Name
GatewaySubnet

▪ Address range (CIDR block) ⓘ
10.7.1.0/28 ✓
10.7.1.0 - 10.7.1.15 (16 addresses)

Route table
None >

OK

It is recommended to use /28 or /27 for gateway subnet.

As we want to maximize the IP address space we should use /27. References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2017/06/28/step-by-step-configuring-a-site-to-sitevpn-gateway-between-azure-and-on-premise/>

NEW QUESTION 189

From the MFA Server blade, you open the Block/unblock users blade as shown in the exhibit.

Block/unblock users

A blocked user will not receive Multi-Factor Authentication requests. Authentication attempts for that user will be automatically denied. A user will remain blocked for 90 days from the time they are blocked. To manually unblock a user, click the "Unblock" action.

Blocked users

USER	REASON	DATE	ACTION
AlexW@M365x832514OnMicrosoft.com	Lost phone	06/14/2018, 8:26:38 PM	Unblock

What caused AlexW to be blocked?

- A. An administrator manually blocked the user.
- B. The user reports a fraud alert when prompted for additional authentication.
- C. The user account password expired.
- D. The user entered an incorrect PIN four times within 10 minute

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 193

You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. From the Azure Active Directory blade, you assign the Conditional Access Administrator role to a user You need to ensure that Admin1 has just-in-time access as a conditional access administrator. What should you do next?

- A. Enable Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).
- B. Set Admin1 as Eligible for the Privileged Role Administrator role.
- C. Admin1 as Eligible for the Conditional Access Administrator role.
- D. Enable Azure AD Identity Protectio

Answer: A

Explanation: Require MFA for admins is a baseline policy that requires MFA for the following directory roles: Global administrator SharePoint administrator Exchange administrator Conditional access administrator Security administrator References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/baseline-protection>

NEW QUESTION 197

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

Which user can perform each configuration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Add a subnet to VNet1:

User1 only
User3 only
User1 and User3 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

User1 only
User2 only
User3 only
User1 and User2 only
User2 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: User1 and User3 only.

The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources. The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access to them. Box 2: User1 and User2 only

The Security Admin role: In Security Center only: Can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

NEW QUESTION 202

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management.

You need to provide a user named Admm1 with read access to a resource group named RG1 for only one month.

The user role must be assigned immediately. What should you do?

- A. Assign an active role.
- B. Assign an eligible role.
- C. Assign a permanently active role.
- D. Create a custom role and a conditional access polic

Answer: B

Explanation: Azure AD Privileged Identity Management introduces the concept of an eligible admin. Eligible admins should be users that need privileged access now and then, but not all-day, every day. The role is inactive until the user needs access, then they complete an activation process and become an active admin for a predetermined amount of time.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pimconfigure>

NEW QUESTION 205

HOT SPOT

You plan to create a new Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role.

You need to ensure that the new role can view all the resources in the Azure subscription and issue support requests to Microsoft. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

How should you complete the JSON definition? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "Name": "Role1"
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Subscription reader and support request and support request creator.",
  "Actions": [
    [
      "*/**",
      "*/read",
      "read/**"
    ],
    [
      "*/**",
      "*/Microsoft.Support",
      "Microsoft.Support/**"
    ]
  ],
  "NotActions": [
  ],
  "AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
  ]
}
```

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: "*/read",

/read lets you view everything, but not make any changes. Box 2: " Microsoft.Support/"

The action Microsoft.Support/* enables creating and management of support tickets. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

NEW QUESTION 208

You create an Azure subscription that is associated to a basic Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. You need to receive an email notification when any user activates an administrative role. What should you do?

- A. Purchase Azure AD Premium 92 and configure Azure AD Privileged Identity Management,
- B. Purchase Enterprise Mobility + Security E3 and configure conditional access policies.
- C. Purchase Enterprise Mobility + Security E5 and create a custom alert rule in Azure Security Center.
- D. Purchase Azure AD Premium P1 and enable Azure AD Identity Protectio

Answer: A

Explanation: When key events occur in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM), email notifications are sent. For example, PIM sends emails for the following events:
When a privileged role activation is pending approval
When a privileged role activation request is completed
When a privileged role is activated
When a privileged role is assigned
When Azure AD PIM is enabled
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pimemail-notifications>

NEW QUESTION 213

You have an Azure subscription.
You enable multi-factor authentication for all users.
Some users report that the email applications on their mobile device cannot co browser and from Microsoft Outlook 2016 on their computer.
You need to ensure that the users can use the email applications on their mobile device. What should you instruct the users to do?
The users can access Exchange Online by using a web

A. Enable self-service password reset.
B. Create an app password.
C. Reset the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) password.
D. Reinstall the Microsoft Authenticator app.

Answer: A

Explanation: References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-howitworks>

NEW QUESTION 216

DRAG DROP
You need to prepare the New York office infrastructure for the migration of the on-premises virtual machines to Azure.
Which four actions you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine.

From VM1, deploy a virtual machine.

From VM1, register the configuration server.

From the Azure portal, downloaded the OVF file.

From the ASRV1 blade in the Azure portal, select a protection goal.

➡

⬅

Answer Area

⬆

⬇

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1:
From the Azure portal, download the OVF file.
In the vCenter Server, import the Collector appliance as a virtual machine using the Deploy OVF Template wizard.
In vSphere Client console, click File > Deploy OVF Template.
In the Deploy OVF Template Wizard > Source, specify the location for the .ovf file. Box 2: From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine
After you've created the Collector virtual machine, connect to it and run the Collector. Box 3: From the ASRV1 blade in the Azure portal, select a protection goal.
Box 4: From VM1, register the configuration server. Register the configuration server in the vault
Scenario: The Azure infrastructure and the on-premises infrastructure and the on-premises infrastructure must be prepared for the migration of the VMware virtual machines to Azure. References:
Migrate Your Virtual Machines to Microsoft Azure, Includes guidance for optional data migration, Proof of Concept guide, September 2017
<https://azuremigrate.blob.core.windows.net/publicpreview/Azure%20Migrate%20-%20Preview%20User%20Guide.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 218

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure Migrate project that has the following assessment properties: Target location: East US

Storage redundancy: Locally redundant. Comfort factor: 2.0

Performance history: 1 month Percentile utilization: 95th

Pricing tier: Standard Offer: Pay as you go

You discover the following two virtual machines:

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VM1:

1

2

3

4

VM2:

1

2

3

4

Answer:

Explanation: Box 2: 4

$4 * 0.50 * 0.95 * 2 = 3.8$

Note: The number of cores in the machines must be equal to or less than the maximum number of cores (128 cores) supported for an Azure VM.

If performance history is available, Azure Migrate considers the utilized cores for comparison. If a comfort factor is specified in the assessment settings, the number of utilized cores is multiplied by the comfort factor.

If there's no performance history, Azure Migrate uses the allocated cores, without applying the comfort factor.

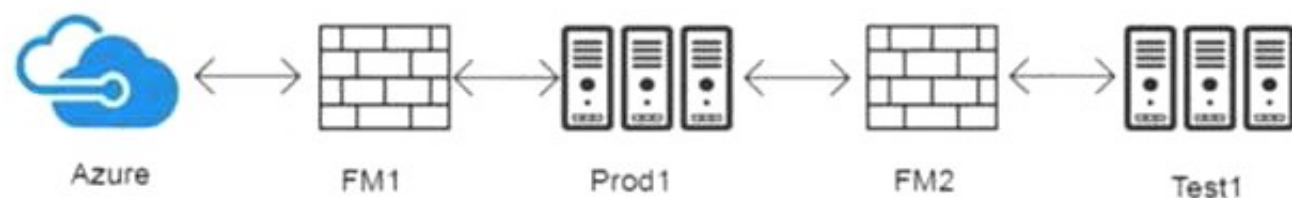
References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/concepts-assessment-calculation>

NEW QUESTION 220

DRAG DROP

Your network is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



The firewalls are configured as shown in the following table.

Allowed port name	Inbound (TCP)	Outbound (TCP)
FW1	993, 3389	80, 993
FM2	443, 995, 3389	80, 995

Prod1 contains a vCenter server.

You install an Azure Migrate Collector on Test1. You need to discover the virtual machines.

Which TCP port should be allowed on each firewall? To answer, drag the appropriate ports to the correct firewalls. Each port 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.

TCP Ports

Inbound 80

Inbound 995

Outbound 3389

Outbound 443

Answer Area

FW1:

FW2:

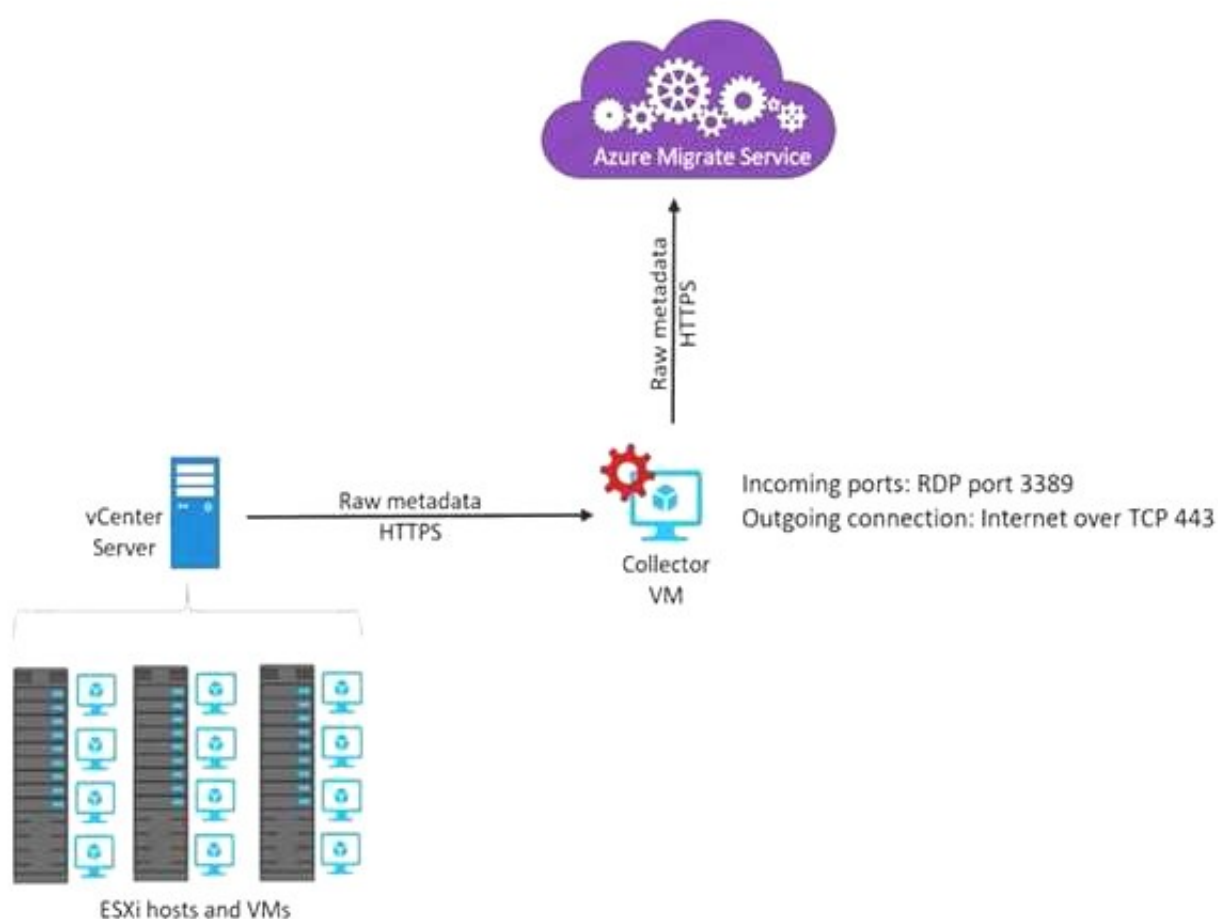
Answer:

Explanation: FW1: Outbound 443

Collector communicates with Azure Migrate service over SSL 443. FW2: Outbound 443

The Collector must be able to communicate with the vCenter Server. By default, it connects to vCenter on 443.

Note: The collector communicates as summarized in the following diagram.



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/concepts-collector>

NEW QUESTION 221

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises network that includes a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1. You create an Azure Logic App named App1.

You need to ensure that App1 can query a database on SQL1.

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

Actions	Answer Area
From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway.	
From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.	
Create an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.	
From an Azure virtual machine, install an on-premises data gateway.	
From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector.	

Answer:

Explanation: To access data sources on premises from your logic apps, you can create a data gateway resource in Azure so that your logic apps can use the on-premises connectors.

Box 1: From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

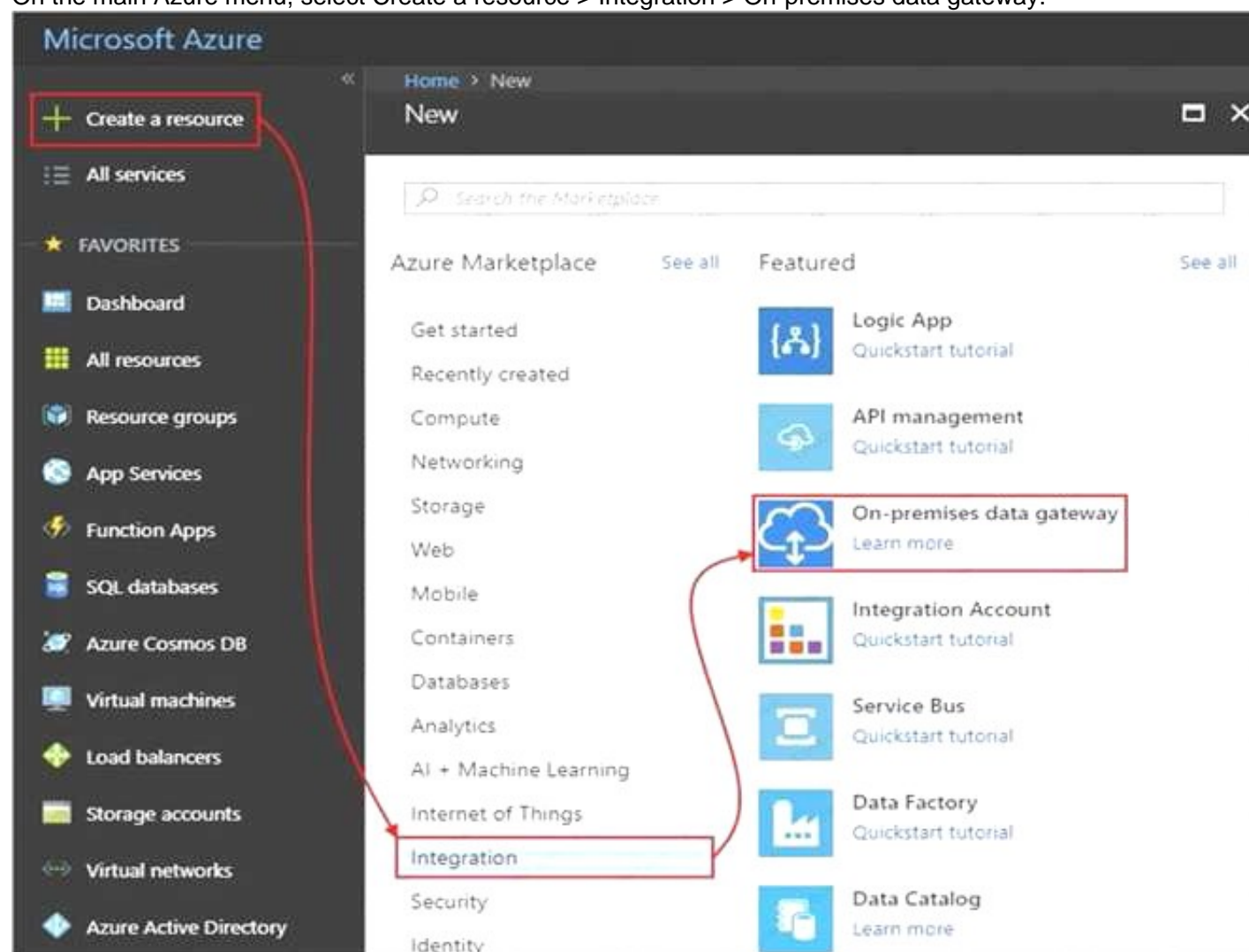
Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer.

Box 2: From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway Create Azure resource for gateway

After you install the gateway on a local computer, you can then create an Azure resource for your gateway. This step also associates your gateway resource with your Azure subscription.

Sign in to the Azure portal. Make sure you use the same Azure work or school email address used to install the gateway.

On the main Azure menu, select Create a resource > Integration > On-premises data gateway.



On the Create connection gateway page, provide this information for your gateway resource.

To add the gateway resource to your Azure dashboard, select Pin to dashboard. When you're done, choose Create.

Box 3: From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector

After you create your gateway resource and associate your Azure subscription with this resource, you can now create a connection between your logic app and your on-premises data source by using the gateway.

In the Azure portal, create or open your logic app in the Logic App Designer. Add a connector that supports on-premises connections, for example, SQL Server. Set up your connection.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection

NEW QUESTION 223

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2. VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data. Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2. Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

A. NSG flow logs

- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. IP flow verify
- D. Connection monitor

Answer: D

Explanation: The Connection Monitor feature in Azure Network Watcher is now generally available in all public regions. Connection Monitor provides you RTT values on a per-minute granularity. You can monitor a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine, FQDN, URI, or IPv4 address.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connectionmonitor- in-all-public-regions/>

NEW QUESTION 224

HOT SPOT

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.

Task1:

IP flow verify

Next hop

Packet capture

Security group view

Traffic Analytics

Task2:

Connection troubleshoot

IP flow verify

Next hop

NSG flow logs

Traffic Analytics

Answer:

Explanation: Task 1: IP flow verify

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.

Task 2:

With the addition of Connection Troubleshoot, Network Watcher will see an incremental increase in its capabilities and ways for you to utilize it in your day to day operations. You can now, for example, check connectivity between source (VM) and destination (VM, URI, FQDN, IP Address). References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/network-watcher-connection-troubleshoot-now-generallyavailable/>

NEW QUESTION 227

You are troubleshooting a performance issue for an Azure Application Gateway. You need to compare the total requests to the failed requests during the past six hours. What should you use?

- A. Metrics in Application Gateway
- B. Diagnostics logs in Application Gateway
- C. NSG flow logs in Azure Network Watcher
- D. Connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher

Answer: A

Explanation: Application Gateway currently has seven metrics to view performance counters.

Metrics are a feature for certain Azure resources where you can view performance counters in the portal. For Application Gateway, the following metrics are available: Total Requests

Failed Requests Current Connections Healthy Host Count Response Status Throughput Unhealthy Host count

You can filter on a per backend pool basis to show healthy/unhealthy hosts in a specific backend pool References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/applicationgatewaydiagnostics# Metrics>

NEW QUESTION 228

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered: Authorization Automation Resources Compute KeyVault Network Storage Billing Web
Subscription1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has the following configurations: Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
Network security group (NSG): NSG1 Public IP address: None
Availability set: AVSet Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24 Managed disks: No Location: East US
You need to record all the successful and failed connection attempts to VM1.
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider
- B. Add an Azure Network Watcher connection monitor
- C. Register the Microsoft.LogAnalytics provider
- D. Enable Azure Network Watcher in the East US Azure region
- E. Create an Azure Storage account
- F. Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

Step 1: (D)

We must have a network watcher enabled in the East US region Step 2: (A+F)

A: NSG flow logging requires the Microsoft.Insights provider, which must be registered.

F: Network security groups (NSG) allow or deny inbound or outbound traffic to a network interface in a VM. The NSG flow log capability allows you to log the source and destination IP address, port, protocol, and whether traffic was allowed or denied by an NSG.

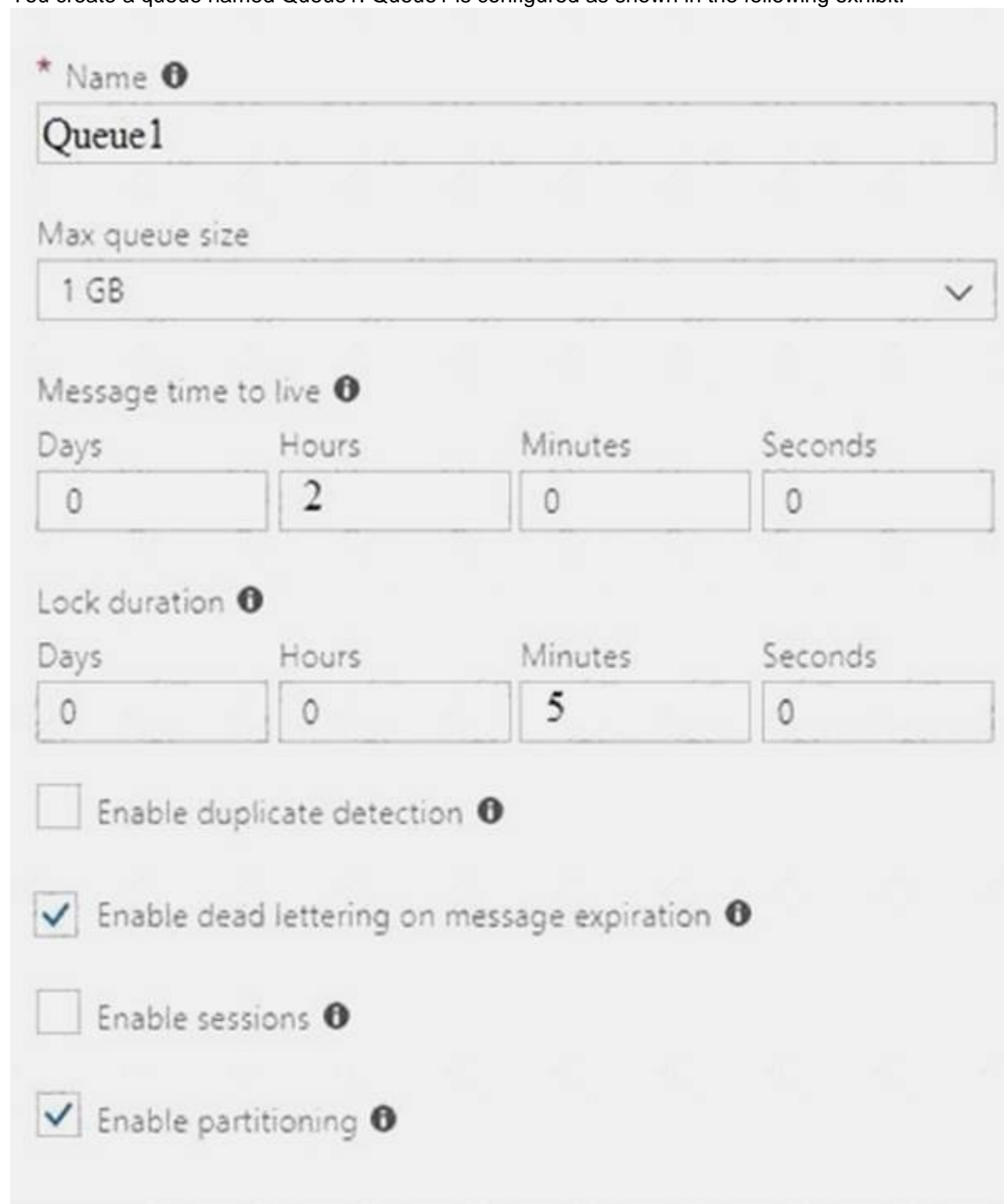
References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

NEW QUESTION 229

You have an Azure Service Bus.

You create a queue named Queue1. Queue1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



The screenshot shows the configuration for a new Azure Service Bus queue named 'Queue1'. The 'Max queue size' is set to '1 GB'. The 'Message time to live' is configured as 0 days, 2 hours, 0 minutes, and 0 seconds. The 'Lock duration' is configured as 0 days, 0 hours, 5 minutes, and 0 seconds. There are four checkboxes at the bottom: 'Enable duplicate detection' (unchecked), 'Enable dead lettering on message expiration' (checked), 'Enable sessions' (unchecked), and 'Enable partitioning' (checked).

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

If a message that has a TTL of four hours is written to Queue1 and is never read, the message will be [answer choice].

deleted after two hours
deleted after four hours
deleted after two hours and five minutes
retained until manually deleted

If a message that has a TTL of two hours is written to Queue1, and then read after one hour, the message will be [answer choice].

deleted immediately
deleted in five minutes
deleted in one hour
retained until manually deleted

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: deleted after two hours

All messages sent into a queue or topic are subject to a default expiration that is set at the entity level with the defaultMessageTimeToLive property and which can also be set in the portal during creation and adjusted later. The default expiration is used for all messages sent to the entity where TimeToLive is not explicitly set. The default expiration also functions as a ceiling for the TimeToLive value. Messages that have a longer TimeToLive expiration than the default value are silently adjusted to the defaultMessageTimeToLive value before being enqueued.

Box 2: deleted in one hour

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-expiration>

NEW QUESTION 233

You set the multi-factor authentication status for a user named admin1@contoso.com to Enabled.

Admin1 accesses the Azure portal by using a web browser.

Which additional security verifications can Admin1 use when accessing the Azure portal?

- A. a phone call, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification or a verification code sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app.
- B. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
- C. C a phone call, an email message that contains a verification code, and a text message that contains an app password.
- D. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a verification code sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app.

Answer: A

Explanation: The user portal is an IIS web site that allows users to enroll in Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and maintain their accounts. A user may change their phone number, change their PIN, or choose to bypass two-step verification during their next sign-on.

Mobile App verification method is an option. If the user selects the Mobile App verification method, the page prompts the user to install the Microsoft Authenticator app on their device and generate an activation code. After installing the app, the user clicks the Generate Activation Code button.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfaserver-deploy-userportal>

NEW QUESTION 236

You are configuring serverless computing in Azure.

You need to receive an email message whenever a resource is created in or deleted from a resource group. Which three actions should you perform in sequence?

To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Create an event subscription

When you subscribe to events for a resource group, your endpoint receives all events for that resource group. Step 2: Create an Azure Event Grid trigger

Step 3: Create conditions and actions References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/event-schema-resource-groups>

NEW QUESTION 240

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