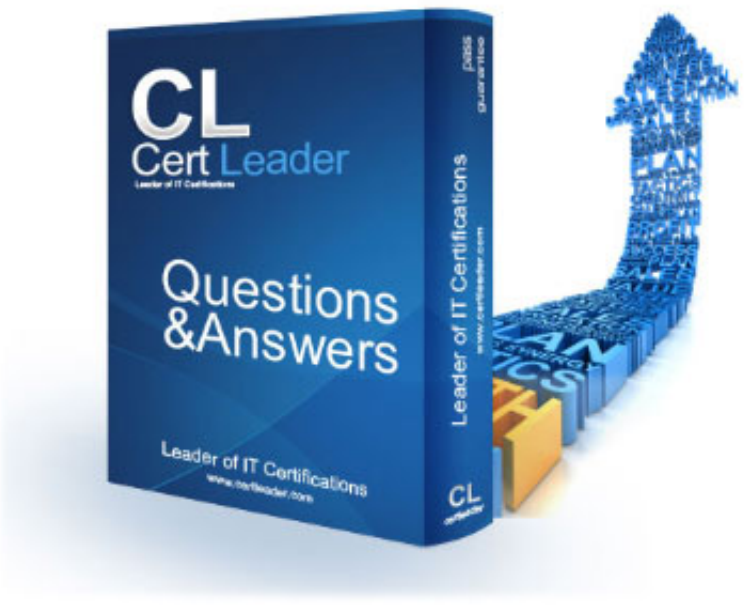
AZ-102 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Administrator Certification Transition

https://www.certleader.com/AZ-102-dumps.html

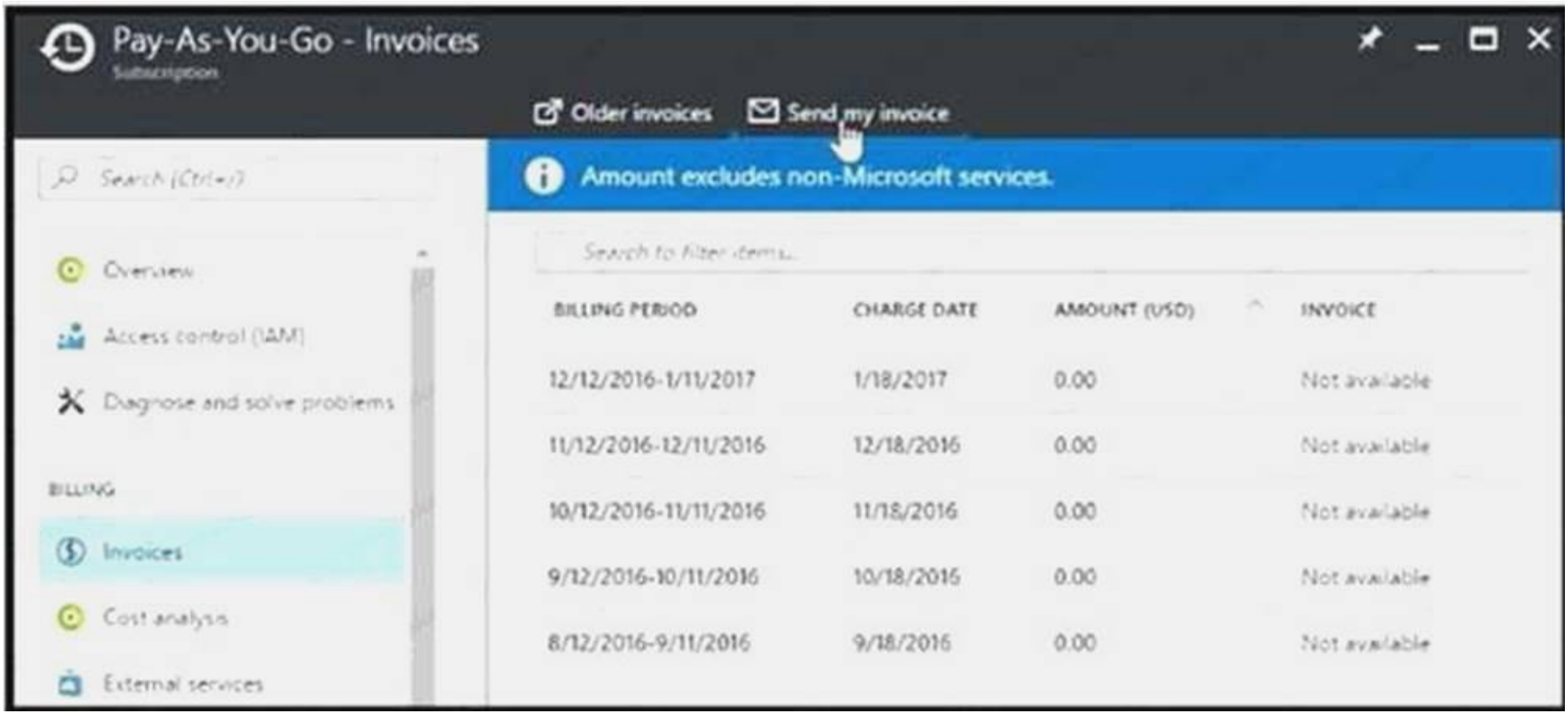


NEW QUESTION 1
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

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

Answer: D

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



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

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. 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: BD

Explanation: D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.
B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com
Incorrect Answers:
A: Seamless SSO needs the user's device to be domain-joined, but doesn't need for the device to be Azure AD Joined.
C: Azure AD connect does not port 8080. It uses port 443.
E: Seamless SSO is not applicable to Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS).
Scenario: Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.
Planned Azure AD Infrastructure include: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directoryaadconnect-sso-quick-start

NEW QUESTION 3
You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure. Which domain name should you use?

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

Answer: BD

Explanation: Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com. The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.
Scenario:
Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.
Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-customdomain

NEW QUESTION 4
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
HOT SPOT
You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

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

Answer:

Explanation: Scenario: You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.
There is a virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
Note: Azure DNS provides the following capabilities:
Automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network.
Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks.
Reverse DNS lookup is supported within the virtual-network scope.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview

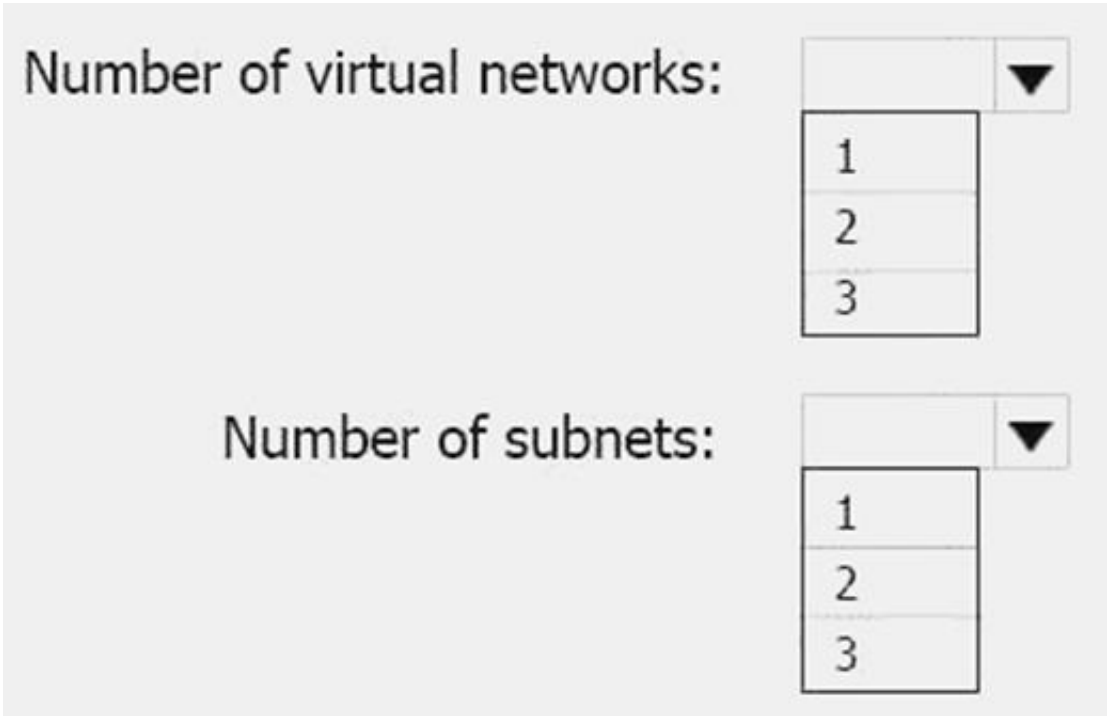
NEW QUESTION 6
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

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

Answer: B

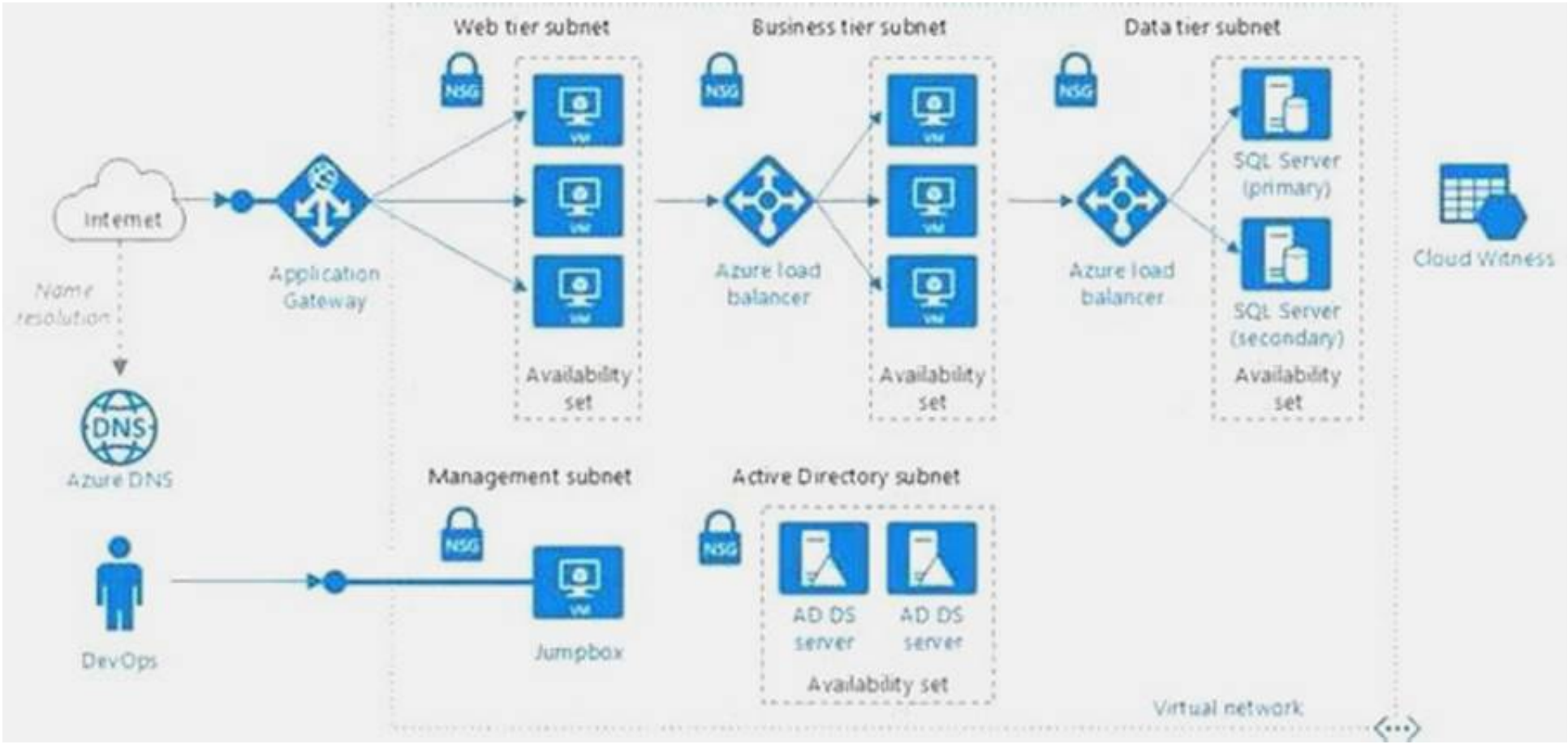
Explanation: Subscription costs are based on usage. Microsoft Azure limits are also called quotas.
Scenario: During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.
Incorrect Answers:
C: External services are published by third party software vendors in the Azure marketplace. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-subscription-service-limits

NEW QUESTION 7
HOT SPOT
You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



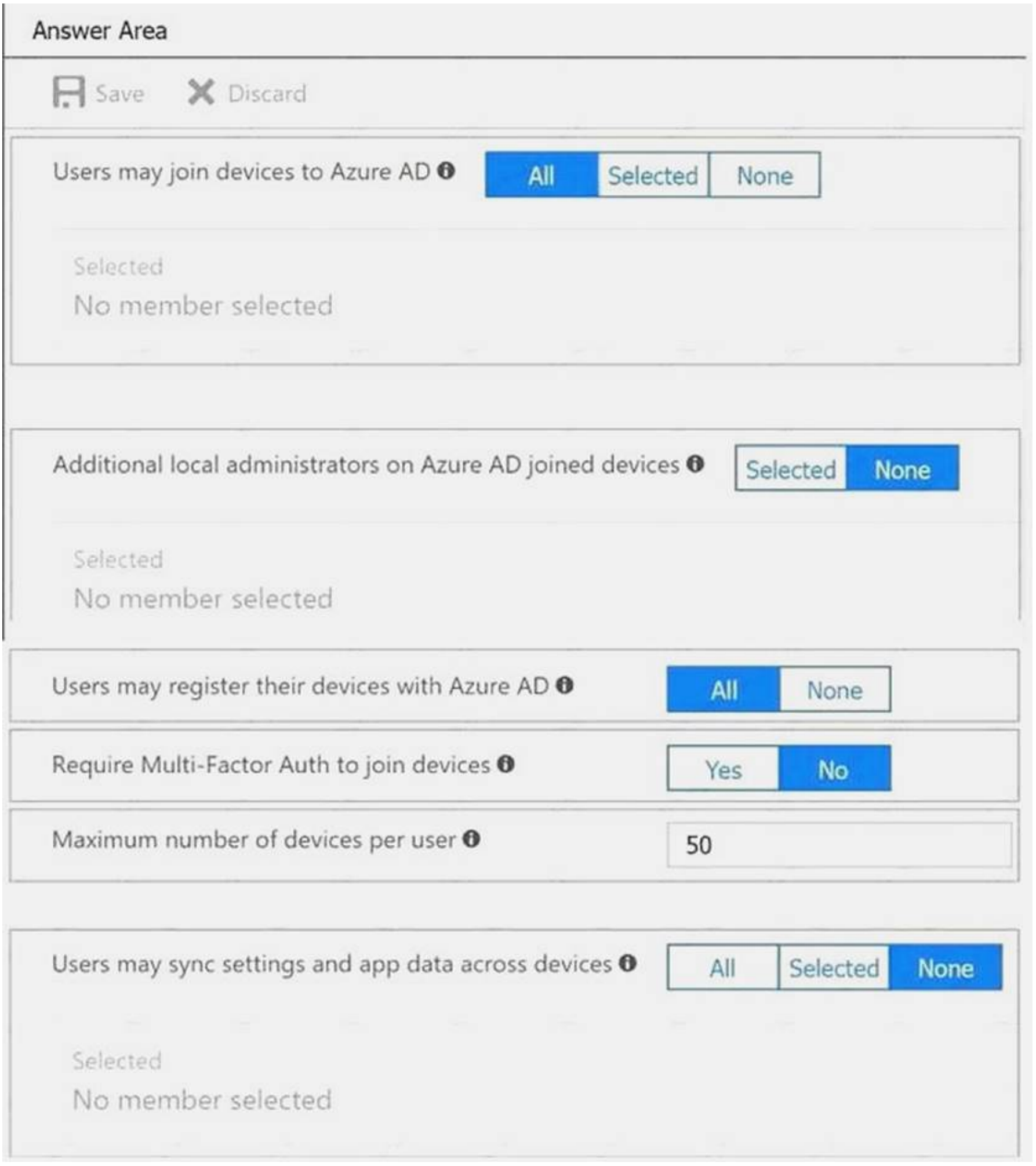
Answer:

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



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

NEW QUESTION 8
HOT SPOT
You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.
Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.



Answer:

Explanation:
Box 1: Selected
Only selected users should be able to join devices Box 2: Yes
Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices. From scenario:
Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD
Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

NEW QUESTION 9
You need to recommend an identify solution that meets the technical requirements. What should you recommend?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:
Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
References: https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/

NEW QUESTION 10
HOT SPOT
You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer:

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.
Box 2: No
Box 3: No

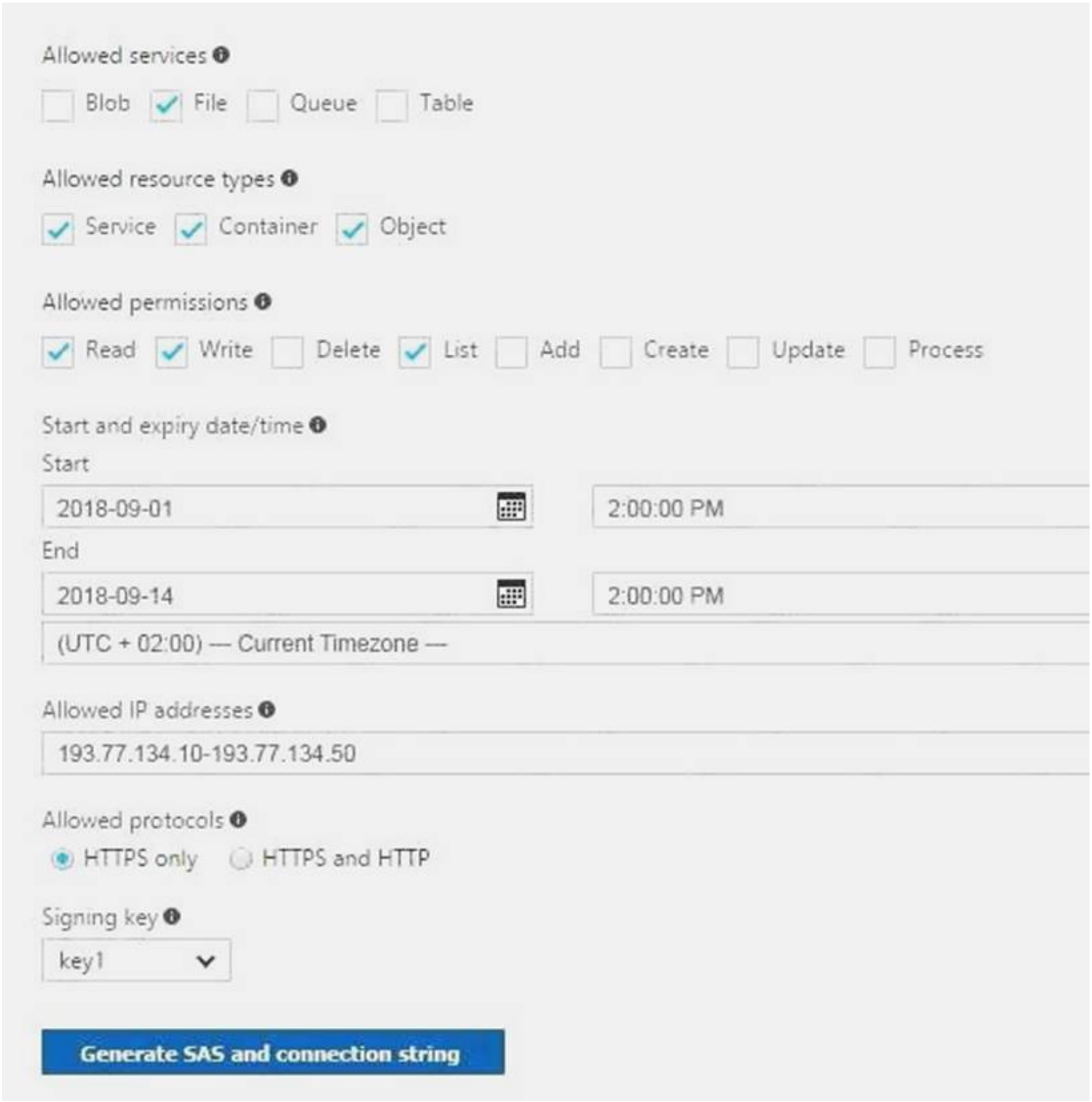
Case Study: 3
Mix Questions

NEW QUESTION 10
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 Resource providers.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 12
HOT SPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1.
You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit.



To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

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

- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Will be prompted for credentials
Azure Storage Explorer is a standalone app that enables you to easily work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. It is used for connecting to and managing your Azure storage accounts.
Box 2: Will have read, write, and list access
The net use command is used to connect to file shares. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signaturepart- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storageexplorer? tabs=windows

NEW QUESTION 14
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

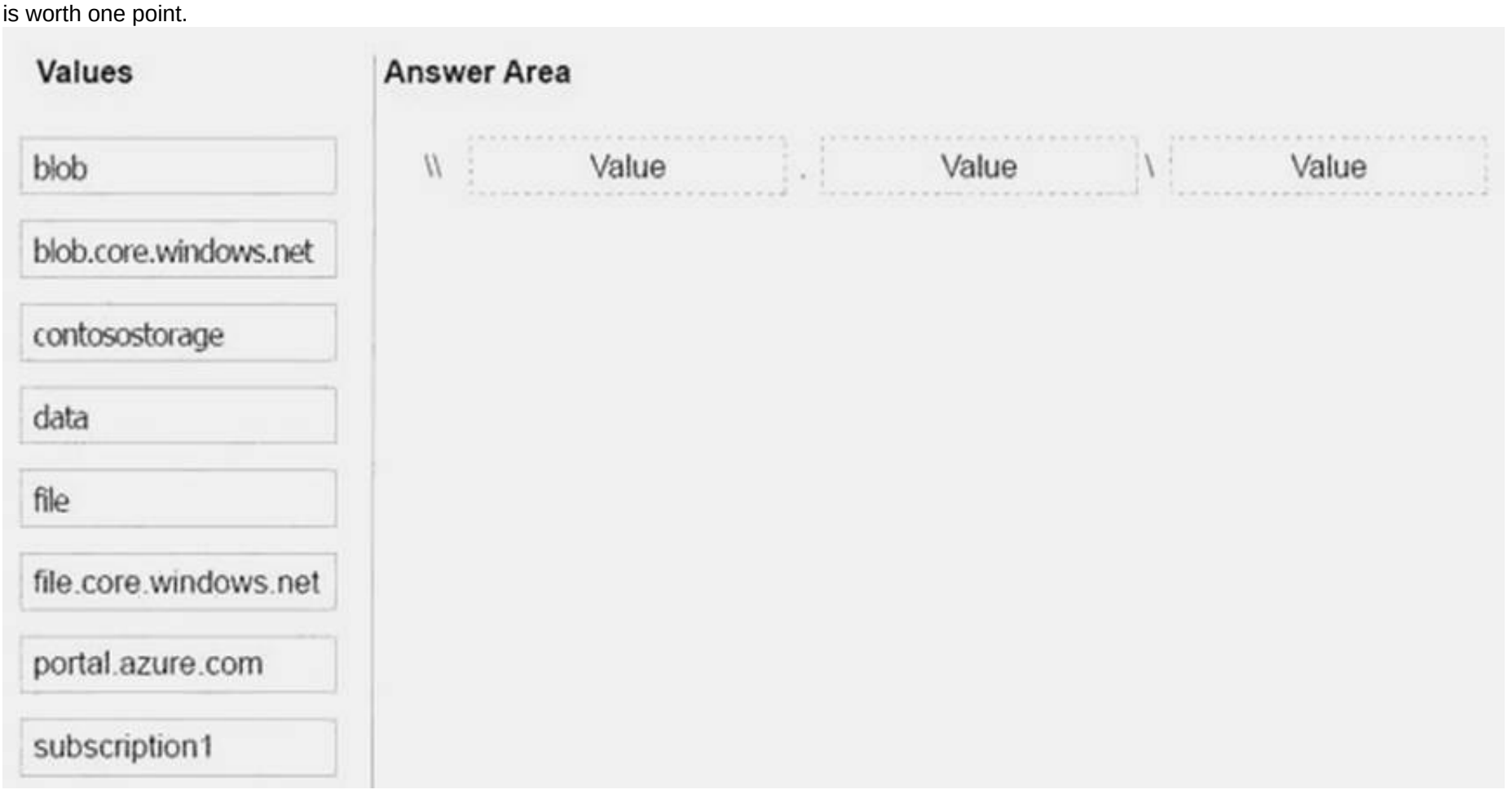
Store1 contains a file share named Data. Data contains 5,000 files.
You need to synchronize the files in Data to an on-premises server named Server1.
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

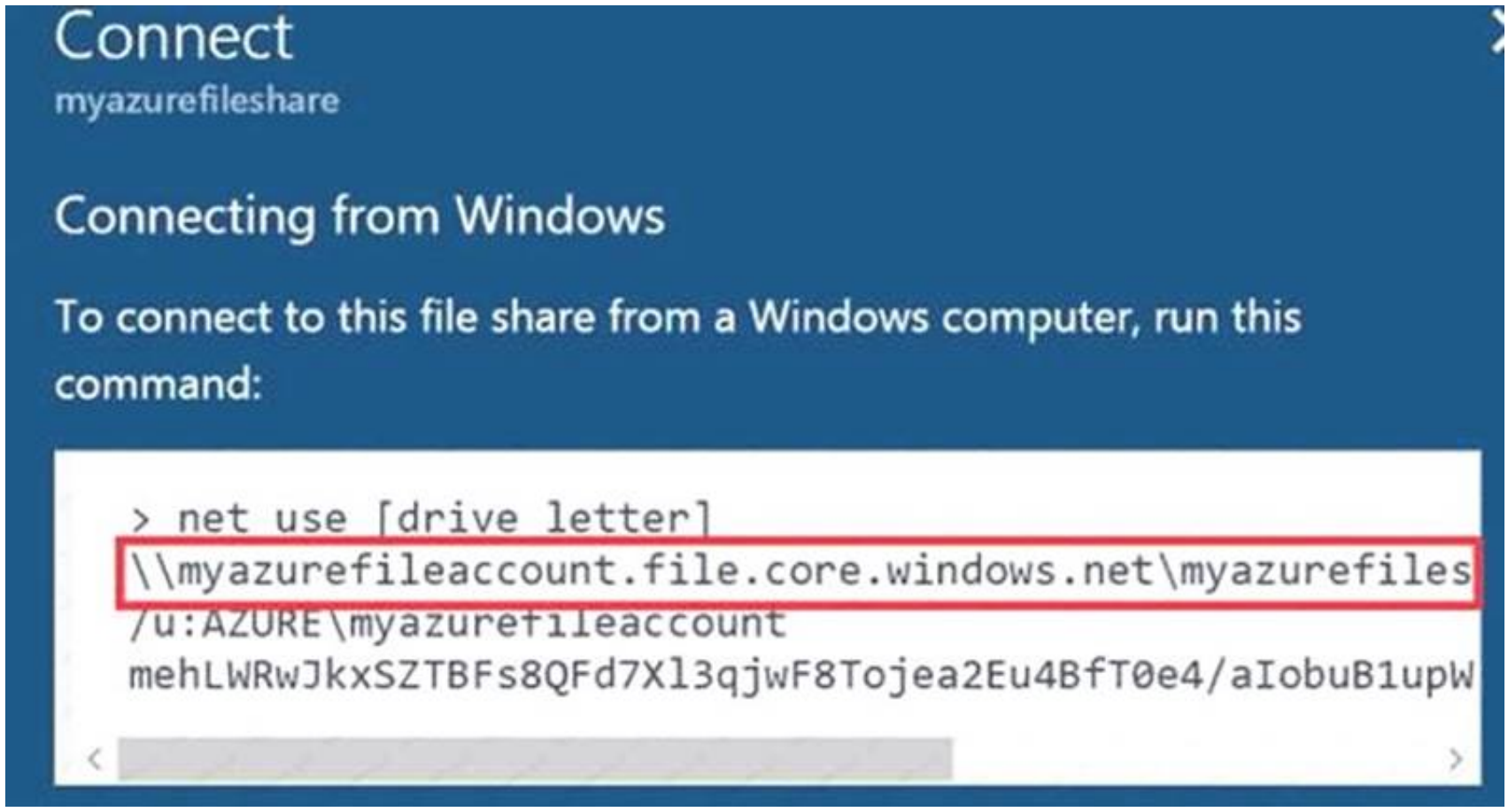
Explanation: Step 1 (E): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share
Step 2 (D): Register Server1.
Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
Registering your Windows Server with 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 19
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage, and then you create a file share named
data.
Which UNC path should you include in a script that references files from the data file share? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



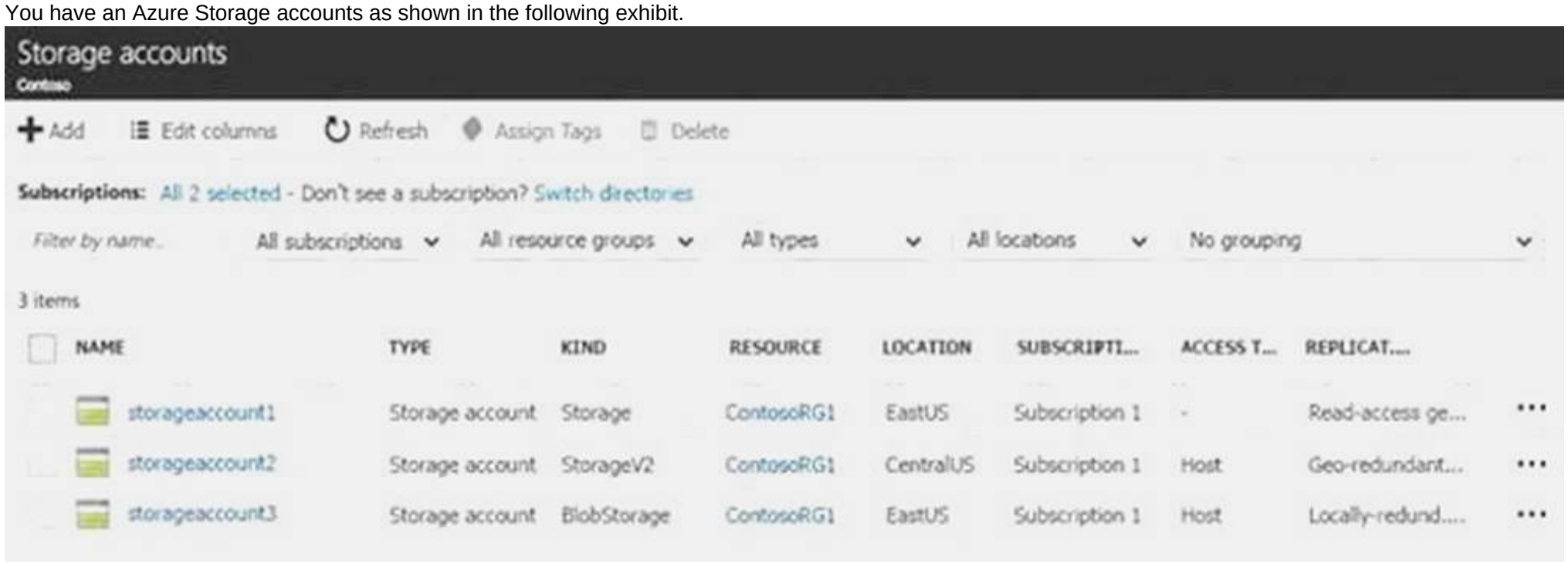
Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: contosostorage The name of account
Box 2: file.core.windows.net
Box 3: data
The name of the file share is data. Example:

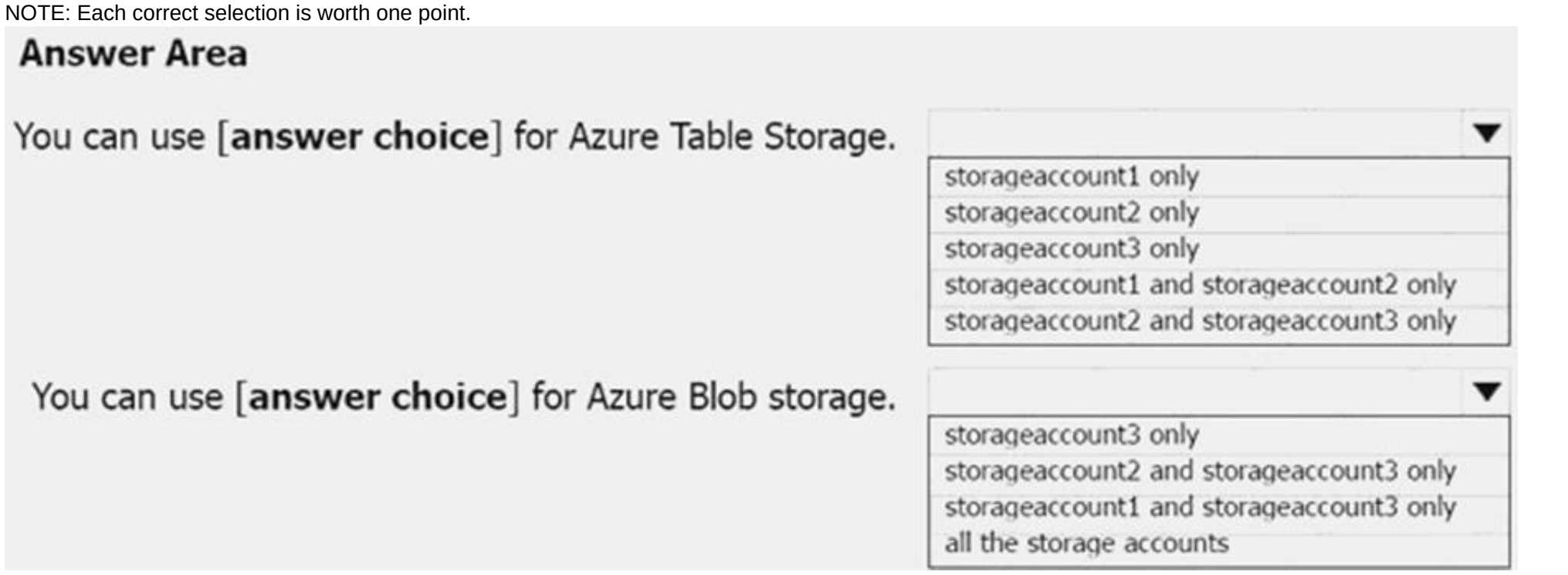


References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows

NEW QUESTION 20
HOT SPOT
You have an Azure Storage accounts as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only Box 2: All the storage accounts
Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, Generalpurpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

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

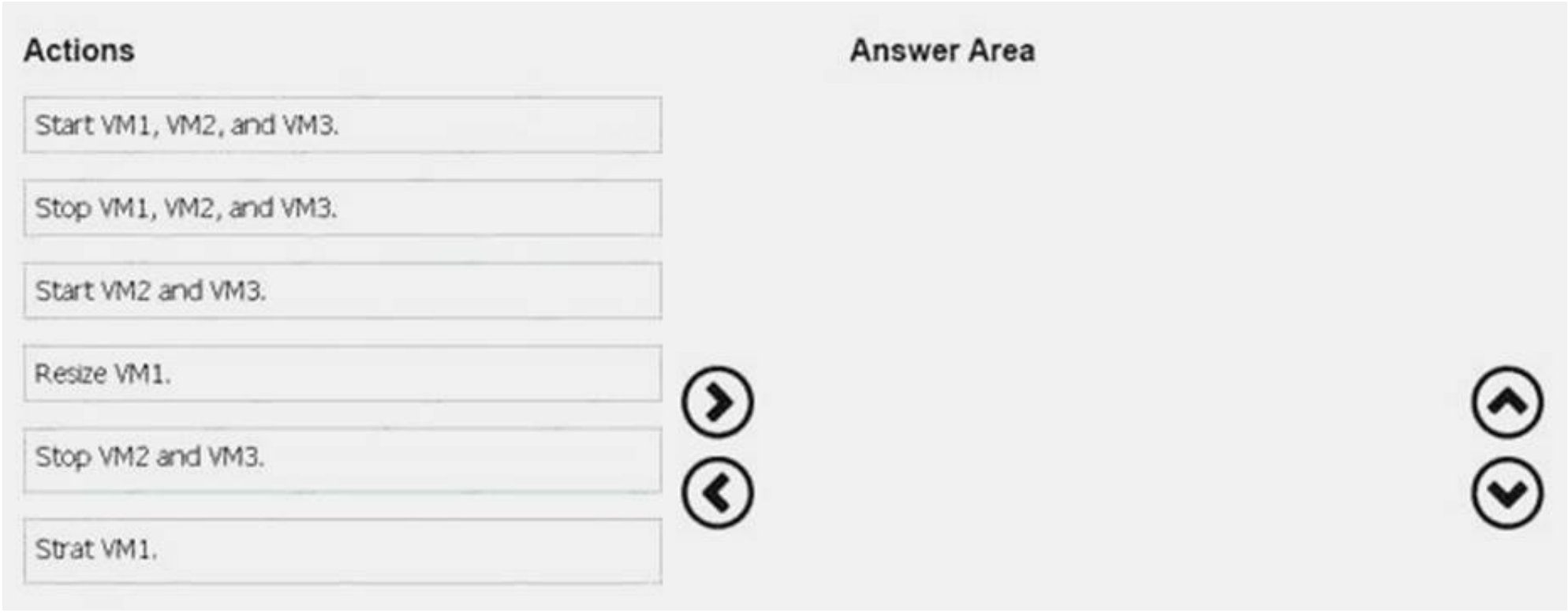
NEW QUESTION 23
You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. You regularly create and delete virtual machines.
You need to identify unused disks that can be deleted. What should you do?

A. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties.
B. From the Azure portal, configure the Advisor recommendations.
C. From Cloudyn, open the Optimizer tab and create a report.
D. From Cloudyn, create a Cost Management repor

Answer: A

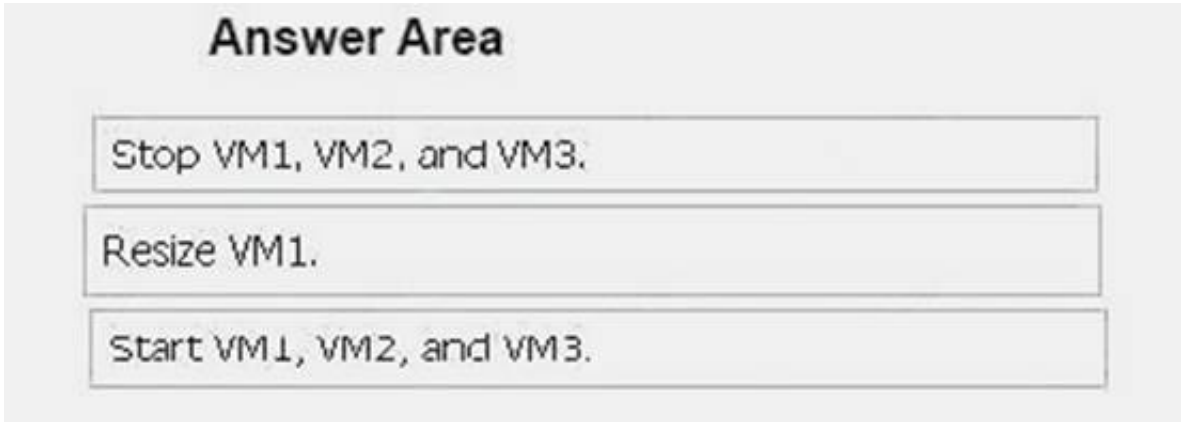
Explanation: You can find unused disks in the Azure Storage Explorer console. Once you drill down to the Blob containers under a storage account, you can see the lease state of the residing VHD (the lease state determines if the VHD is being used by any resource) and the VM to which it is leased out. If you find that the lease state and the VM fields are blank, it means that the VHD in question is unused.
Note: The ManagedBy property stores the Id of the VM to which Managed Disk is attached to. If the ManagedBy property is $null then it means that the Managed Disk is not attached to a VM References:
https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/reduce-azure-storage-costs

NEW QUESTION 28
DRAG DROP
You have an availability set named AS1 that contains three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3.
You attempt to reconfigure VM1 to use a larger size. The operation fails and you receive an allocation failure message.
You need to ensure that the resize operation succeeds.
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.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 29
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 virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

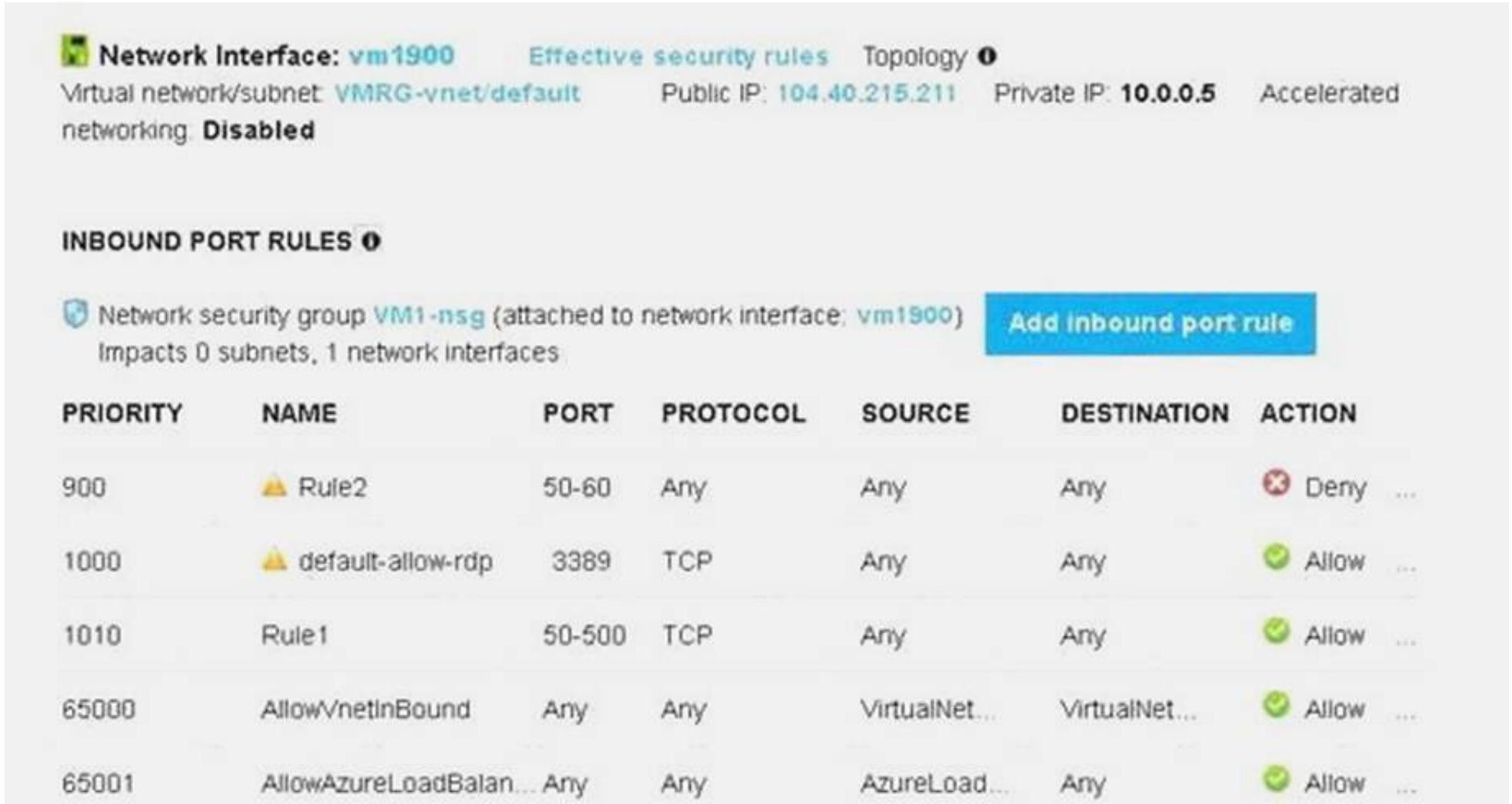
Explanation: You should redeploy the VM.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-newnode

NEW QUESTION 33
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.

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=azurermps-6.7.0

NEW QUESTION 36
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.



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**].

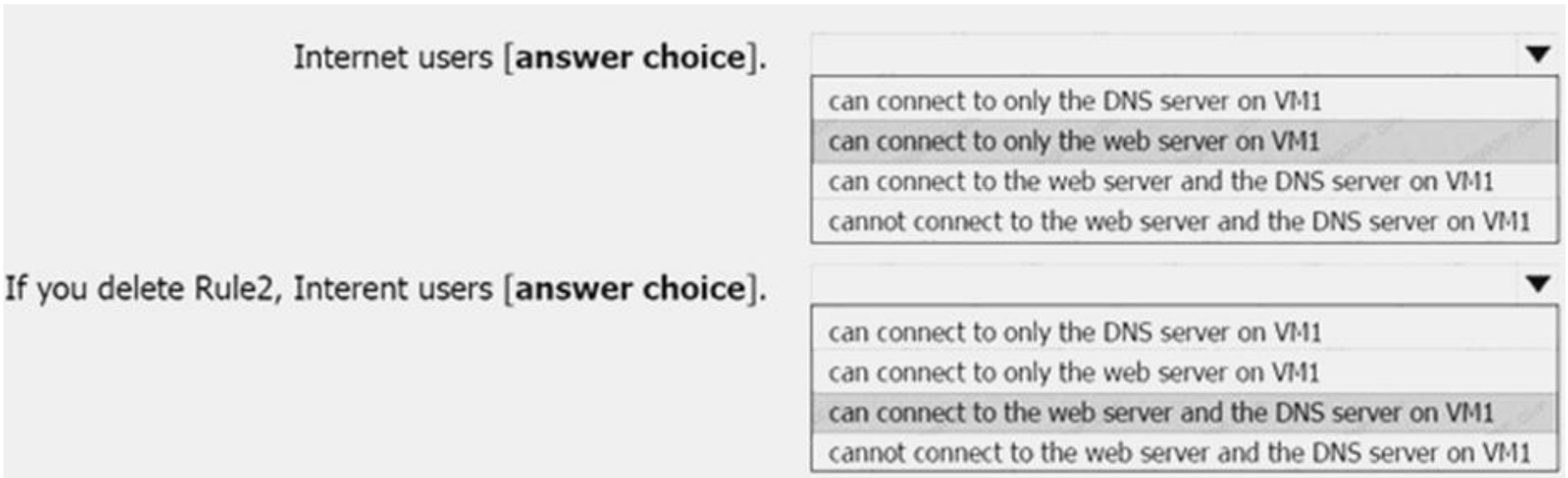
- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Interent users [**answer choice**].

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 40
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

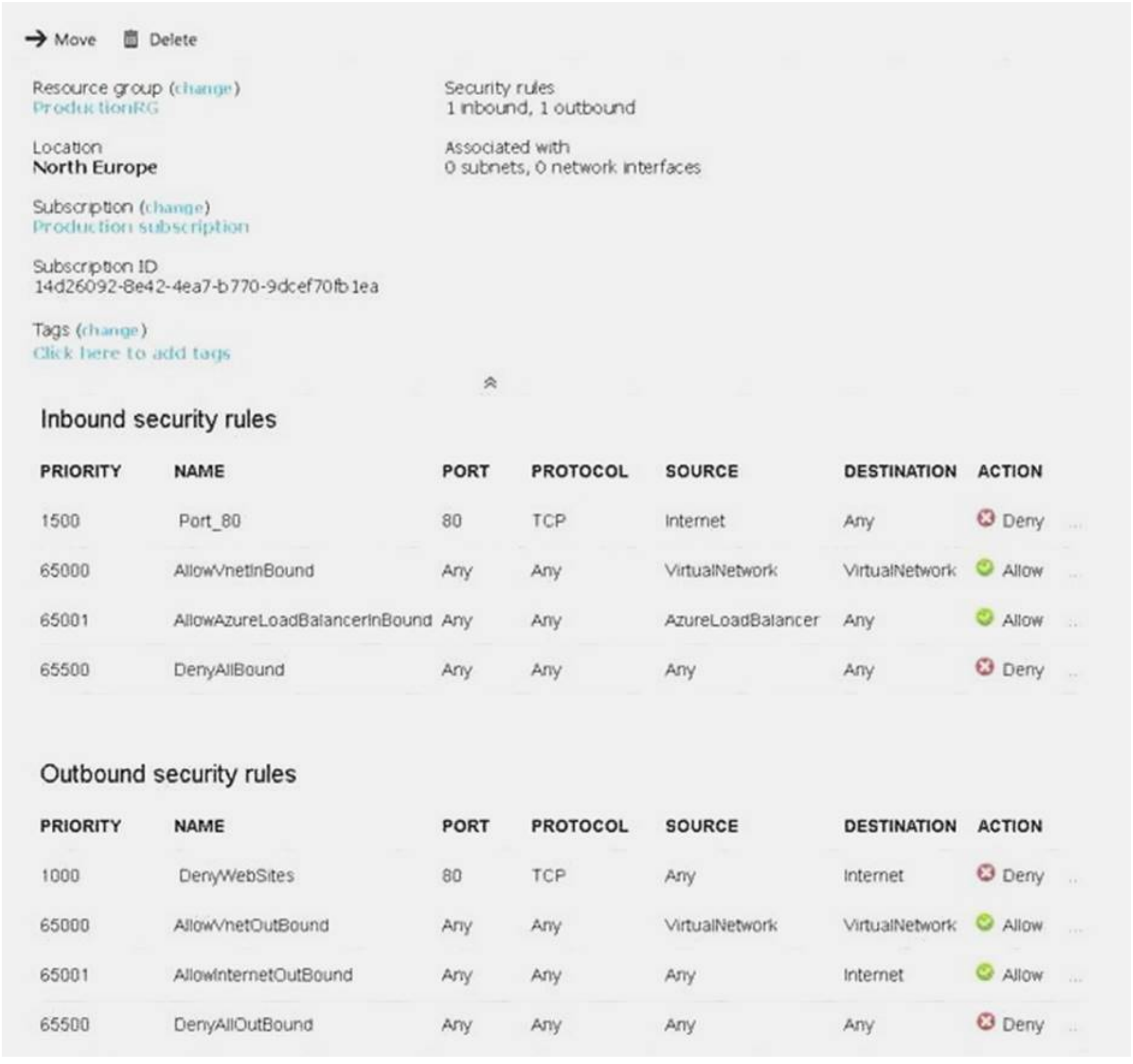
Answer: B

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 42
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	*Not applicable*
Subnet1	Subnet	Hosted on VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	On Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	On Subnet1

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications accessed by using Remote Desktop. You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet. What should you do?

A. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
B. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface.
C. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.
D. Change the Port_80 inbound security rul

Answer: A

Explanation: You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a network interface or subnet.
The NSG has the appropriate rule to block users from accessing the Internet. We just need to associate it with Subnet1.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-securitygroup

NEW QUESTION 44
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 Yest 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.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM3.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM1.	○	○

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 48
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 51
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?

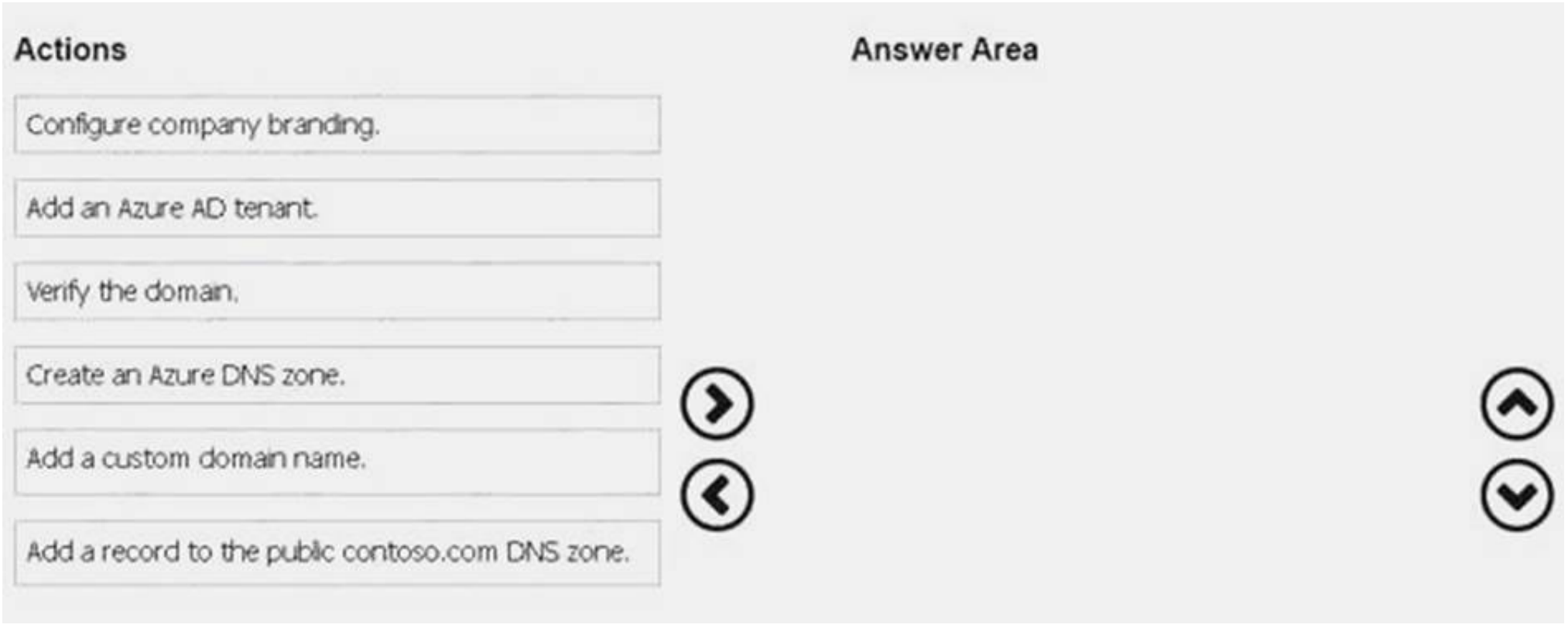
A. RRSIG
B. PTR
C. DNSKEY
D. TXT

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 55
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name. You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.
You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



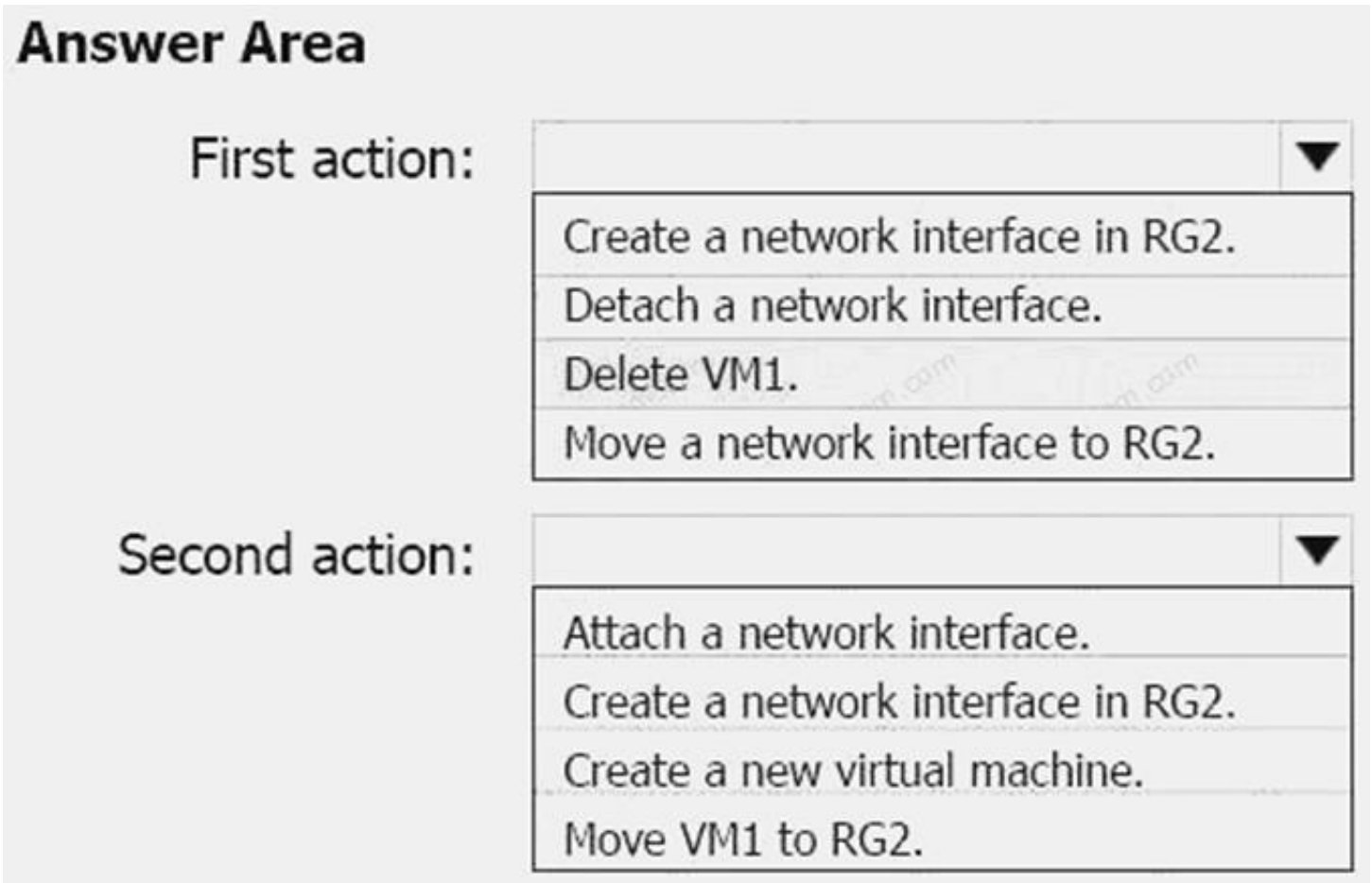
Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 56
HOT SPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and Vnet2.
An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.
You need to move the custom application to Vnet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Explanation: You can move a VM and its associated resources to another resource group using the portal. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/move-vm

NEW QUESTION 59
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 63
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 64
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 67
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 71
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 add an NS record to the contoso.com zone. 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 75
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

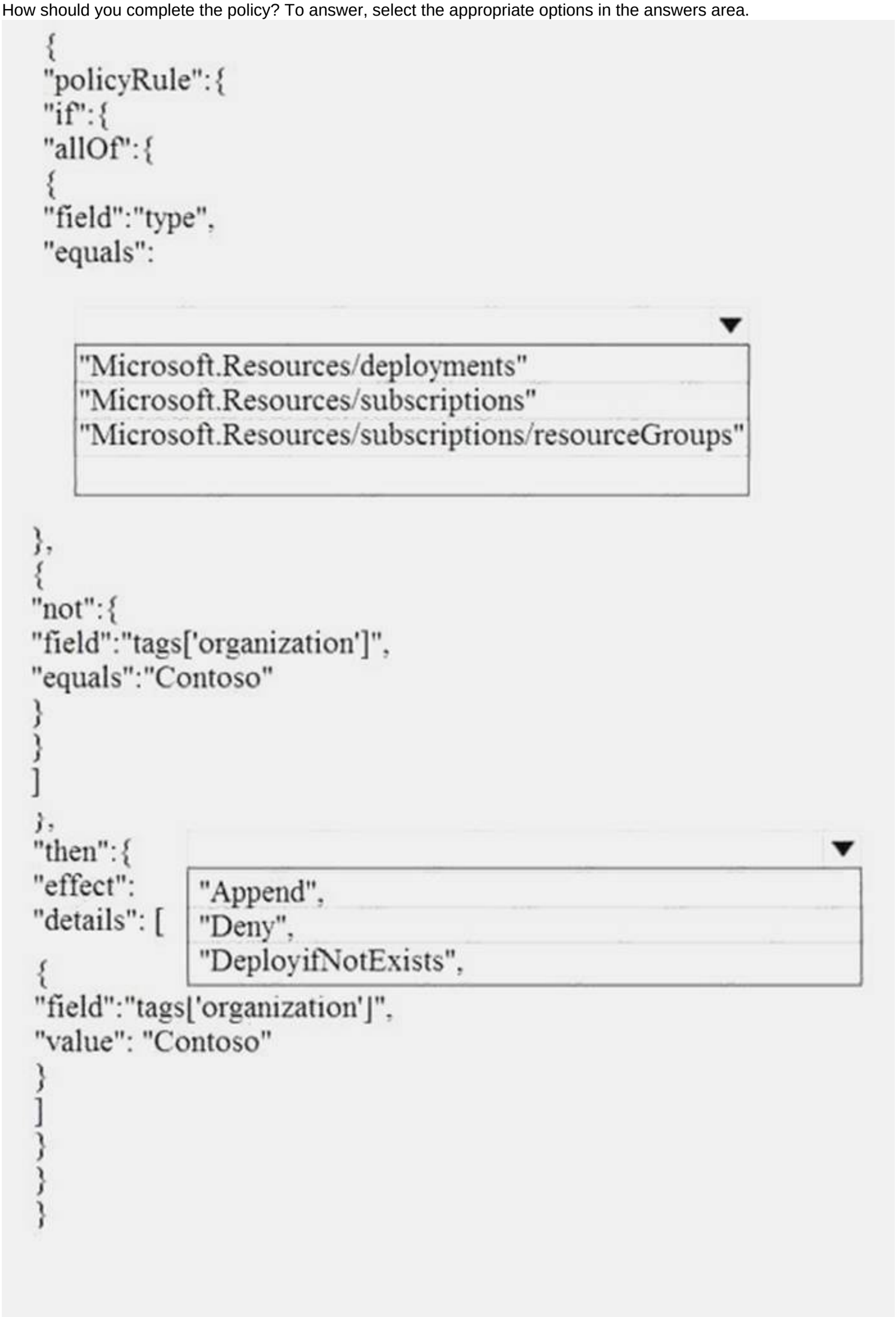
Explanation: Modify the NS record, not the SOA record.
Note: The SOA record stores information about the name of the server that supplied the data for the zone; the administrator of the zone; the current version of the data file; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before checking 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 77
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.
You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1. Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Automation script.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 80
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.



Answer:

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

NEW QUESTION 82
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used be several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

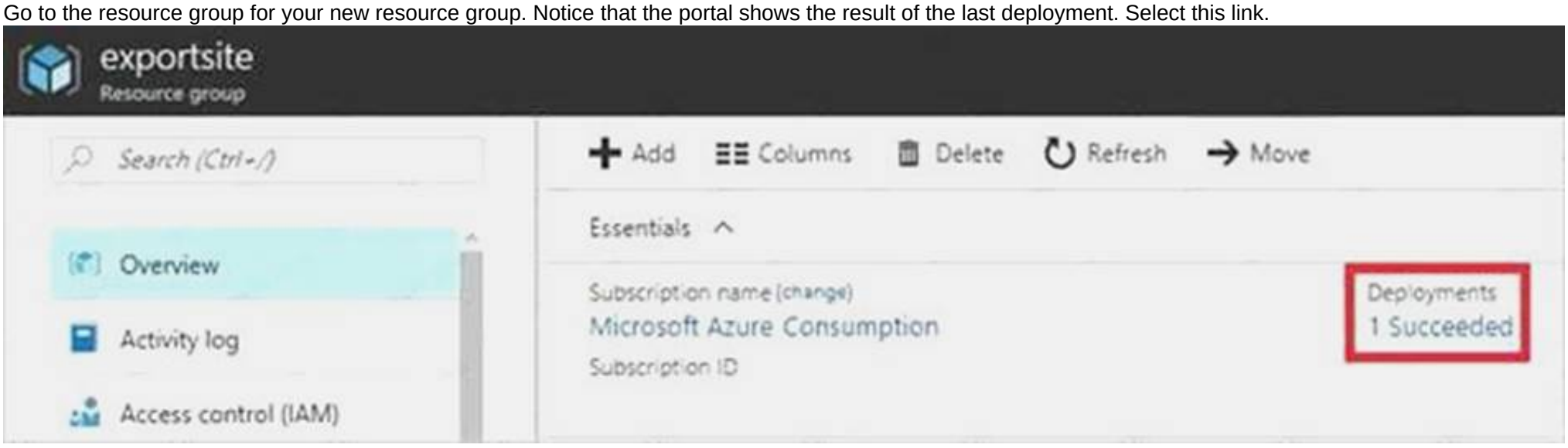
Name	Type
Storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Container1	Blob container
Share1	File share

Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named Storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template.
You need to view the template used for the deployment.
From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

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

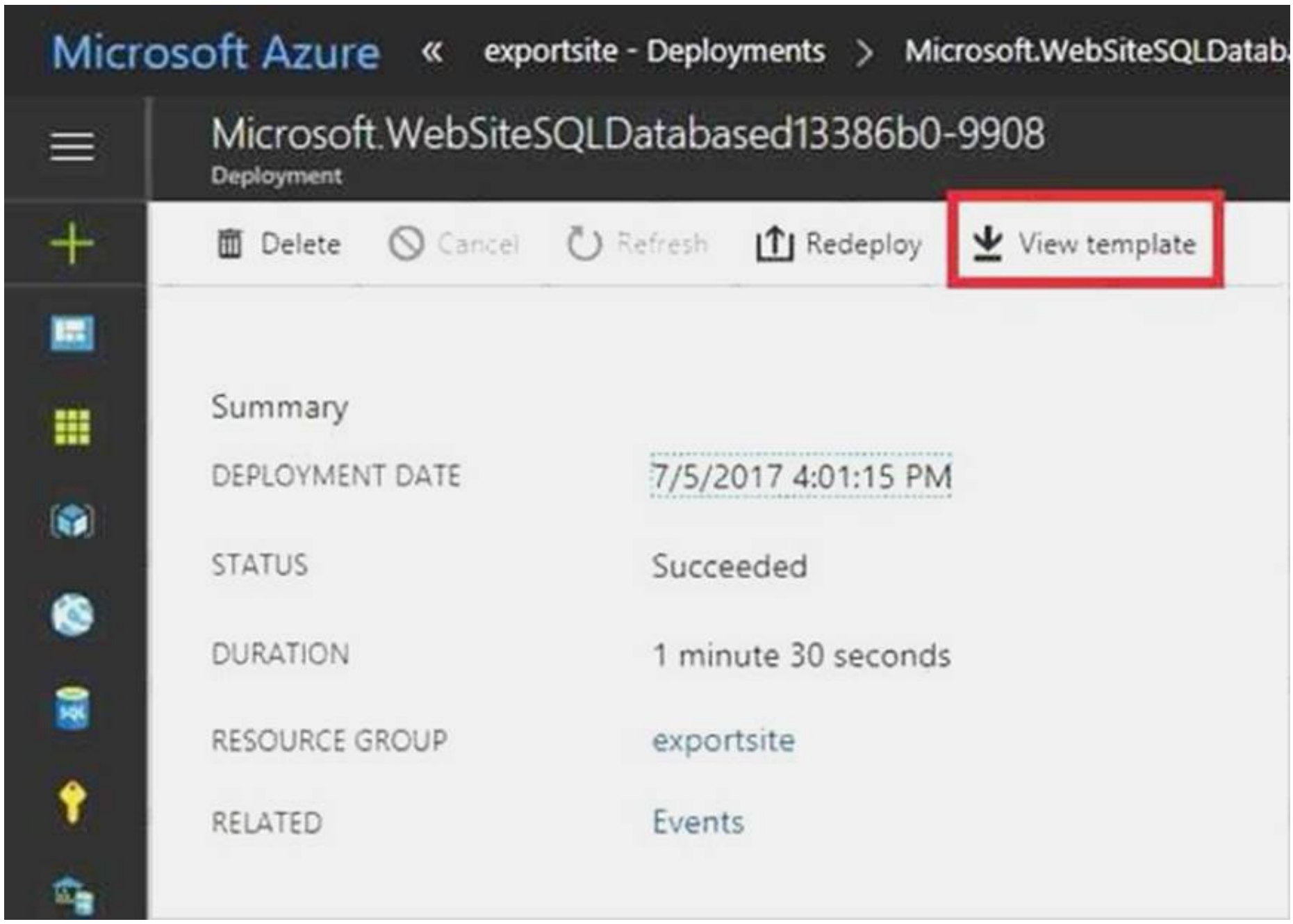
Answer: A

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



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

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



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

NEW QUESTION 83
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 87
You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.
You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.
What should you configure in Azure AD?

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

Answer: C

Explanation: When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principles to the local administrators group on the device:
The Azure AD global administrator role The Azure AD device administrator role

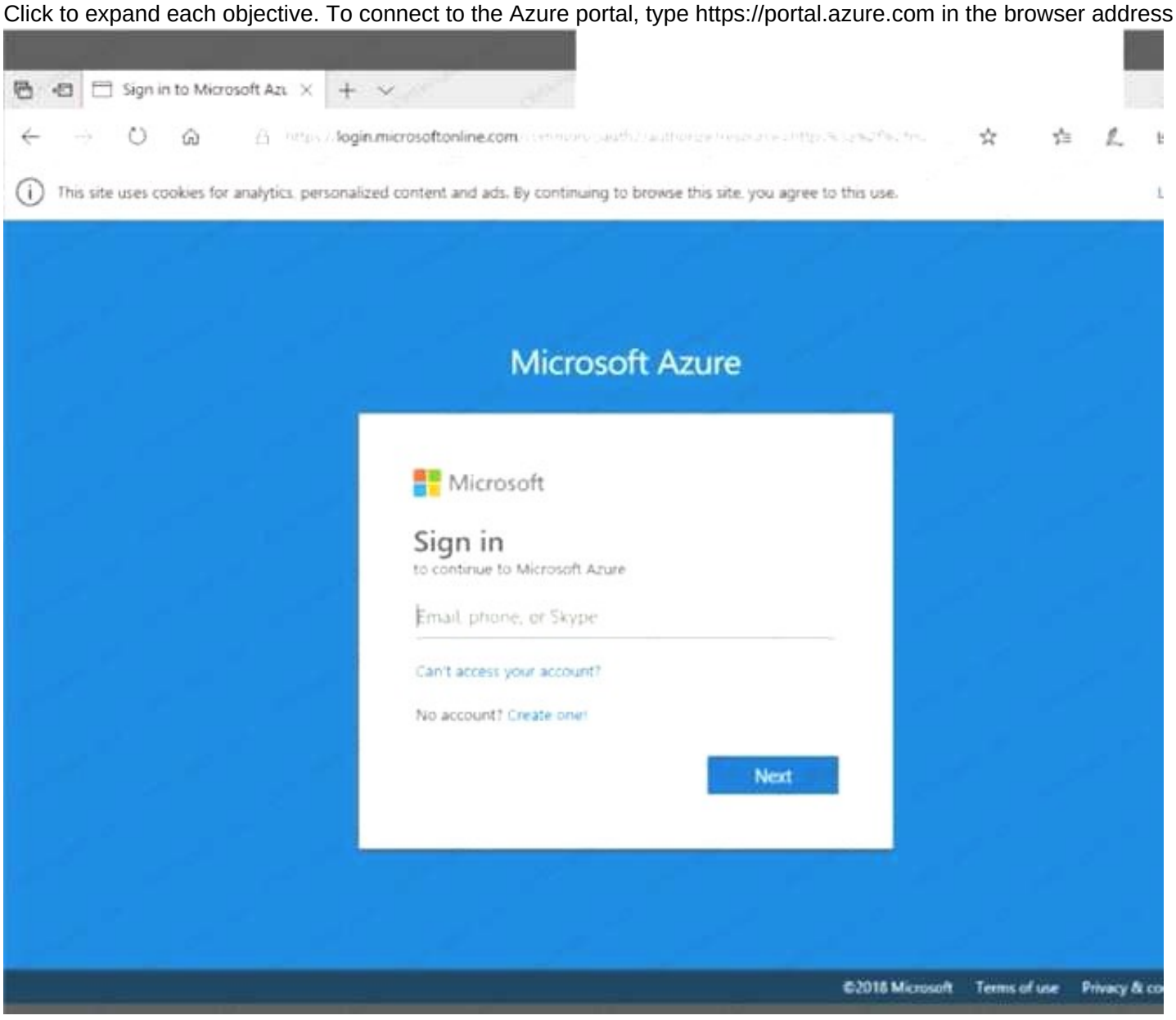
The user performing the Azure AD join In the Azure portal, you can manage the device administrator role on the Devices page. To open the Devices page: 1. Sign in to your Azure portal as a global administrator or device administrator.
2. On the left navbar, click Azure Active Directory.
3. In the Manage section, click Devices.
4. On the Devices page, click Device settings.
5. To modify the device administrator role, configure Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin

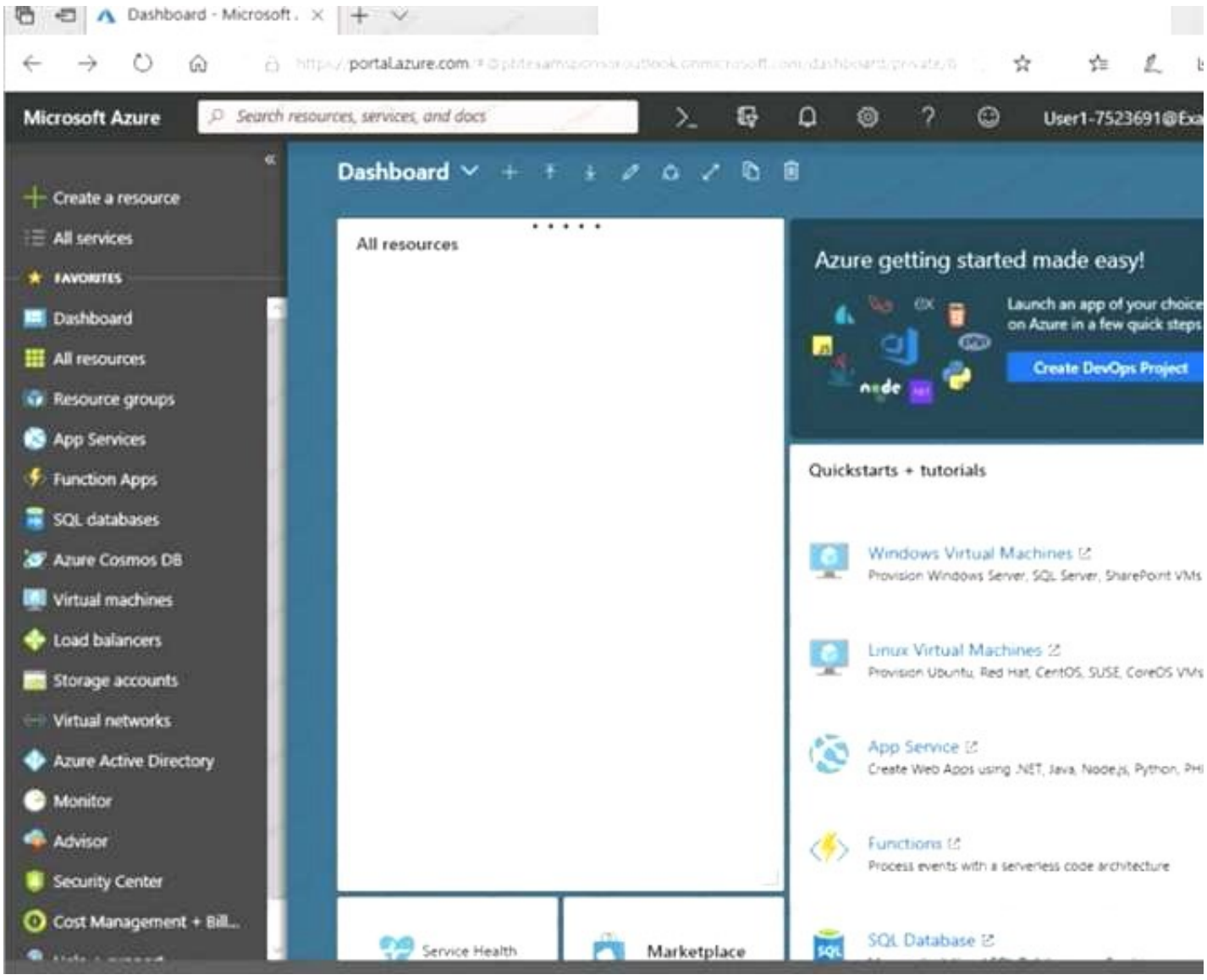
NEW QUESTION 89
Note: This questions is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each questions in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. 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 91
SIMULATION
Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type https://portal.azure.com in the browser address bar.

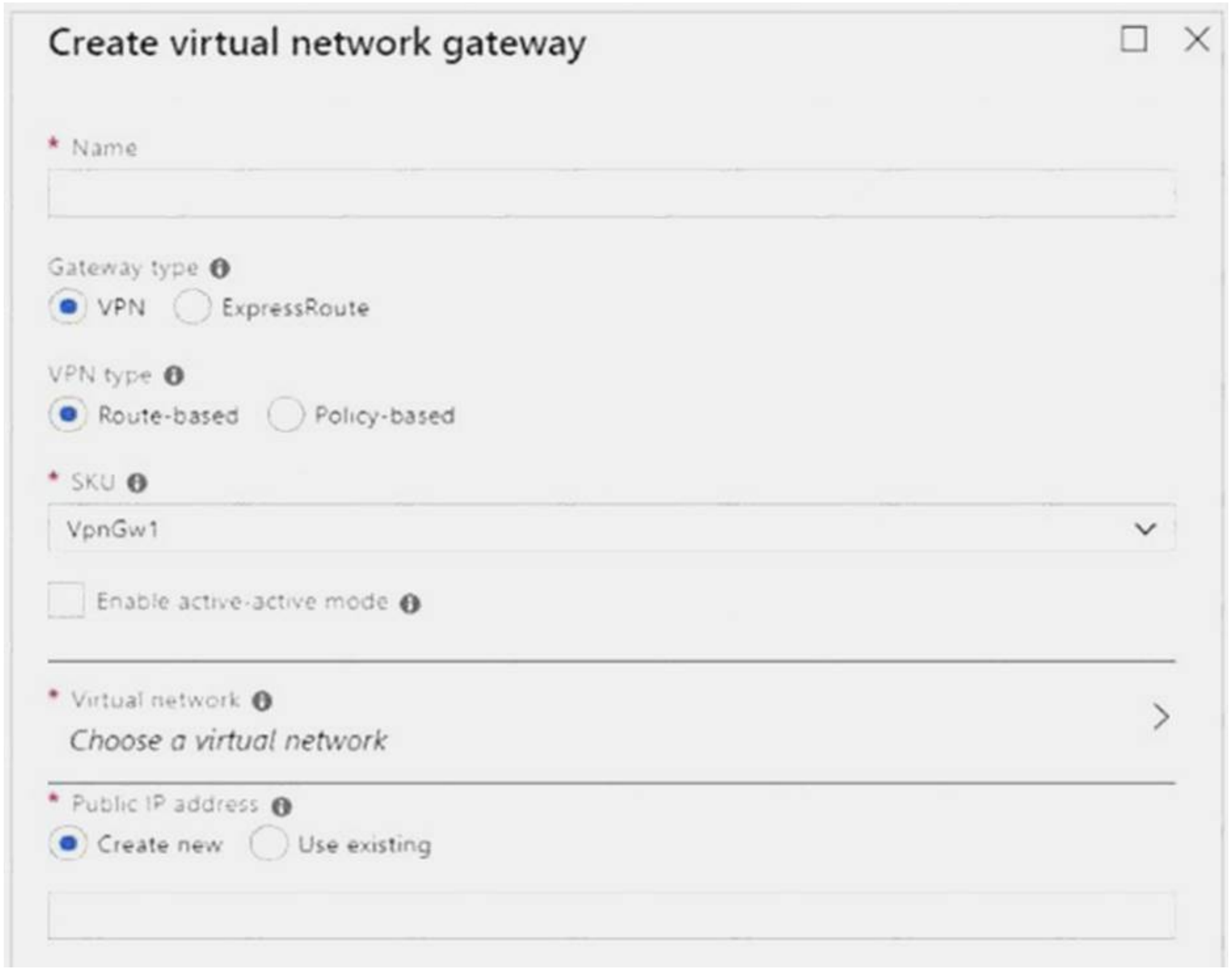


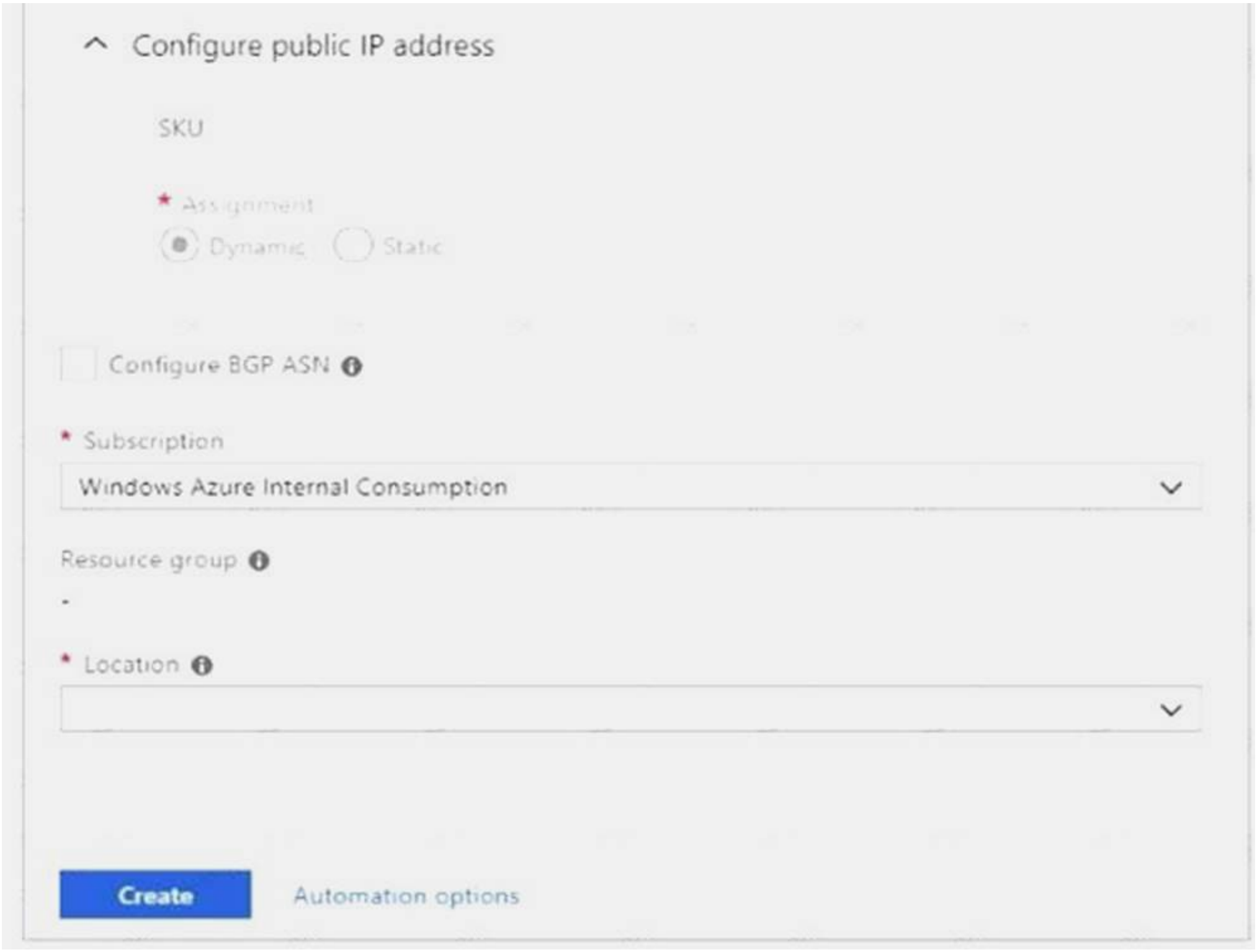


When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the 'Next' button.
Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the 'Next' button. Scoring occur in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.
Overview
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform 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.
Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) 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 lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
Another administrator attempts to establish connectivity between two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2.
The administrator reports that connections across the virtual networks fail.
You need to ensure that network connections can be established successfully between VNET1 and VNET2 as quickly as possible.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

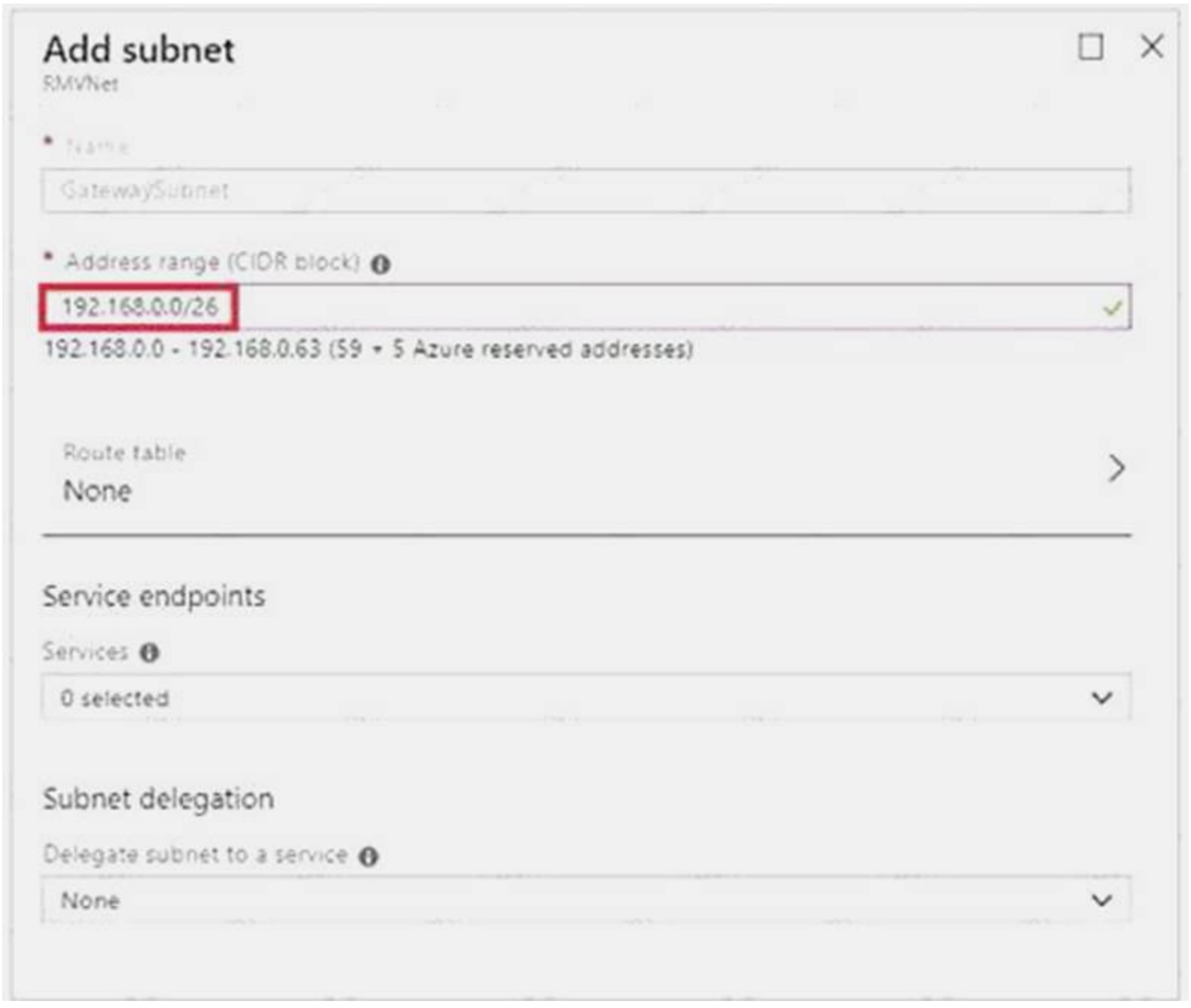
Answer:

Explanation: You can connect one VNet to another VNet using either a Virtual network peering, or an Azure VPN Gateway.
To create a virtual network gateway
Step1 : In the portal, on the left side, click +Create a resource and type 'virtual network gateway' in search. Locate Virtual network gateway in the search return and click the entry. On the Virtual network gateway page, click Create at the bottom of the page to open the Create virtual network gateway page.
Step 2: On the Create virtual network gateway page, fill in the values for your virtual network gateway.


Create virtual network gateway
* Name
Gateway type
VPN
ExpressRoute
VPN type
Route-based
Policy-based
* SKU
VpnGw1
Enable active-active mode
* Virtual network
Choose a virtual network
* Public IP address
Create new
Use existing

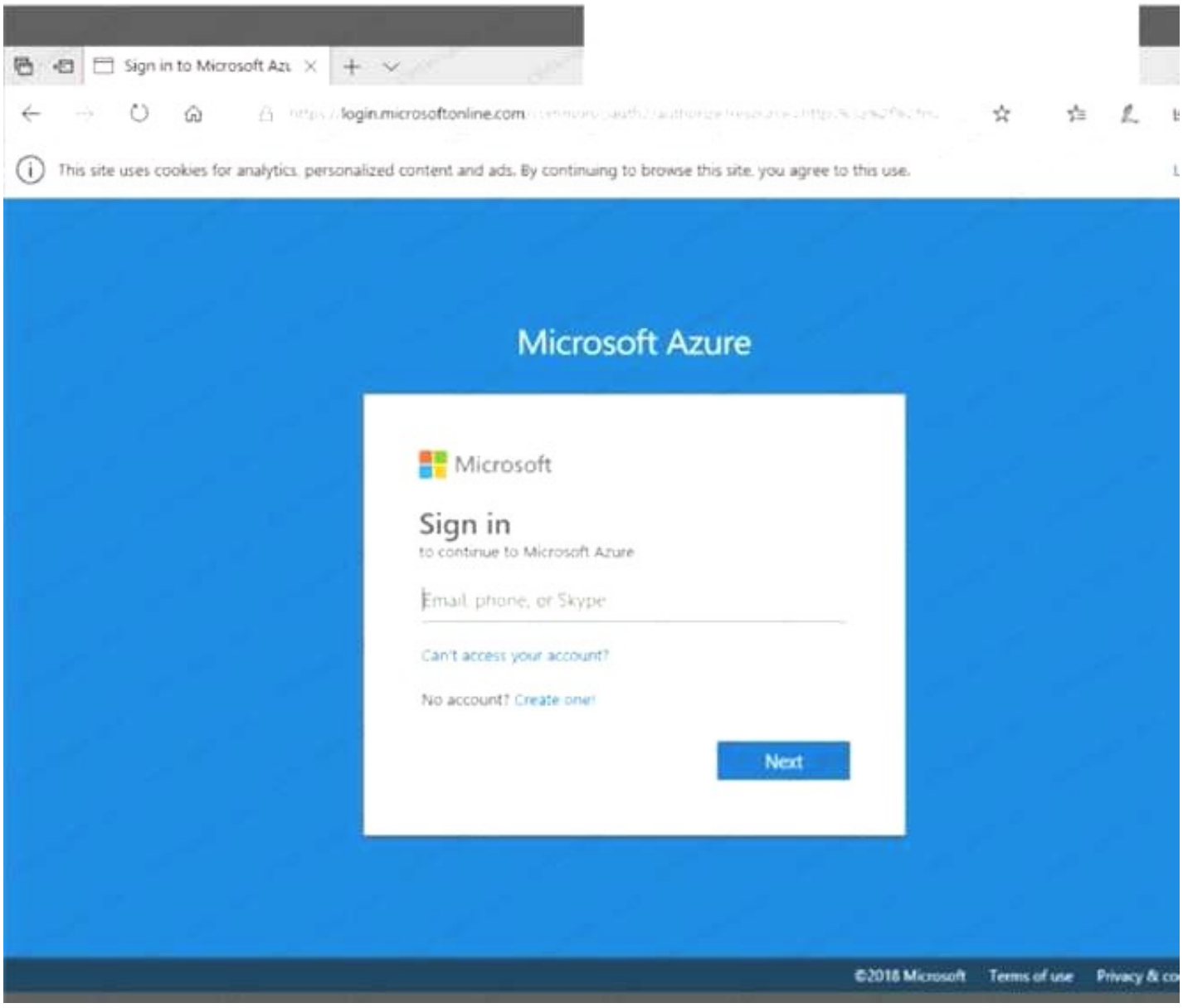


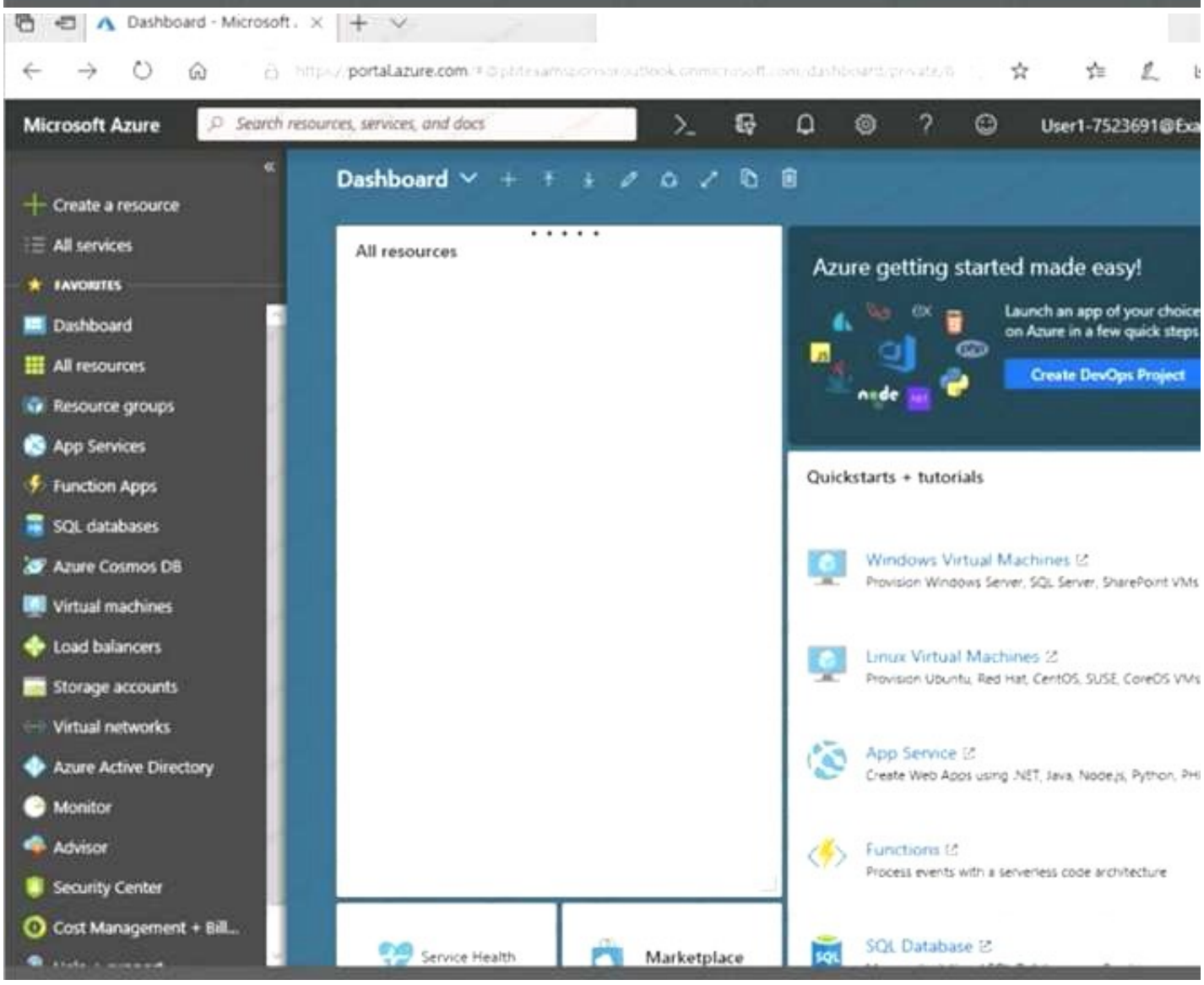
Name: Name your gateway. This is not the same as naming a gateway subnet. It's the name of the gateway object you are creating.
Gateway type: Select VPN. VPN gateways use the virtual network gateway type VPN.
Virtual network: Choose the virtual network to which you want to add this gateway. Click Virtual network to open the 'Choose a virtual network' page. Select the VNet. If you don't see your VNet, make sure the Location field is pointing to the region in which your virtual network is located. Gateway subnet address range: You will only see this setting if you did not previously create a gateway subnet for your virtual network. If you previously created a valid gateway subnet, this setting will not appear.
Step 4: Select Create New to create a Gateway subnet.

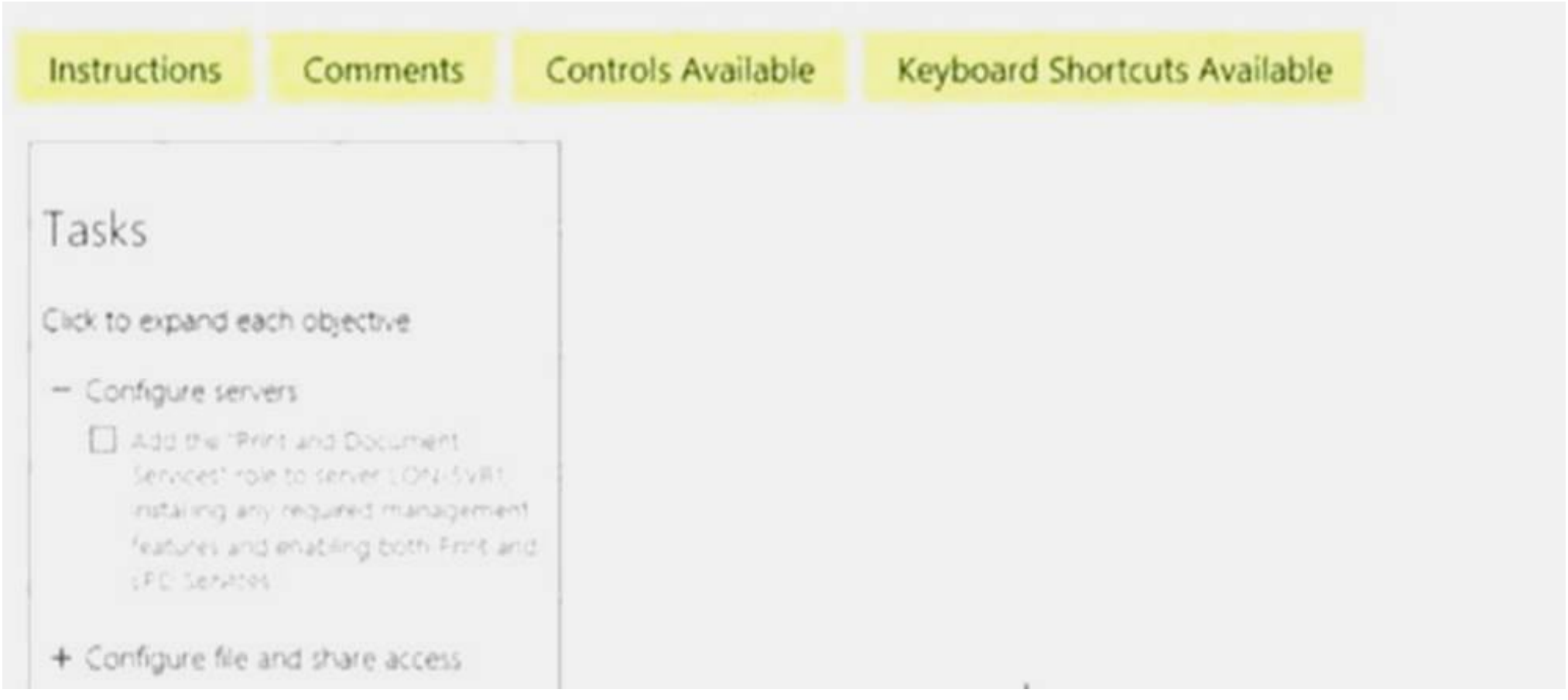


Step 5: Click Create to begin creating the VPN gateway. The settings are validated and you'll see the "Deploying Virtual network gateway" tile on the dashboard. Creating a gateway can take up to 45 minutes. You may need to refresh your portal page to see the completed status.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnetresource-manager-portal?

NEW QUESTION 95
SIMULATION
Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type https://portal.azure.com in the browser address bar.


Sign in to Microsoft Azu
login.microsoftonline.com
This site uses cookies for analytics, personalized content and ads. By continuing to browse this site, you agree to this use.
Microsoft Azure
Microsoft
Sign in
to continue to Microsoft Azure
Email, phone, or Skype
Can't access your account?
No account? Create one!
Next
©2018 Microsoft
Terms of use


Dashboard - Microsoft
portal.azure.com
Microsoft Azure
Search resources, services, and docs
Dashboard
Create a resource
All services
FAVORITES
Dashboard
All resources
Resource groups
App Services
Function Apps
SQL databases
Azure Cosmos DB
Virtual machines
Load balancers
Storage accounts
Virtual networks
Azure Active Directory
Monitor
Advisor
Security Center
Cost Management + Bill...
All resources
Azure getting started made easy!
Launch an app of your choice on Azure in a few quick steps
Create DevOps Project
Quickstarts + tutorials
Windows Virtual Machines
Provision Windows Server, SQL Server, SharePoint VMs
Linux Virtual Machines
Provision Ubuntu, Red Hat, CentOS, SUSE, CoreOS VMs
App Service
Create Web Apps using .NET, Java, Node.js, Python, PH
Functions
Process events with a serverless code architecture
SQL Database
Service Health
Marketplace



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Overview
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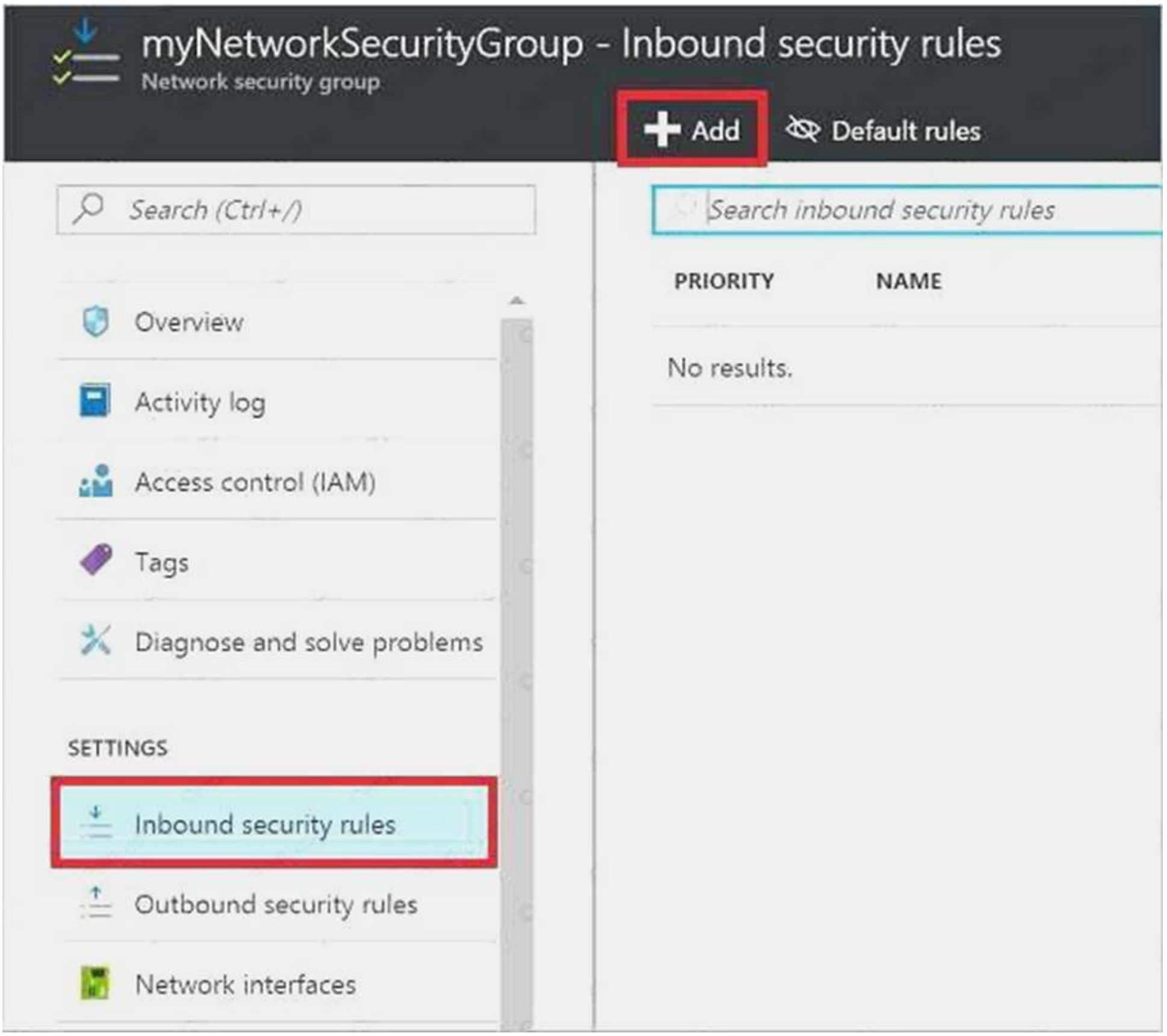
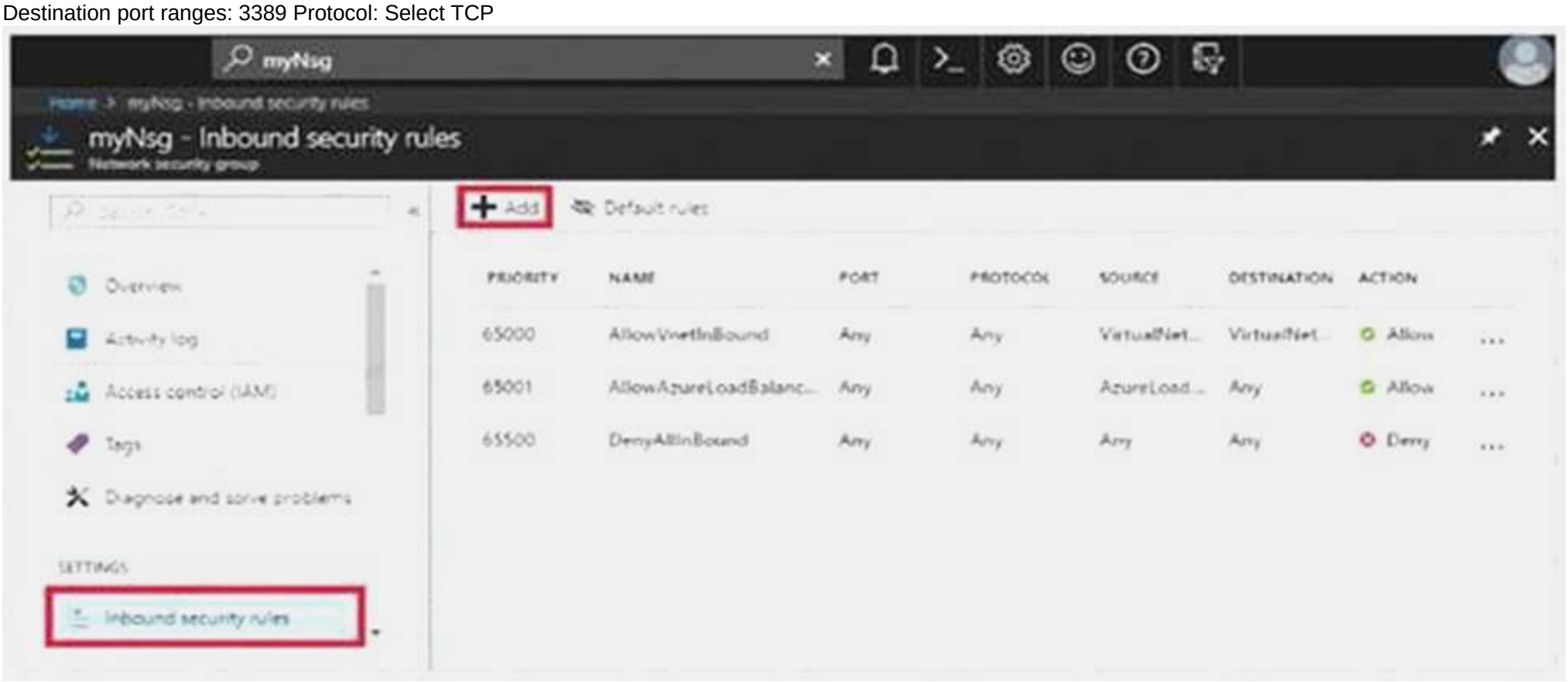
Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You need to allow RDP connections over TCP port 3389 to VM1 from the internet. The solution must prevent connections from the Internet over all other TCP ports.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Create a new network security group Step 2: Select your new network security group.



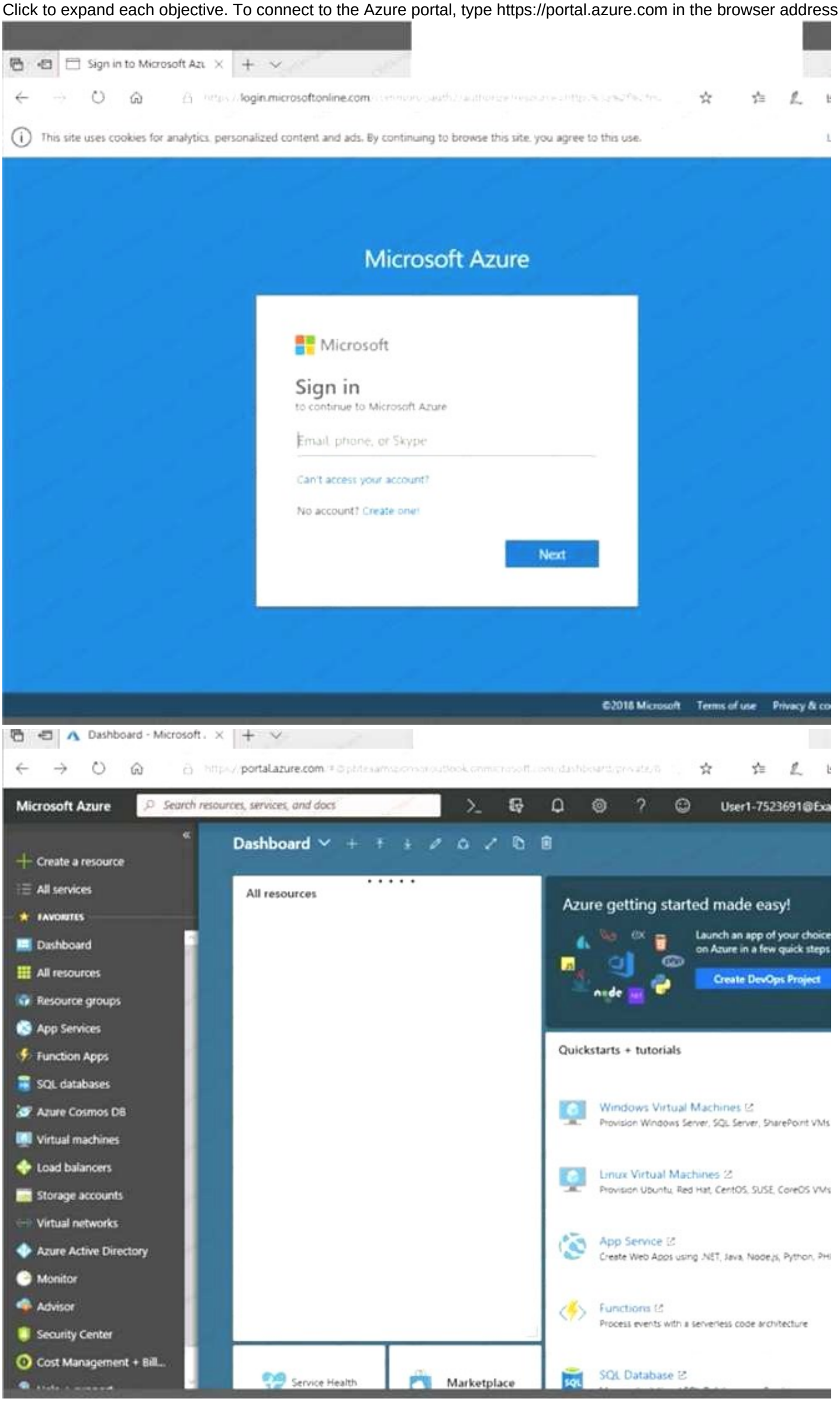
Step 3: Select Inbound security rules, . Under Add inbound security rule, enter the following Destination: Select Network security group, and then select the security group you created previously.
Destination port ranges: 3389 Protocol: Select TCP



References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic

NEW QUESTION 97
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

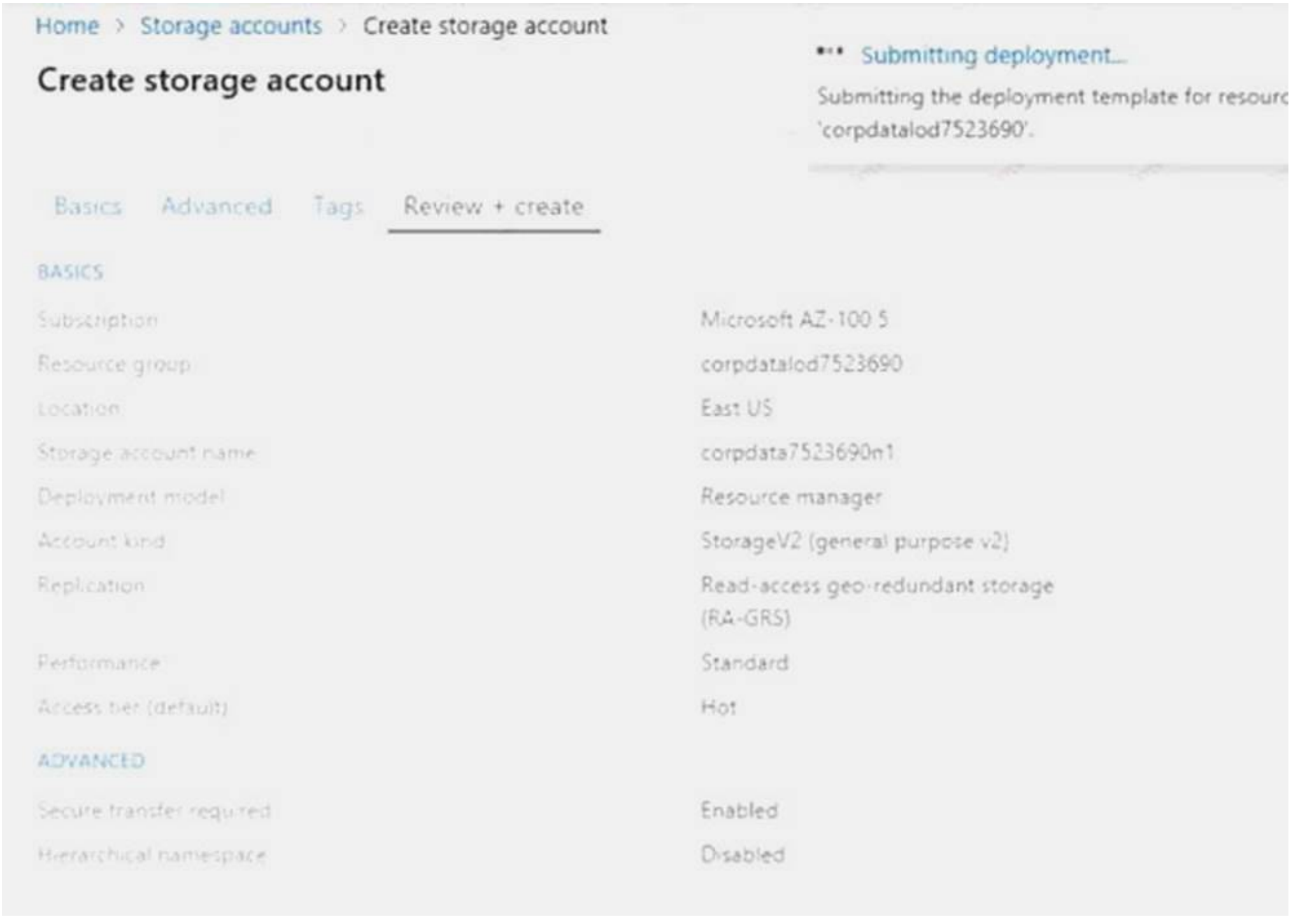
BASICS

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 resourc
'corpdatalod7523690'.
Basics
Advanced
Tags
Review + create
BASICS
Subscription
Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group
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Location
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Performance
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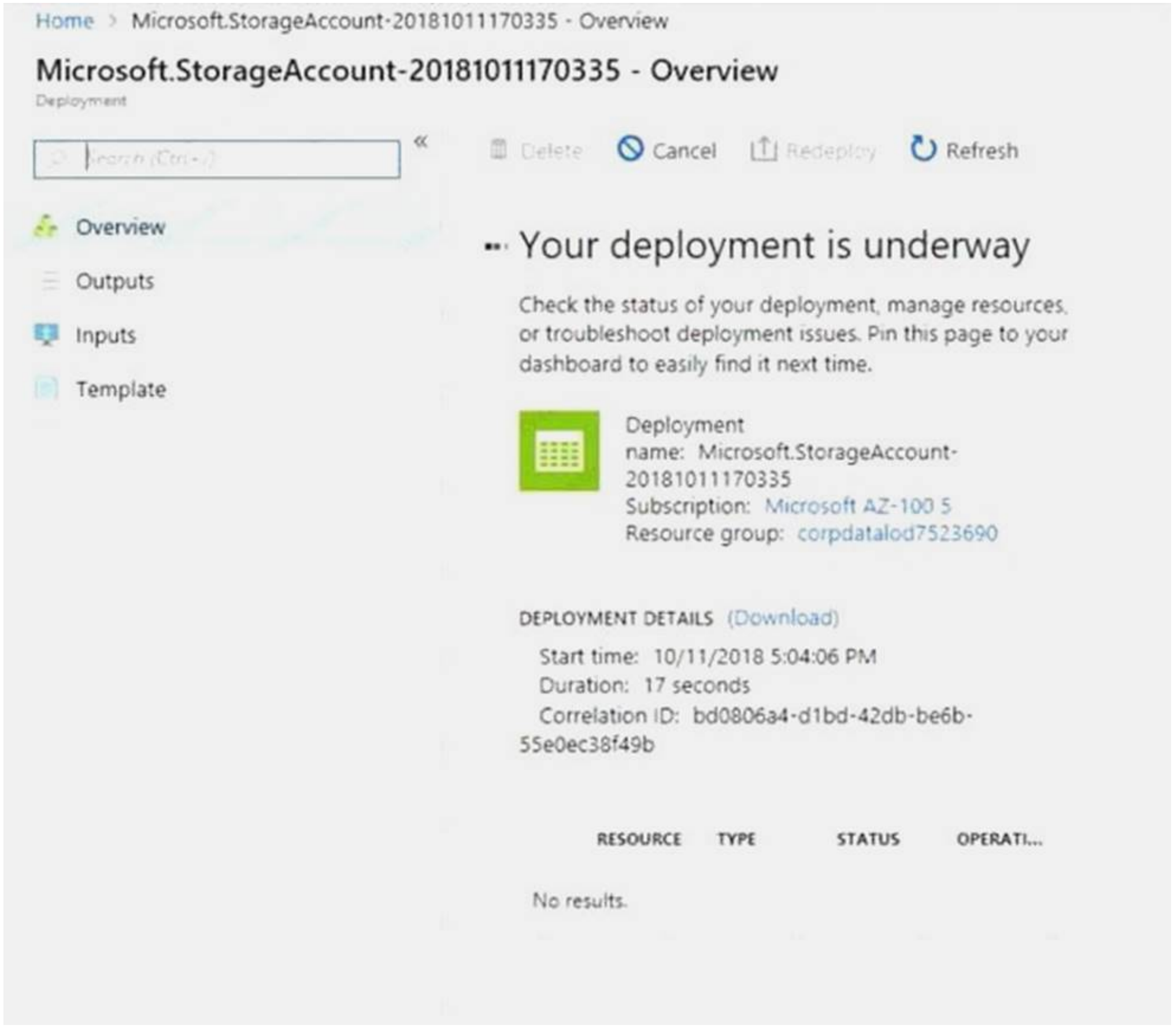
Hot
ADVANCED
Secure transfer required
Enabled
Hierarchical namespace
Disabled


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
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STATUS
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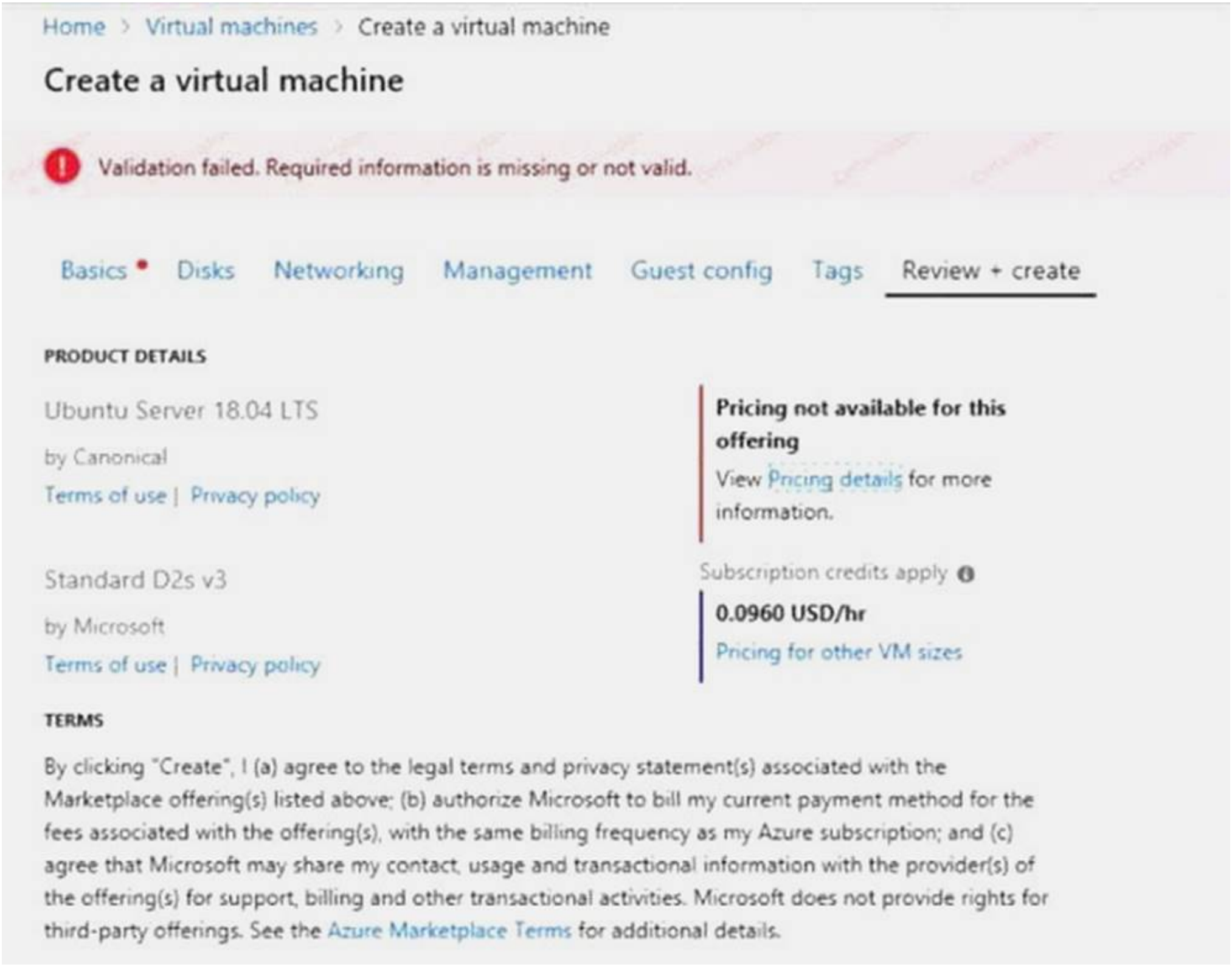

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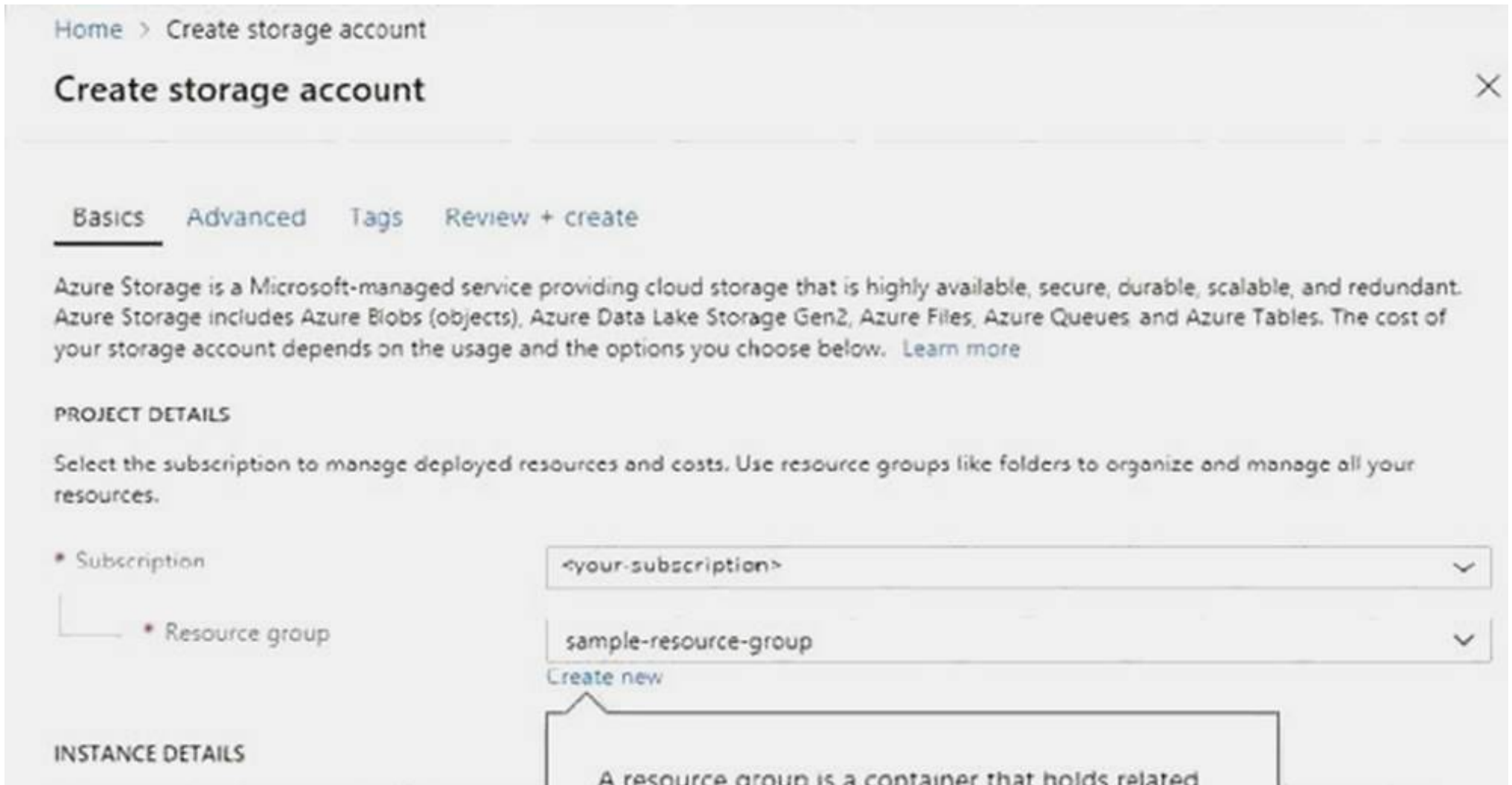
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You plan to move backup files and documents from an on-premises Windows file server to Azure Storage. The backup files will be stored as blobs.
You need to create a storage account named corpdata7523690n2. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Ensure that the documents are accessible via drive mappings from Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.
Provide the highest possible redundancy for the documents. Minimize storage access costs.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

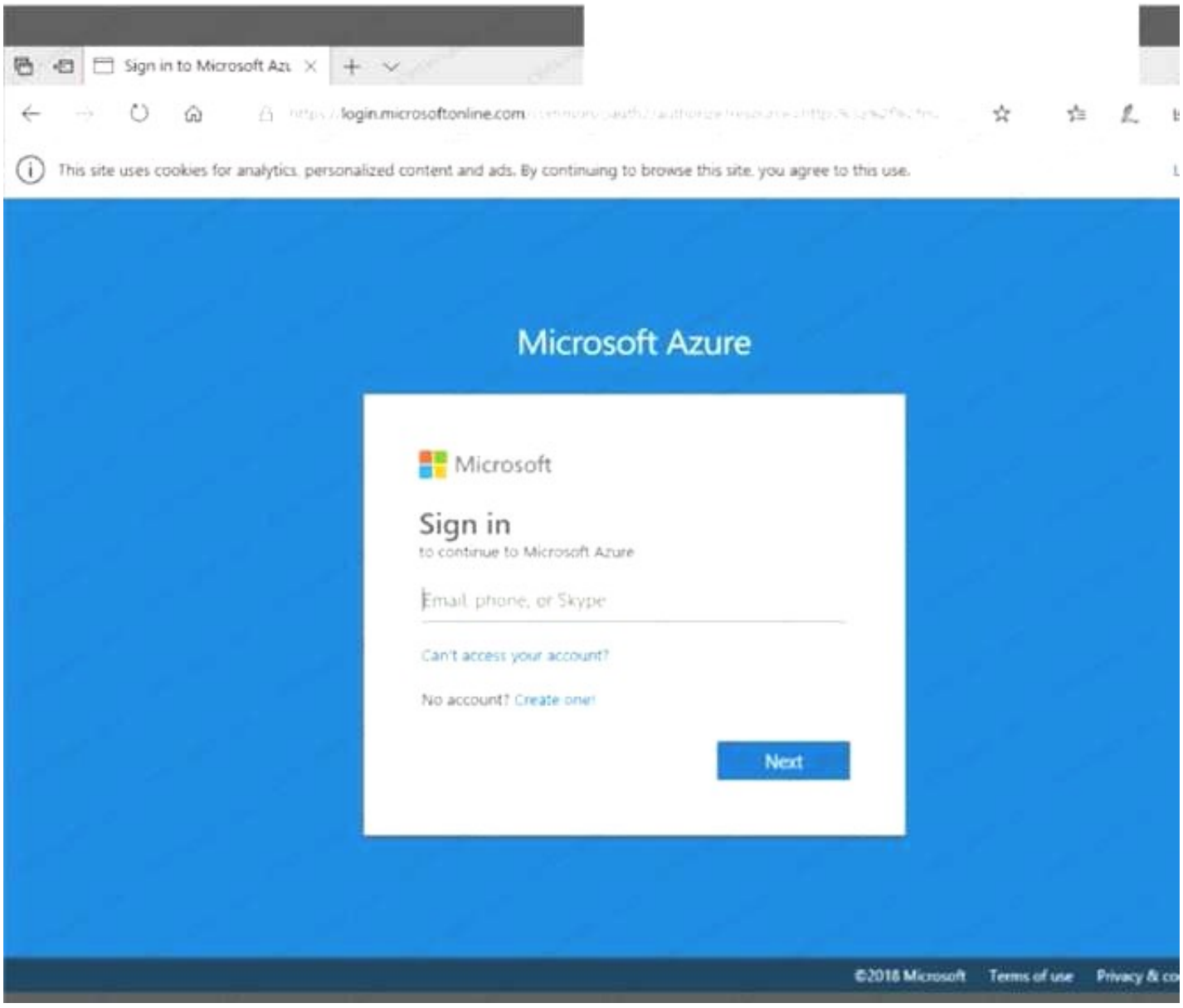
Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: In the Azure portal, click All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select Storage Accounts.
Step 2: On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add. Step 3: Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.
Step 4: Under the Resource group field, select Create New. Create a new Resource



Step 5: Enter a name for your storage account: corpdata7523690n2
Step 6: For Account kind select: General-purpose v2 accounts (recommended for most scenarios) General-purpose v2 accounts is recommended for most scenarios. . General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.
Step 7: For replication select: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) maximizes availability for your storage account. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across
two regions.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-quickstart-create-account https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview

NEW QUESTION 98
SIMULATION
Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type https://portal.azure.com in the browser address bar.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Microsoft Azure
Microsoft
Sign in
to continue to Microsoft Azure
Email, phone, or Skype
Can't access your account?
No account? Create one!
Next
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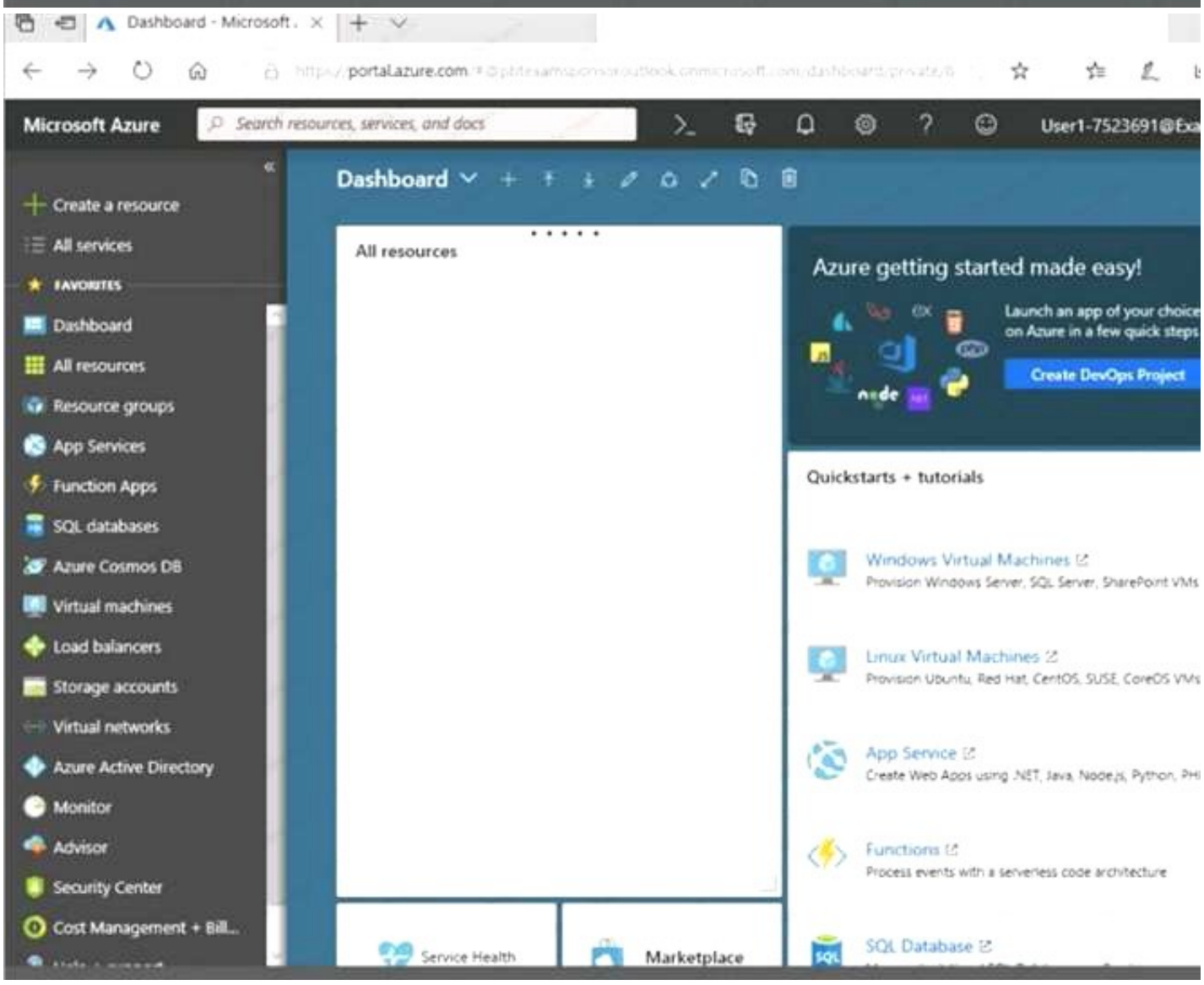
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portal.azure.com
Microsoft Azure
Search resources, services, and docs
Dashboard
Create a resource
All services
FAVORITES
Dashboard
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Resource groups
App Services
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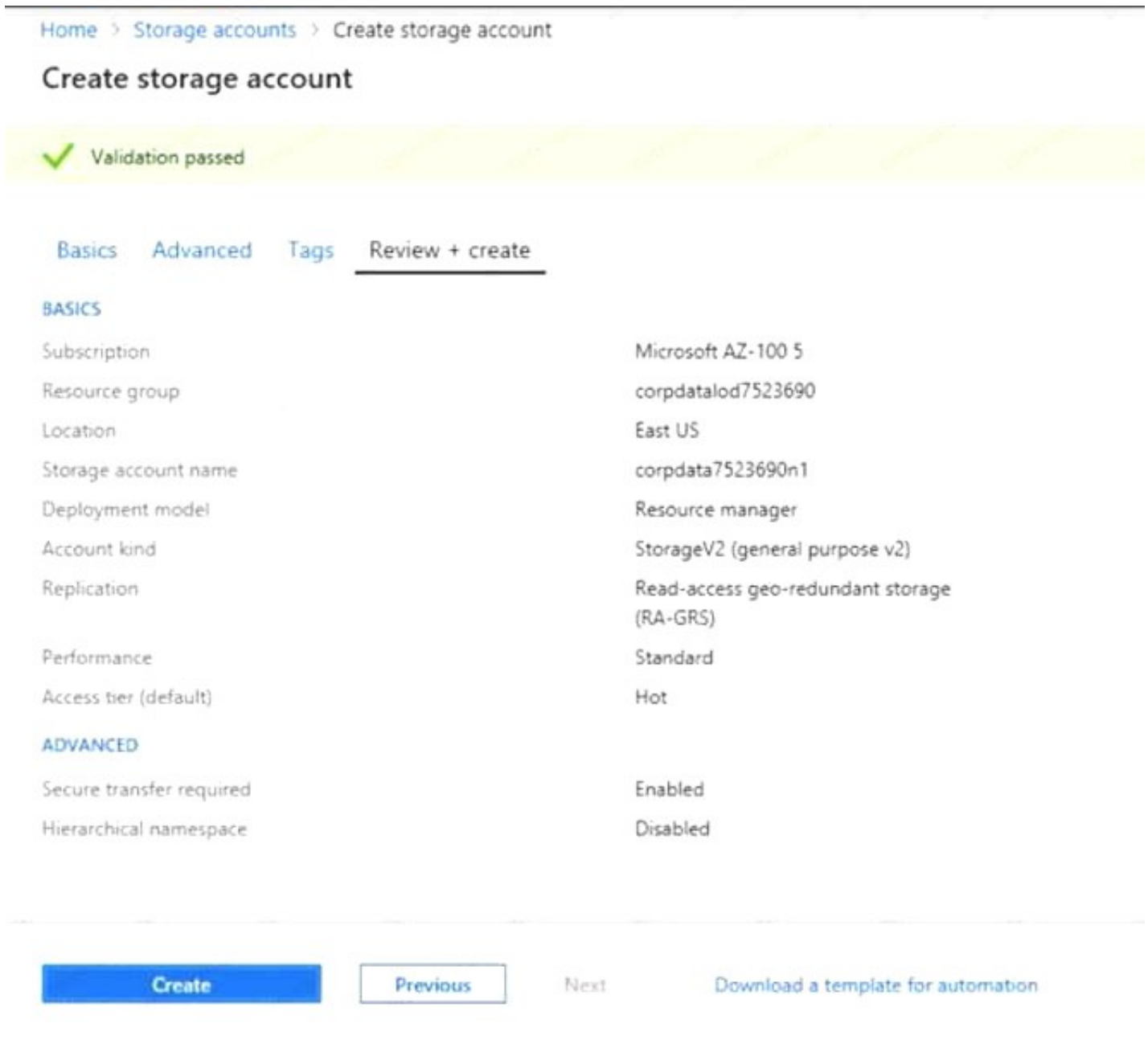
Provision Ubuntu, Red Hat, CentOS, SUSE, CoreOS VMs
App Service
Create Web Apps using .NET, Java, Node.js, Python, PH
Functions
Process events with a serverless code architecture
SQL Database
Service Health
Marketplace


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
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Storage account name
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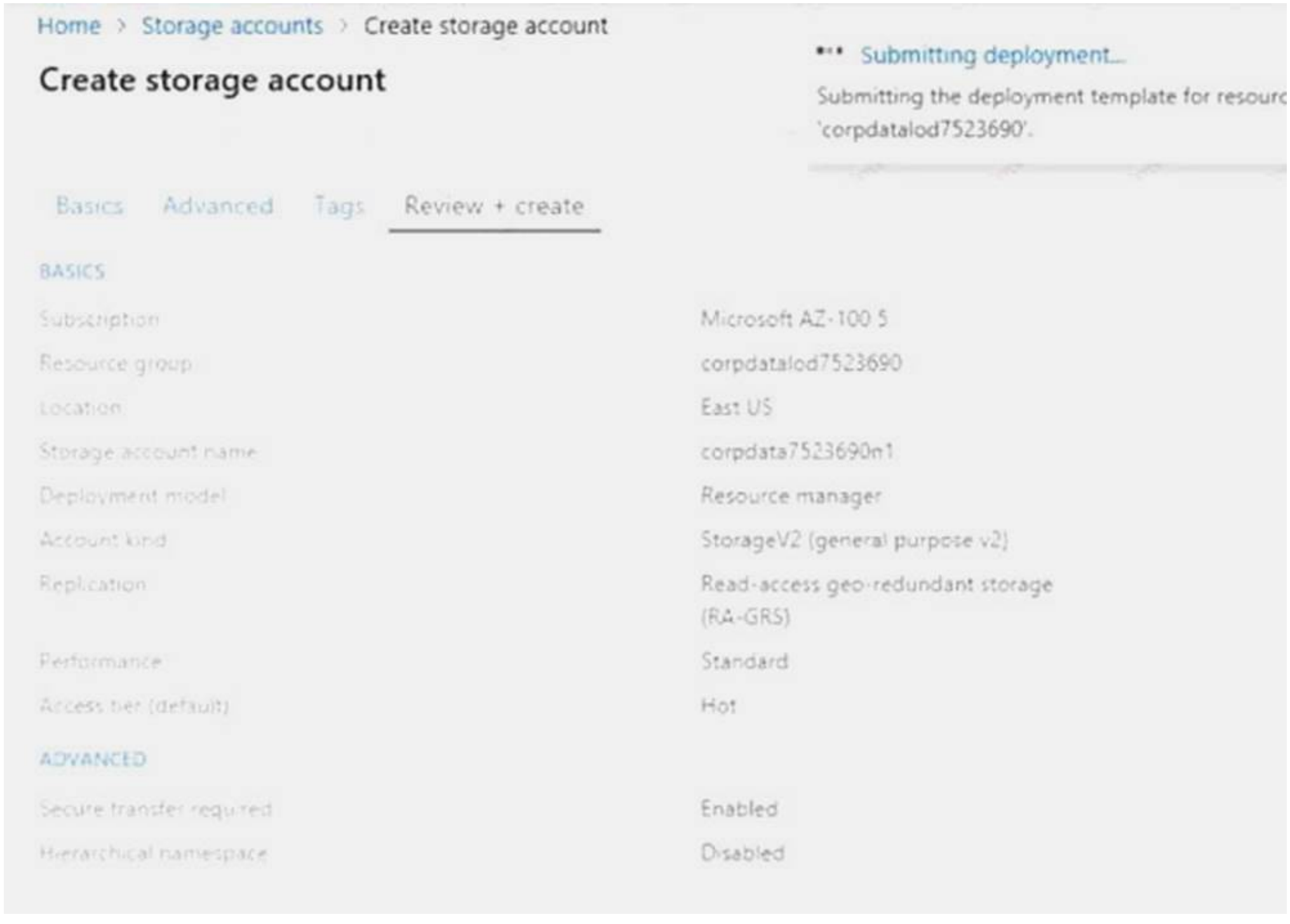
Deployment model
Resource manager
Account kind
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance
Standard
Access tier (default)
Hot
ADVANCED
Secure transfer required
Enabled
Hierarchical namespace
Disabled
Create
Previous
Next
Download a template for automation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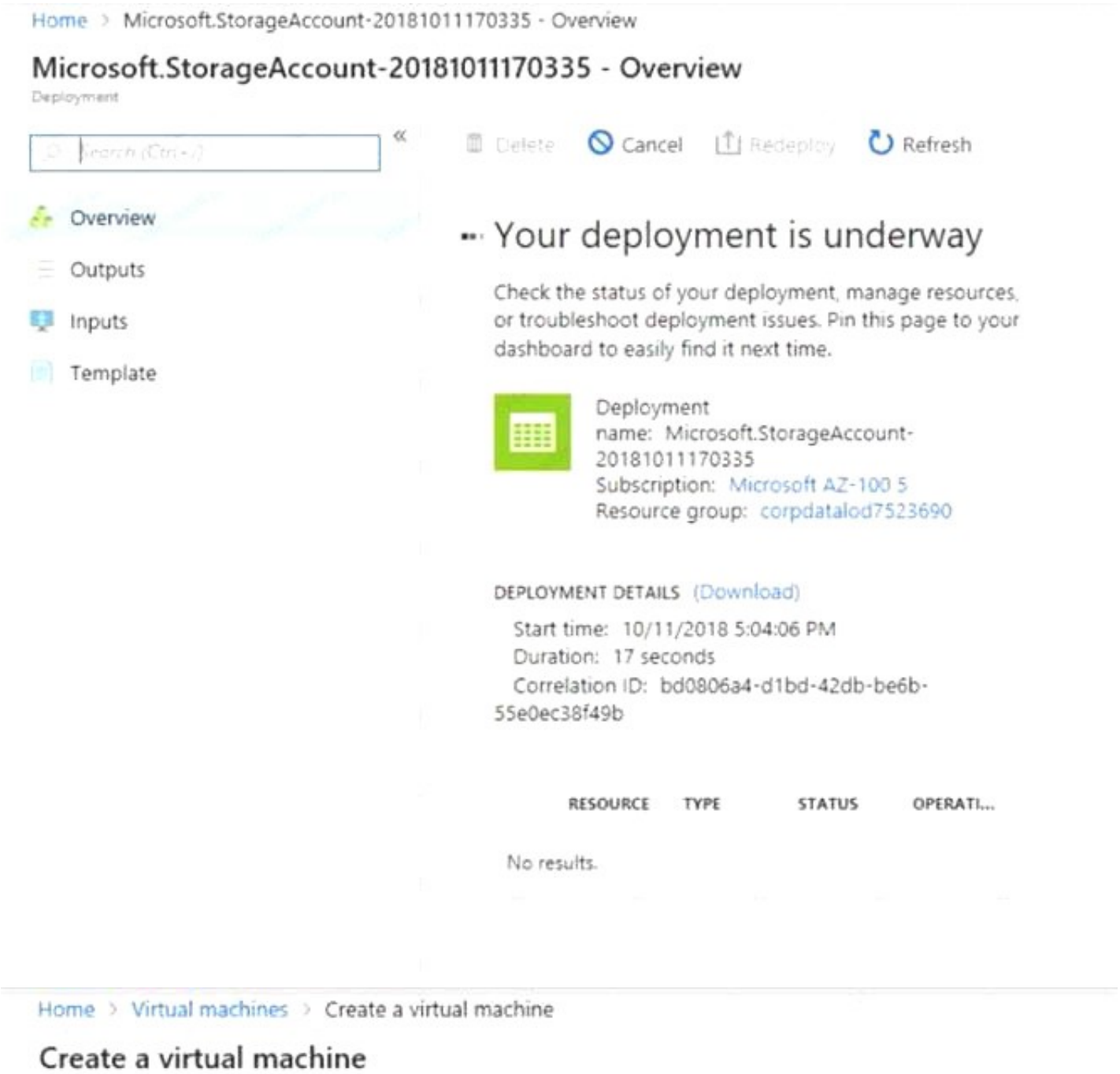

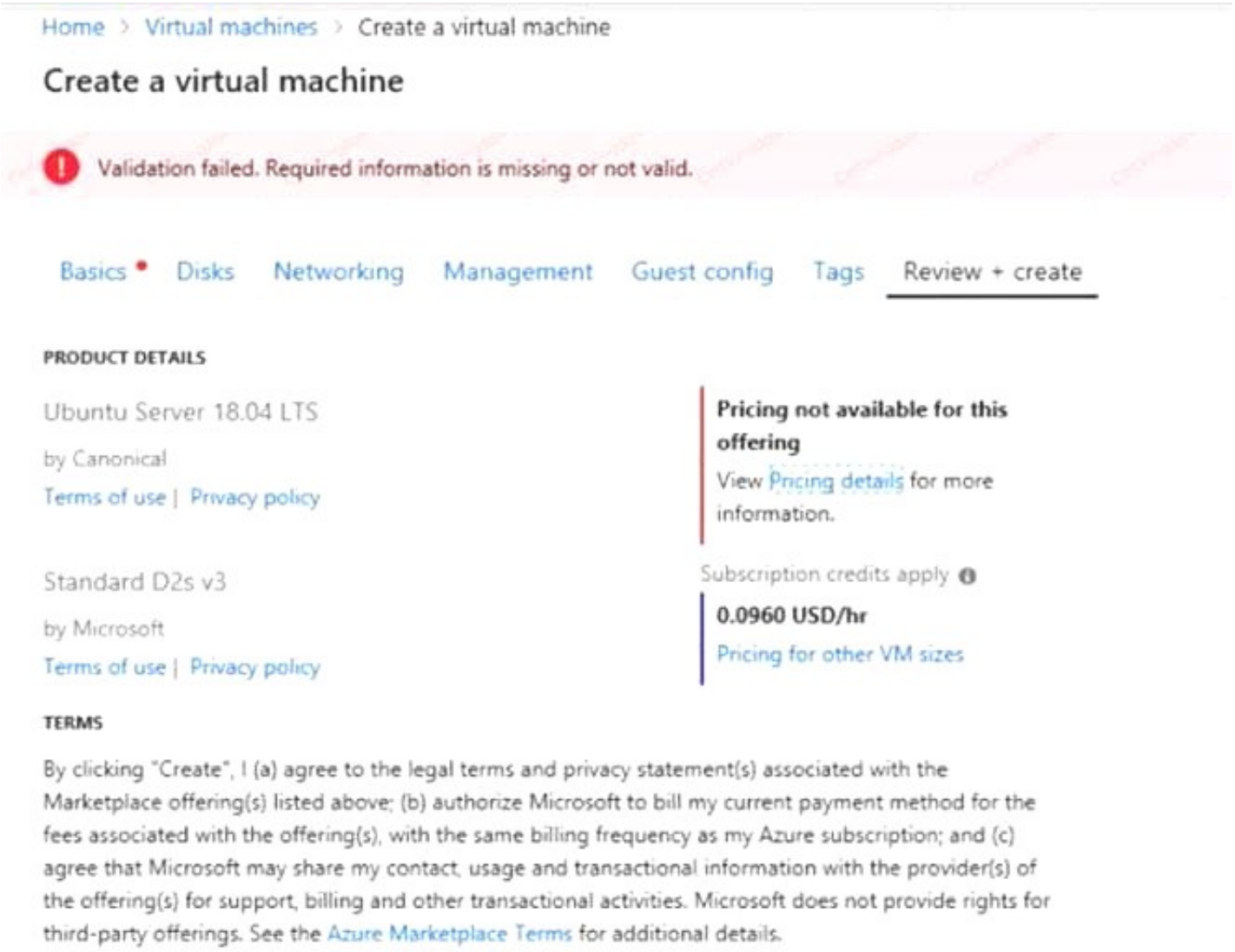

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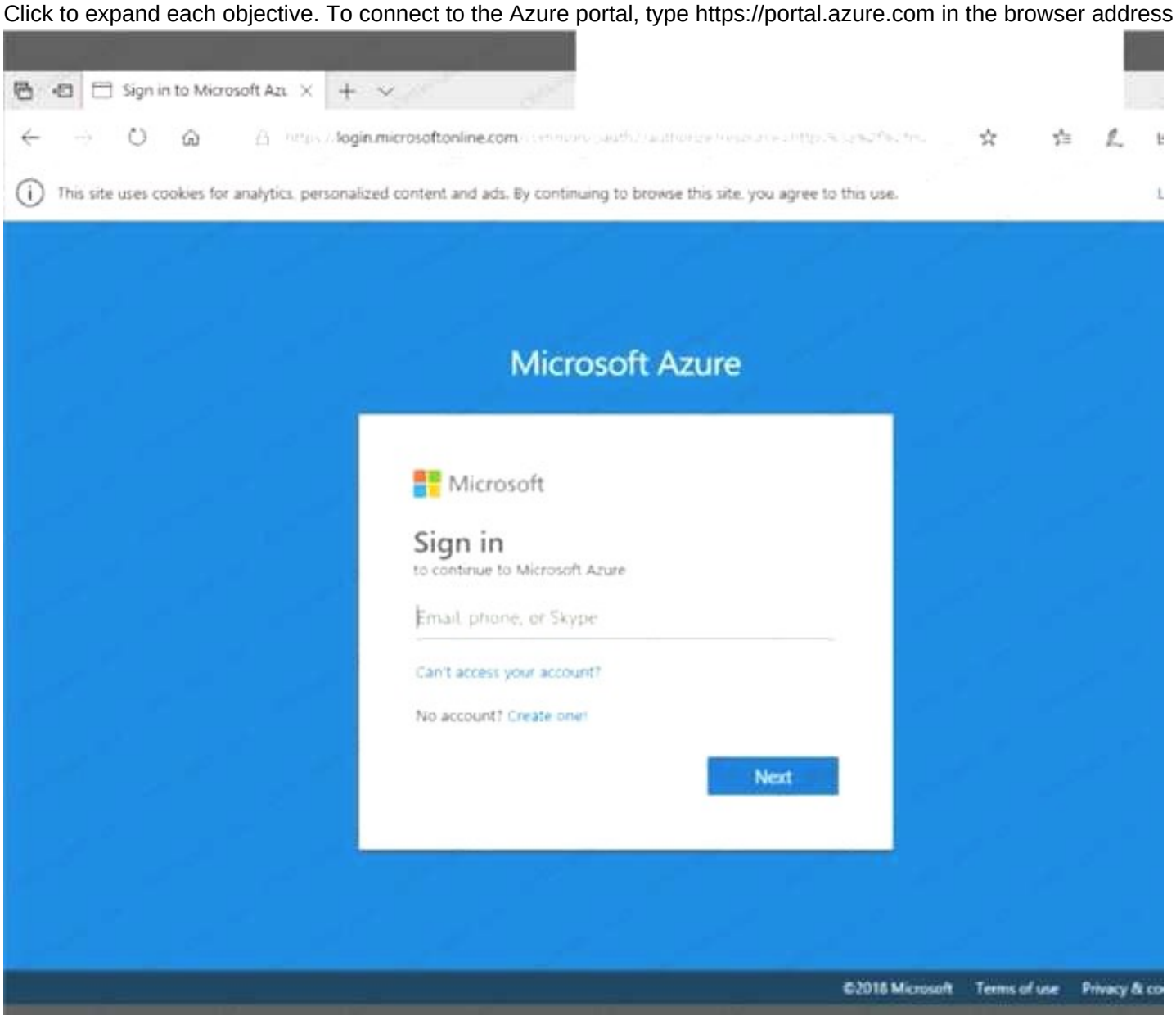
To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You plan to create several virtual machines in different availability zones, and then to configure the virtual machines for load balanced connections from the Internet.
You need to create an IP address resource named ip1006 to support the planned load balancing solution. The solution must minimize costs.

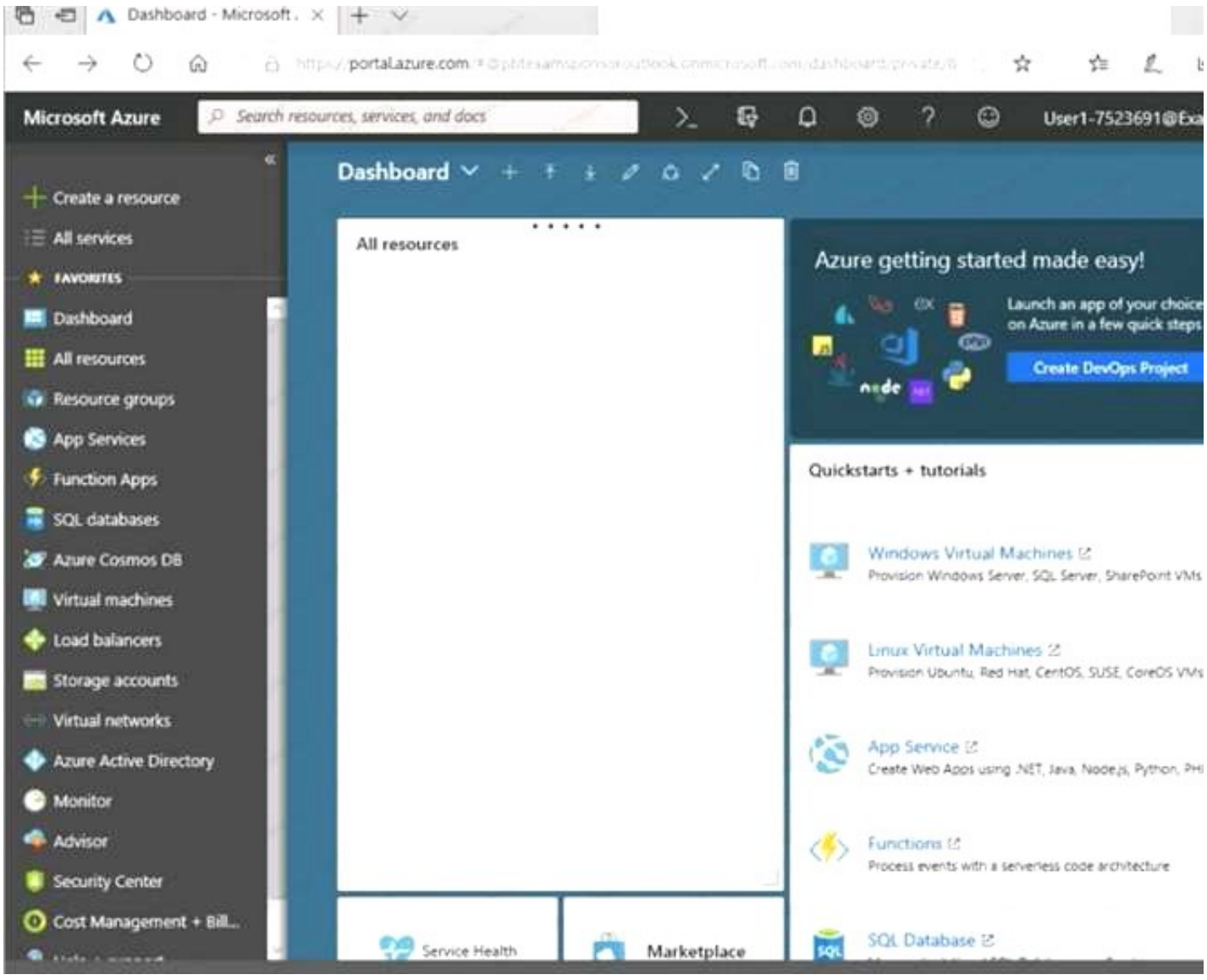
What should you do from the Azure portal?

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 101
SIMULATION
Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type https://portal.azure.com in the browser address bar.

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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

Validation passed

Basics | Advanced | Tags | Review + create

BASICS

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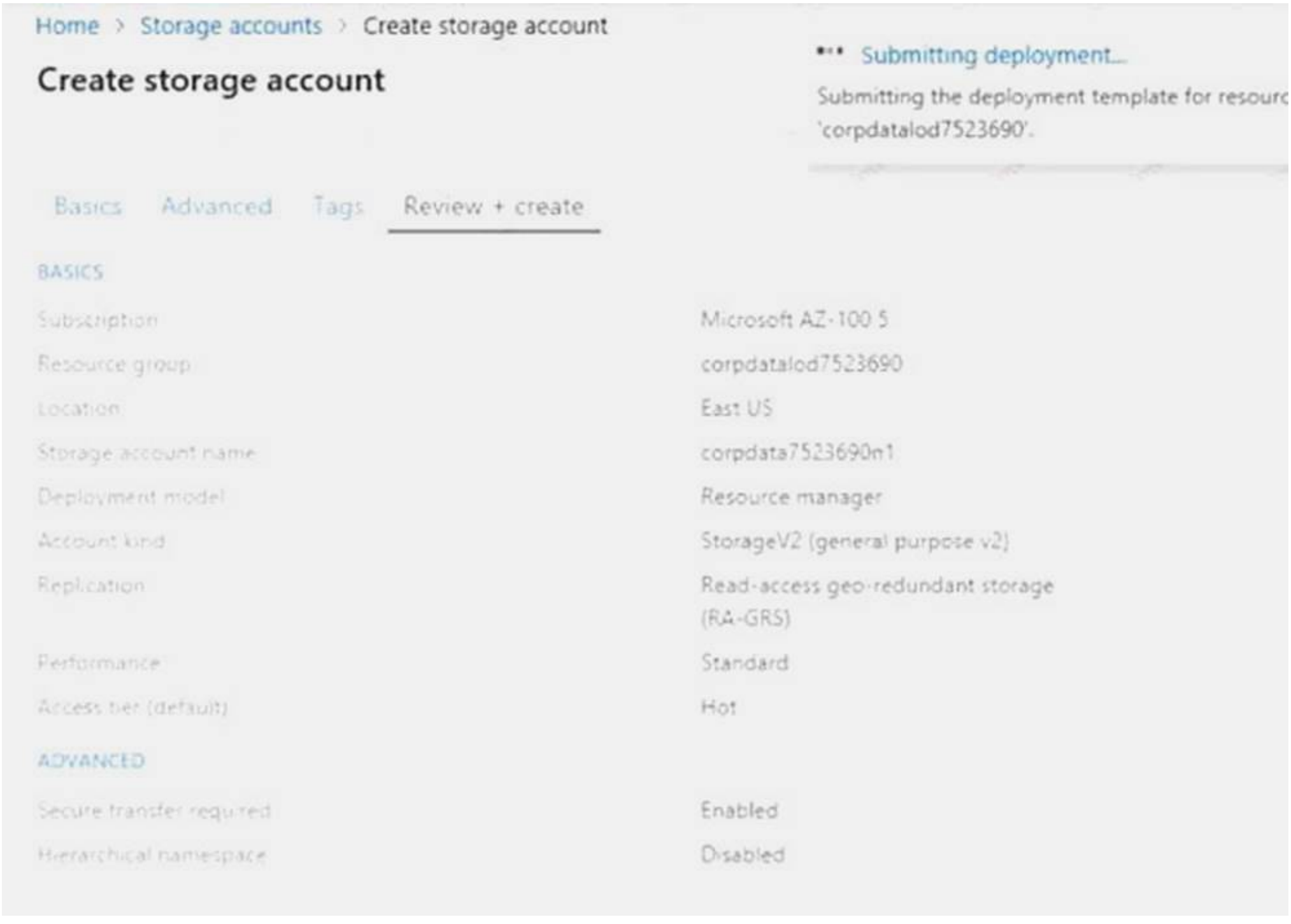
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create | Previous | Next | Download a template for automation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Tags
Review + create
BASICS
Subscription
Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group
corpdatalod7523690
Location
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Deployment model
Resource manager
Account kind
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Performance
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Access tier (default)
Hot
ADVANCED
Secure transfer required
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Hierarchical namespace
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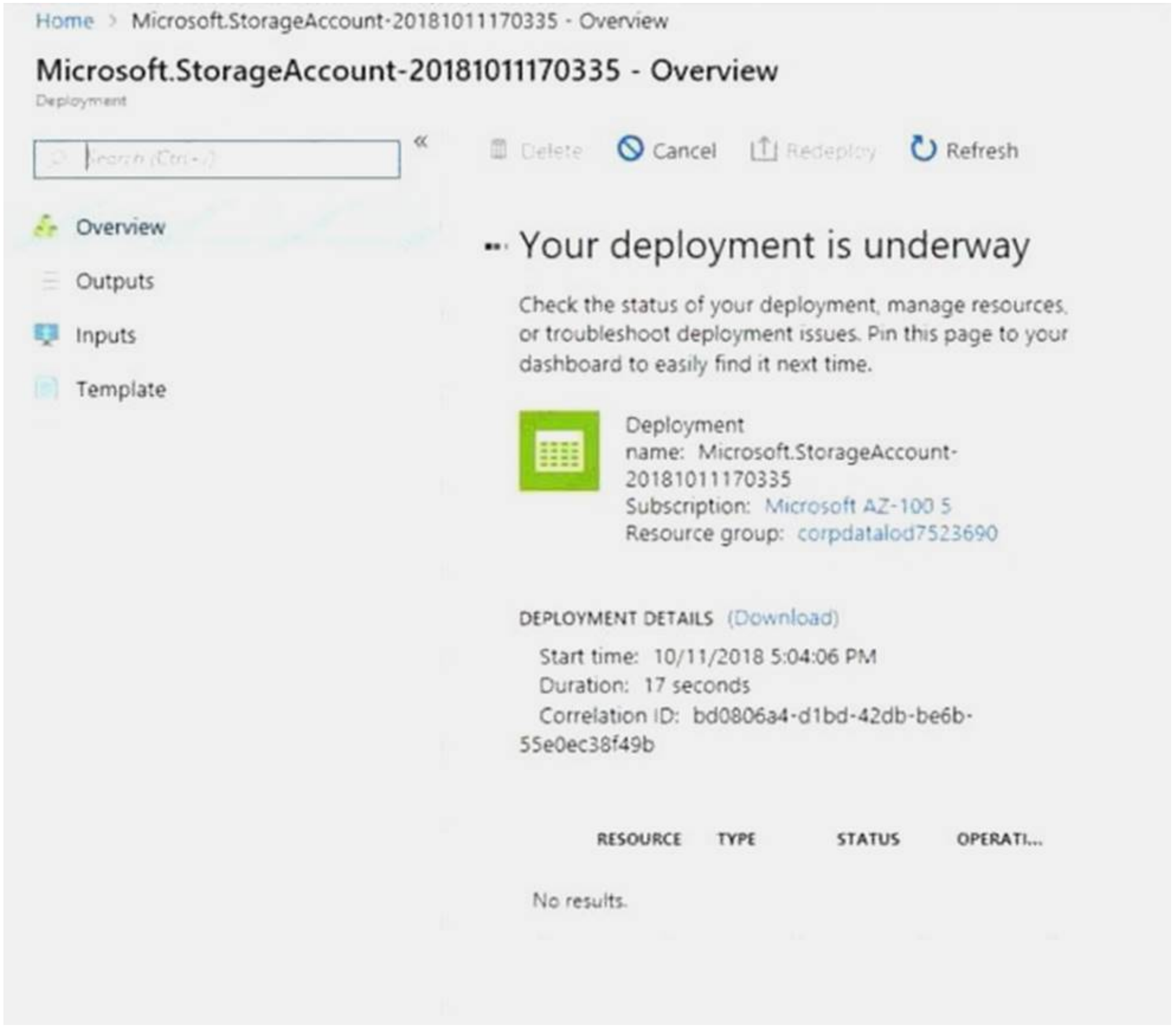
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Duration: 17 seconds
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RESOURCE
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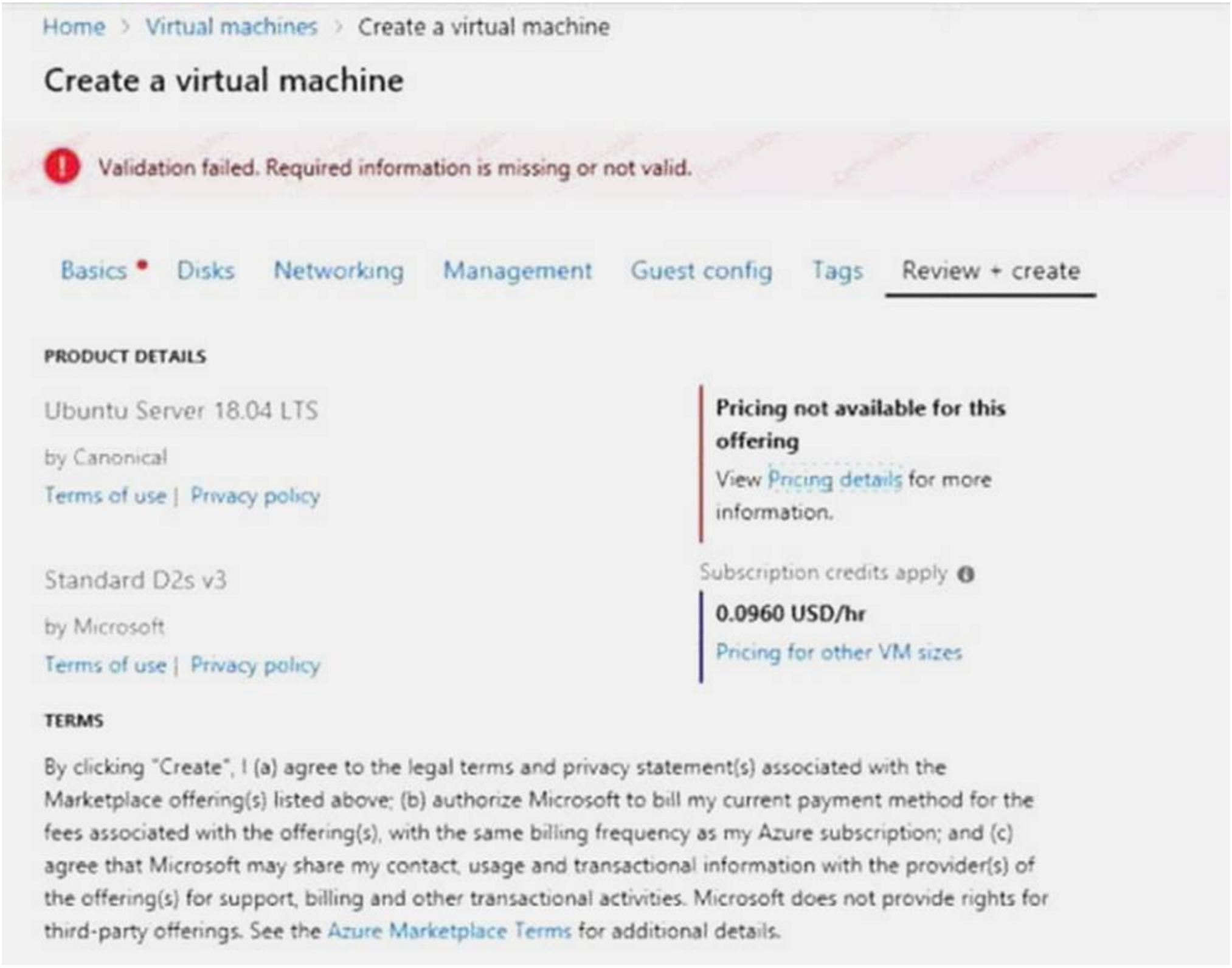
No results.



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To start the lab
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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 102
SIMULATION
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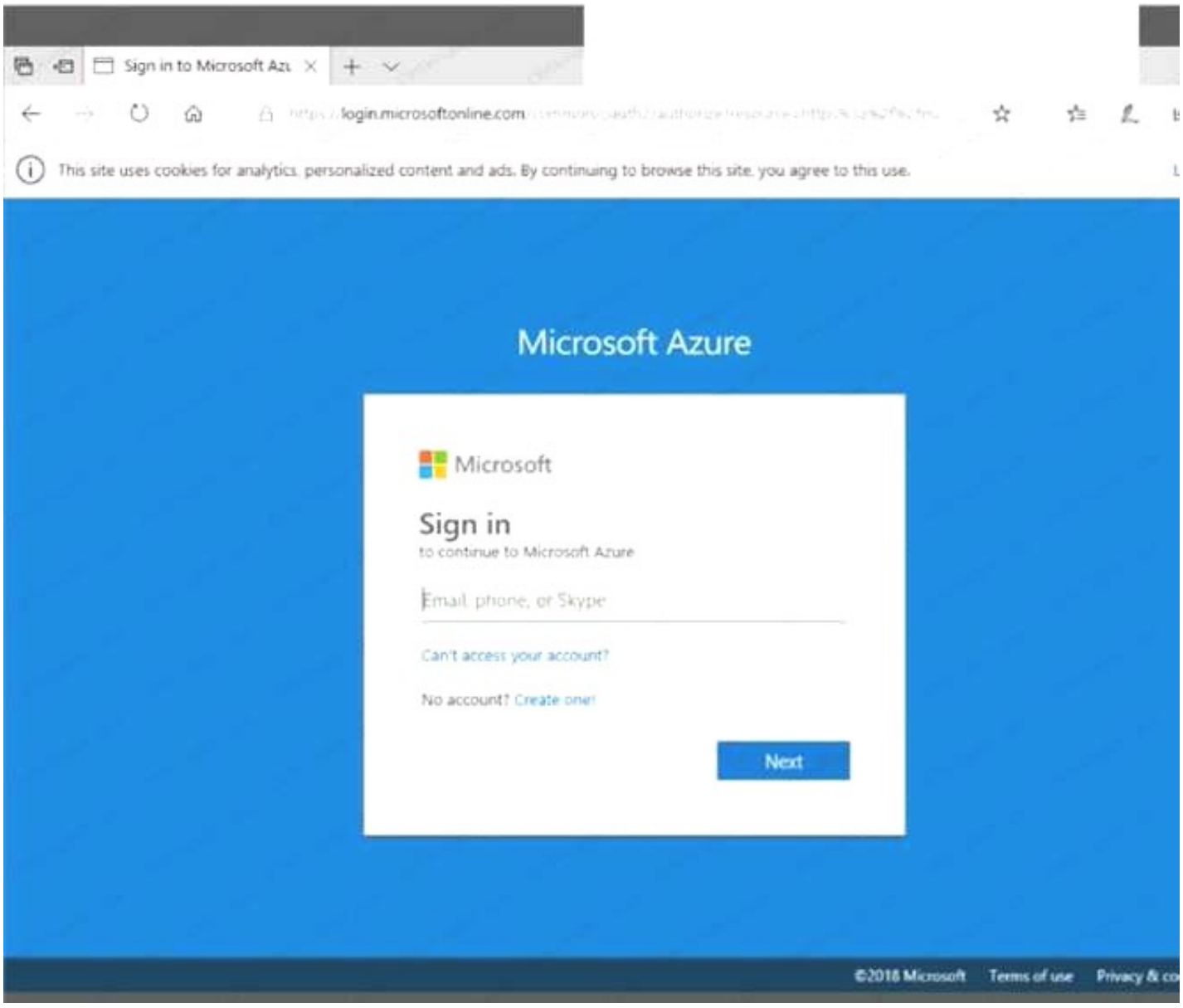
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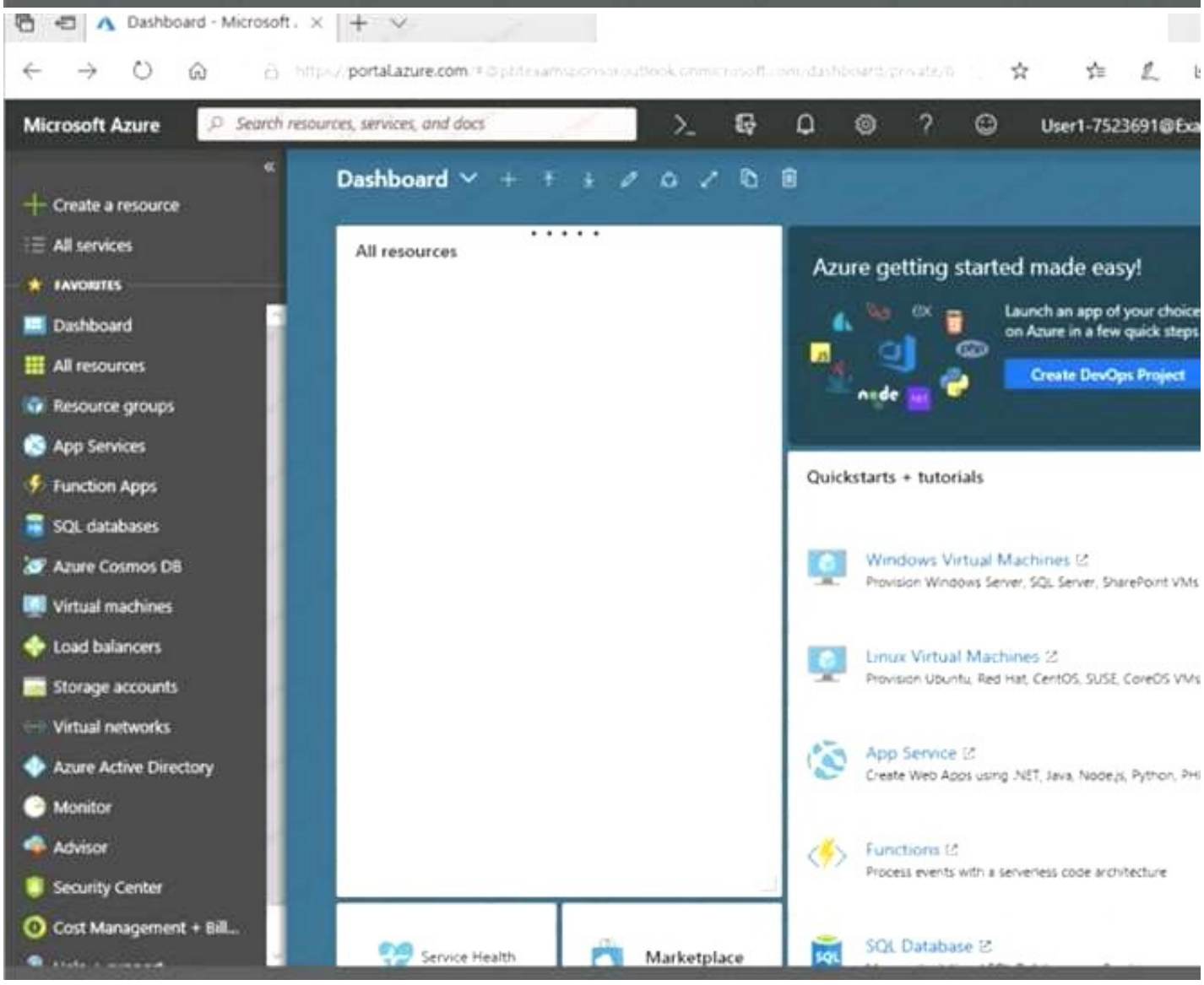
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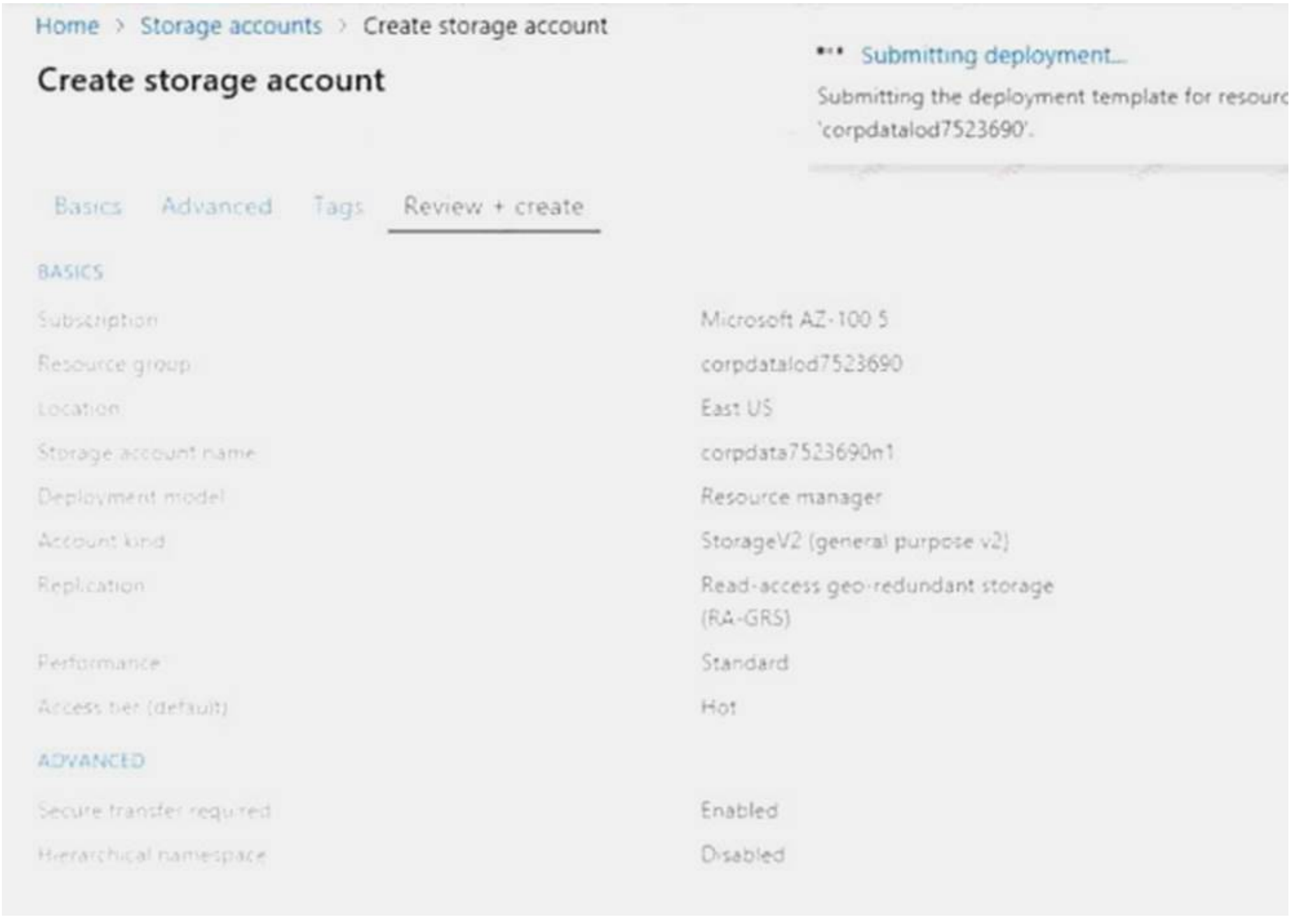
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create | Previous | Next | Download a template for automation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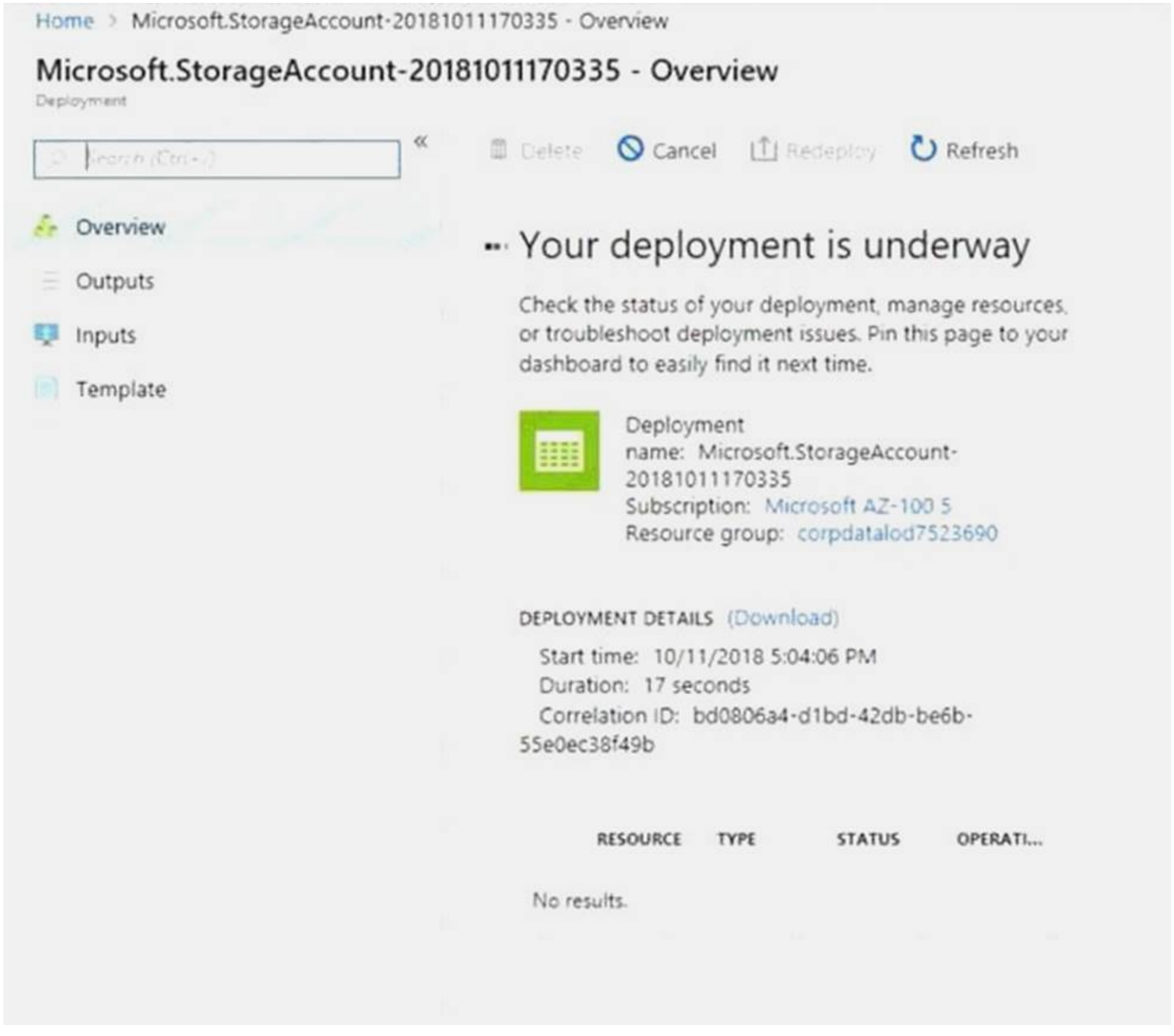
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DEPLOYMENT DETAILS (Download)
Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM
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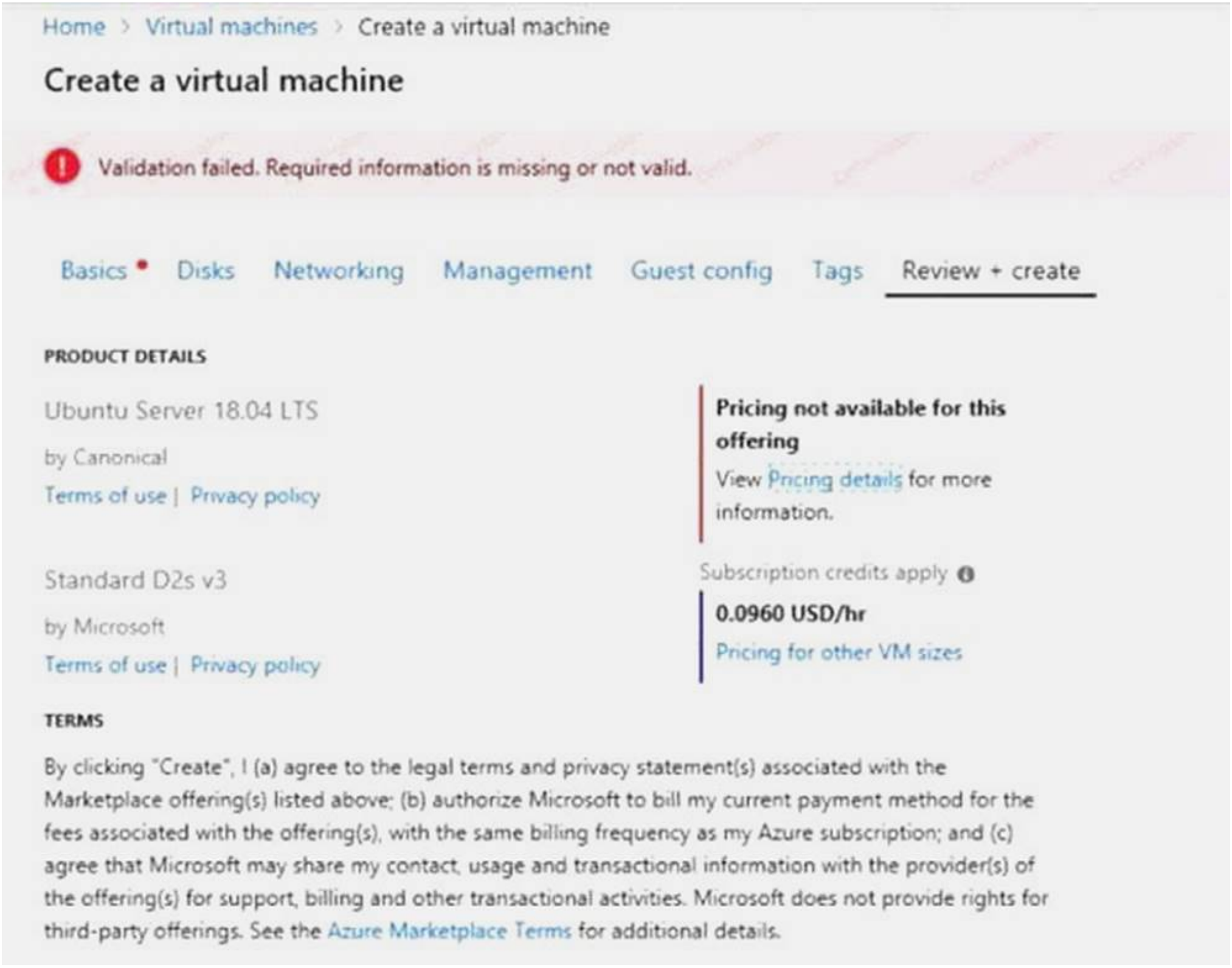

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To start the lab
You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.
You need to create a virtual network named VNET1008 that contains three subnets named subnet0, subnet1, and subnet2. The solution must meet the following requirements:
Connections from any of the subnets to the Internet must be blocked. Connections from the Internet to any of the subnets must be blocked.
The number of network security groups (NSGs) and NSG rules must be minimized. What should you do from the Azure portal?

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: VNET1008
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: In the portal, you can create only one subnet when you create a virtual network. Click Subnets (in the SETTINGS section) on the Create virtual network (classic) pane that appears. Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears.
Step 6: Enter subnet1 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.1.0/24 for Address range. Click OK.
Step 7: Create the third subnet: Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears. Enter subnet2 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.2.0/24 for Address range. Click OK. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-virtual-network-classic

Case Study: 4,
Mix Questions Set A (Implement and manage application services)

NEW QUESTION 107
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 Appl. 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 Basic. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation: The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

NEW QUESTION 108
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others
ion in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated 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 Appl. 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 add a triggered WebJob to App1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation: You need to change to Basic pricing Tier.
Note: The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.
References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

NEW QUESTION 111
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 wet) app named Appl. 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 116
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 121
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 122
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 VNetl1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNetl1 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 125
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?

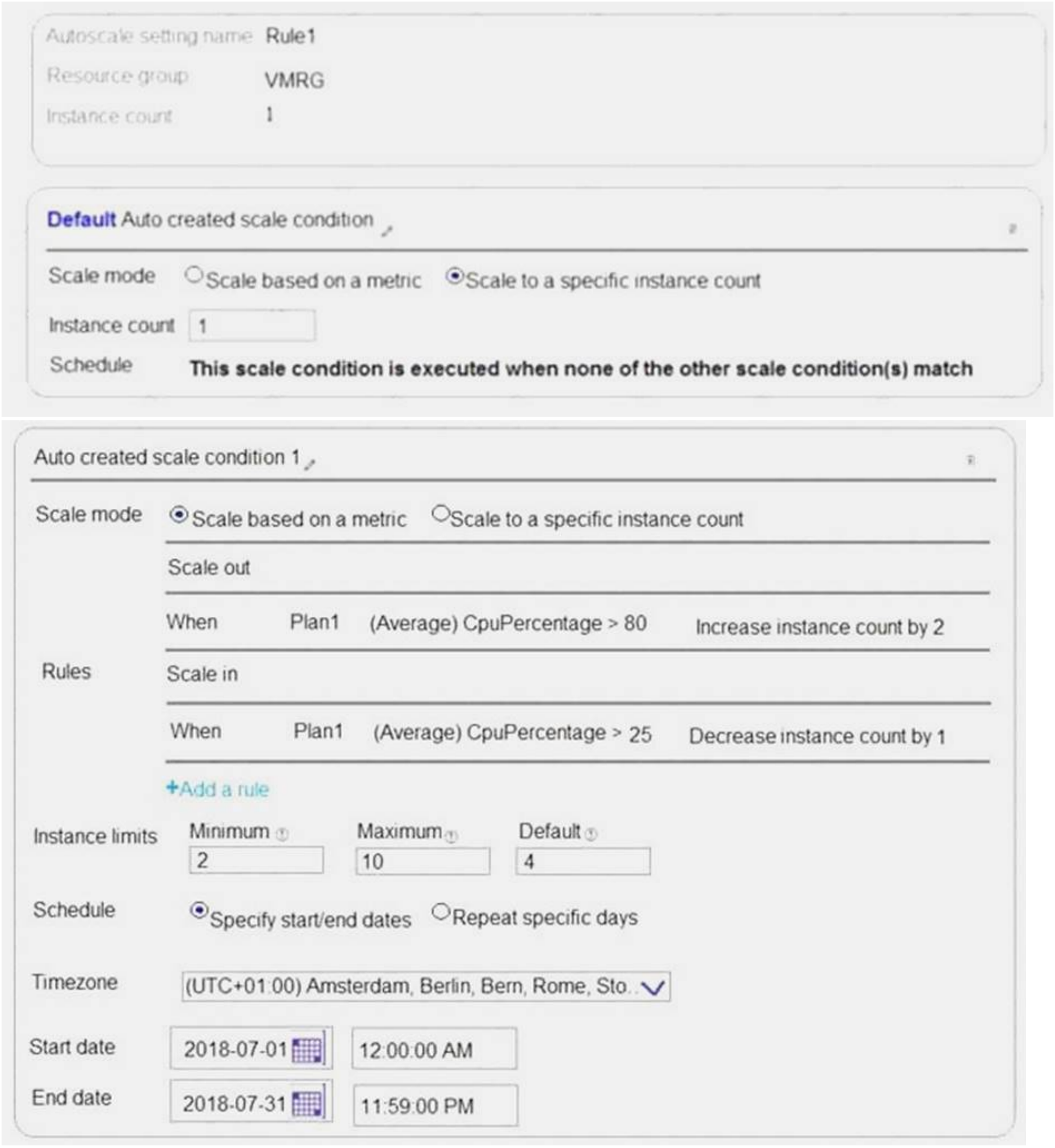
A. Yes
B. No

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 130
HOT SPOT
You create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 has the autoscale settings shown in the following exhibit.



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

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 133

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

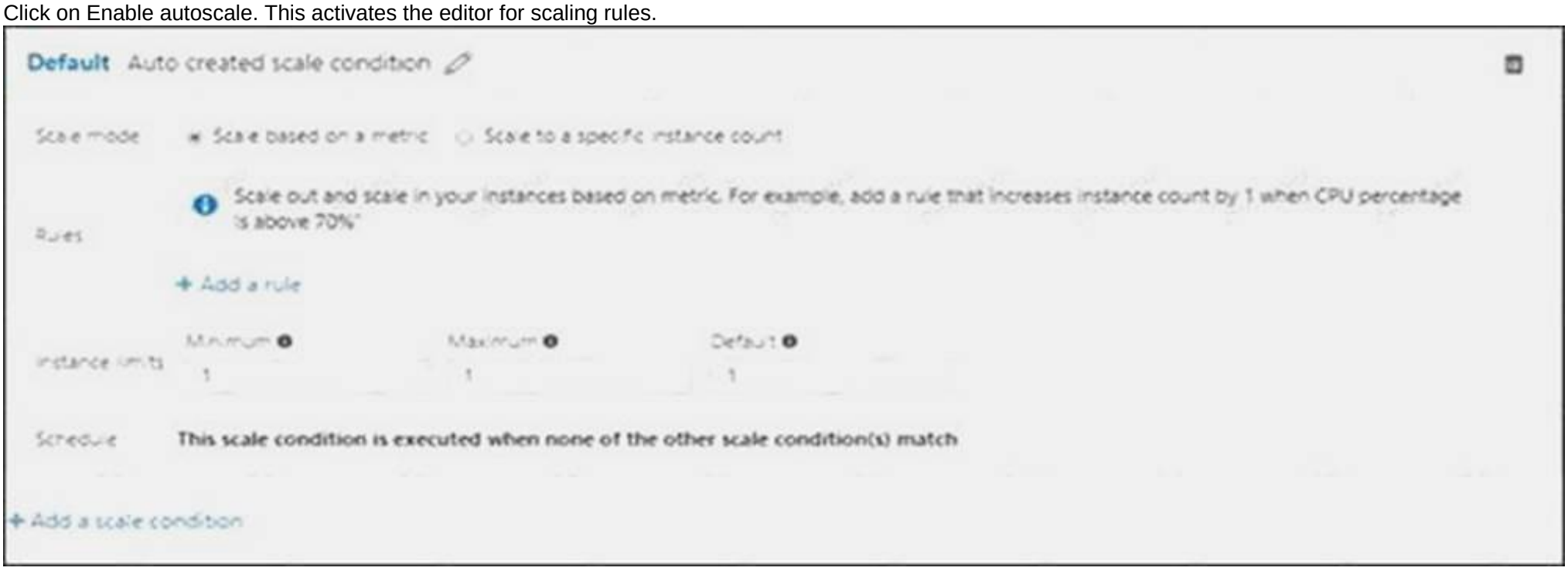
- From the Deployment Resources settings blade of WebApp1, add a slot.
- From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.
- From the Scale mode to **Scale based on a metric**, add a rule, and set the instance limits.
- Set the Scale mode to **Scale to a specific instance count**, 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 136
HOT SPOT
You have an Azure web app named WebApp1.
You need to provide developers with a copy of WebApp1 that they can modify without affecting the production WebApp1. When the developers finish testing their changes, you must be able to switch the current line version of WebApp1 to the new version.
Which command should you run prepare the environment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:

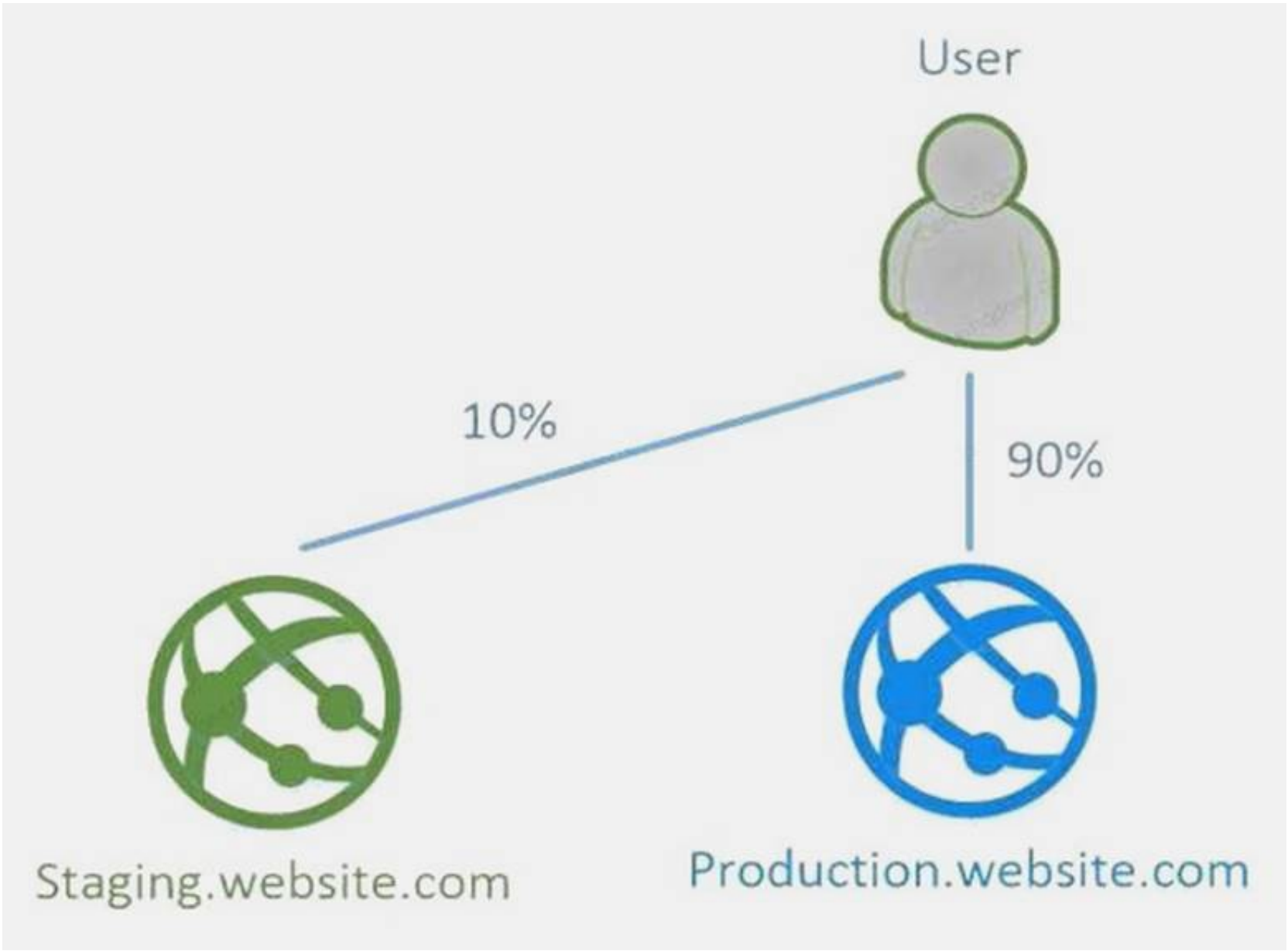
Explanation: Box 1: New-AzureRmWebAppSlot
The New-AzureRmWebAppSlot cmdlet creates an Azure Web App Slot in a given a resource group that uses the specified App Service plan and data center.
Box 2: -SourceWebApp References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.websites/new-azurermwebappslot

NEW QUESTION 141
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 Appl1?

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 145
You have a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group on Azure virtual machines. You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group. What should you do?

A. Enable Floating IP.
B. Set Session persistence to Client IP and protocol.
C. Set Session persistence to Client IP.
D. Create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.

Answer: A

Explanation: Incorrect Answers:
D: The Health probe is created with the TCP protocol, not with the HTTP protocol. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windowsportal- sql-alwayson-int-listener

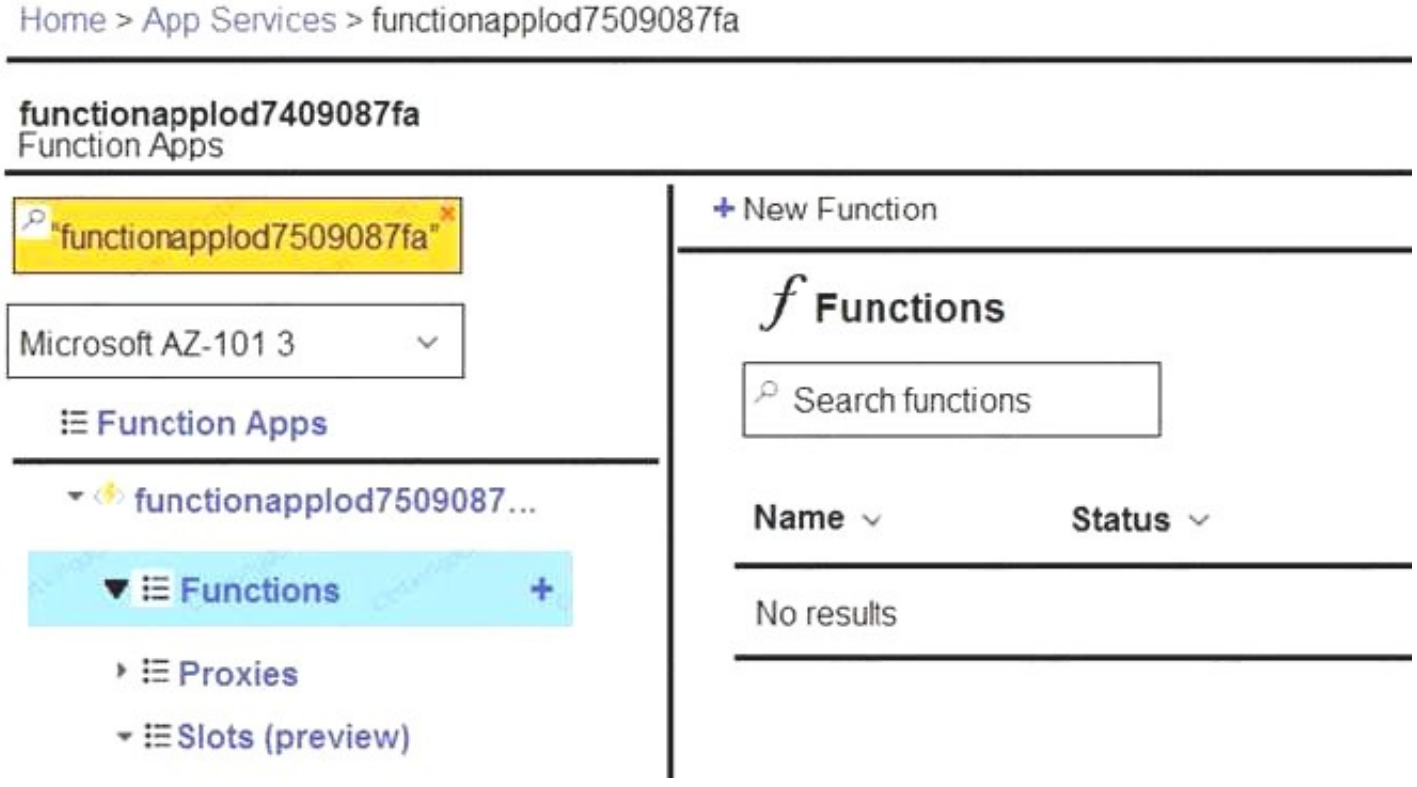
Case Study: 6
Lab 1 SIMULATION
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external 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.
Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) 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 lab.
To start the lab
You may start lab by clicking the Next button Tasks
Click to expand each objective
To connect to the Azure portal, type https:/portal.azure.com in the browser address bar. Instructions
Performance Based Lab
This type of question asks you to perform tasks in a virtual environment.
The screen for this type of question includes a virtual machine window and a tasks pane.
The window is a remotely connected live environment where you perform tasks on real software and applications.
On the right is a Tasks pane that lists the tasks you need to perform in the lab. Each task can be expanded or collapsed using the "+" or "-" symbols. A checkbox is provided for each task. This is provided for convenience, so you can mark each task as you complete it.
Tasks
Click to expand each objective
-Configure servers
Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.
+Configure file and share access
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.
Comments

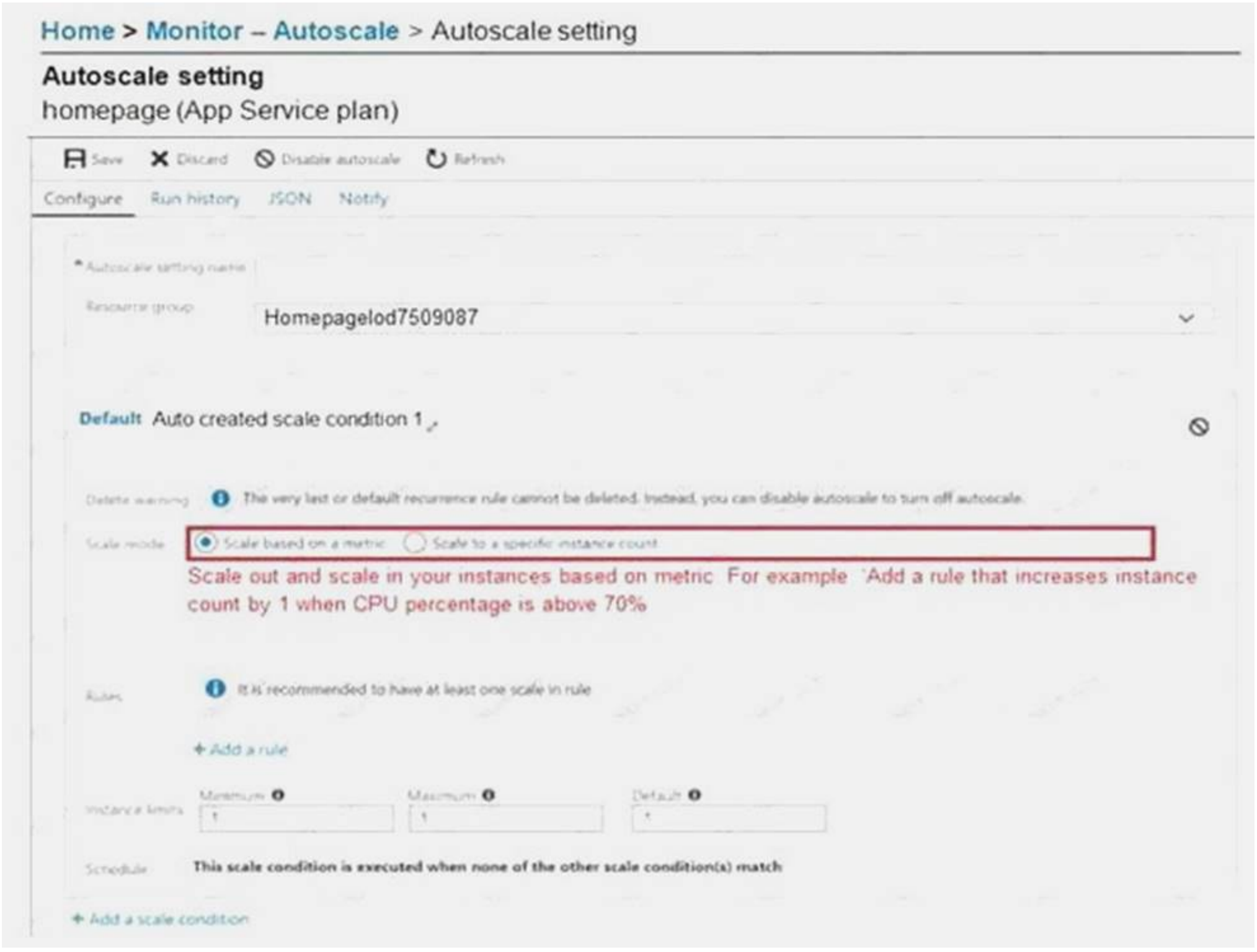
Once the exam completes, the comment period will begin and you will have the opportunity to provide comments to Microsoft about the exam questions. To launch the comment period, click the “Finish” and then “Comment” buttions. To skip the comment period and the exam, click Exit.
You can navigate to a question from the Review screen to provide a comment. Please, see the Review Screen tab in the Review Screen help Menu (which can be accessed from the Review Screen) for details on accessing questions from the Review Screen.
To comment on a question, navigate to that question and click the Give Feedback icon. When you have entered your comment in the comment window, click Submit to close the window. To navigate to the Review screen again, click the Review button. You may navigate through all questions using the Next and Previous buttions. To skip commenting, go to the Review Screen by selecting the Review Screen button in the upper left-hand corner and from the Review Screen, select “Finished”.
Controls Available
For any question, one or more of the following controls might be available.

Control	Function
Next button	Completes the lab section and initiates scoring (in the background),then moves you to the next question or section of the exam
Help button	Opens a Help window for the type of question you are currently viewing. (This button is present only when an exhibit is available.)
Exhibit	Opens an exhibit for the question you are currently viewing. (This button is present only when an exhibit is available.)
Lab Keys	Opens a pop-up window with specific keys or keyboard combinations directed at the virtual machine

Keyboard Shortcuts Available
Exam features may be accessed using keyboard shortcuts. The following table describes the keyboard shortcuts that are available during this exam.
Some keyboard shortcuts require that you press two or more keys at the same time. These keys are separated by a plus sign (+) in the table below.

For this…	Press
Calculator	Alt + O
Comment	Alt + C
End Review (X)	Alt + X
Exhibit	Alt + B
Exit	Alt + X
Help	Alt + H
Reset	Alt + T
Review	Alt + R
Start Comment	Alt + S

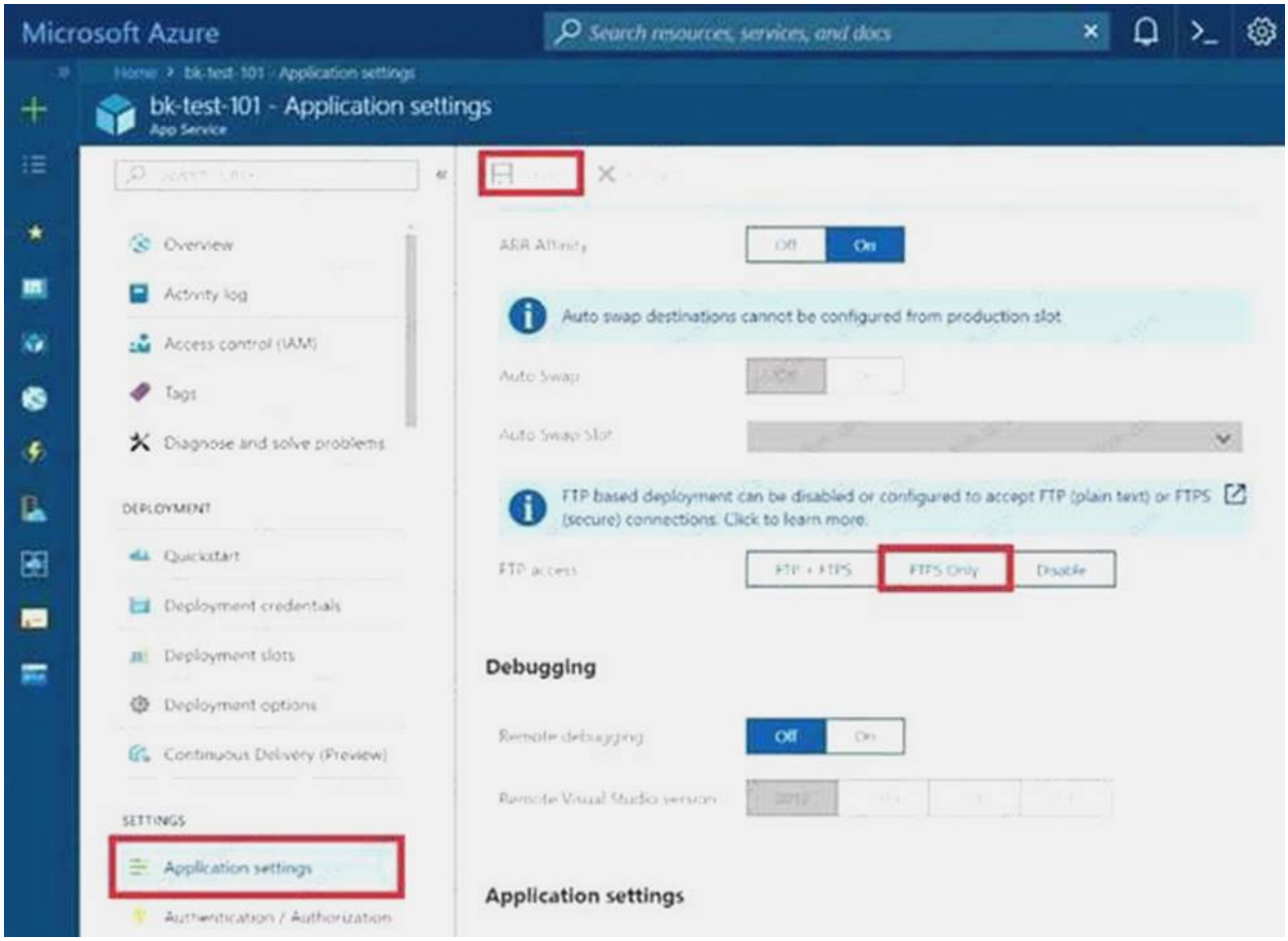




NEW QUESTION 148
You need to prevent remote users from publishing via FTP to a function app named FunctionApplod7509087fa. Remote users must be able to publish via FTPS.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:
Locate and select the function app FunctionApplod7509087fa. Step 2:
Select Application Settings > FTP Access, change FTP access to FTPS Only, and click Save.

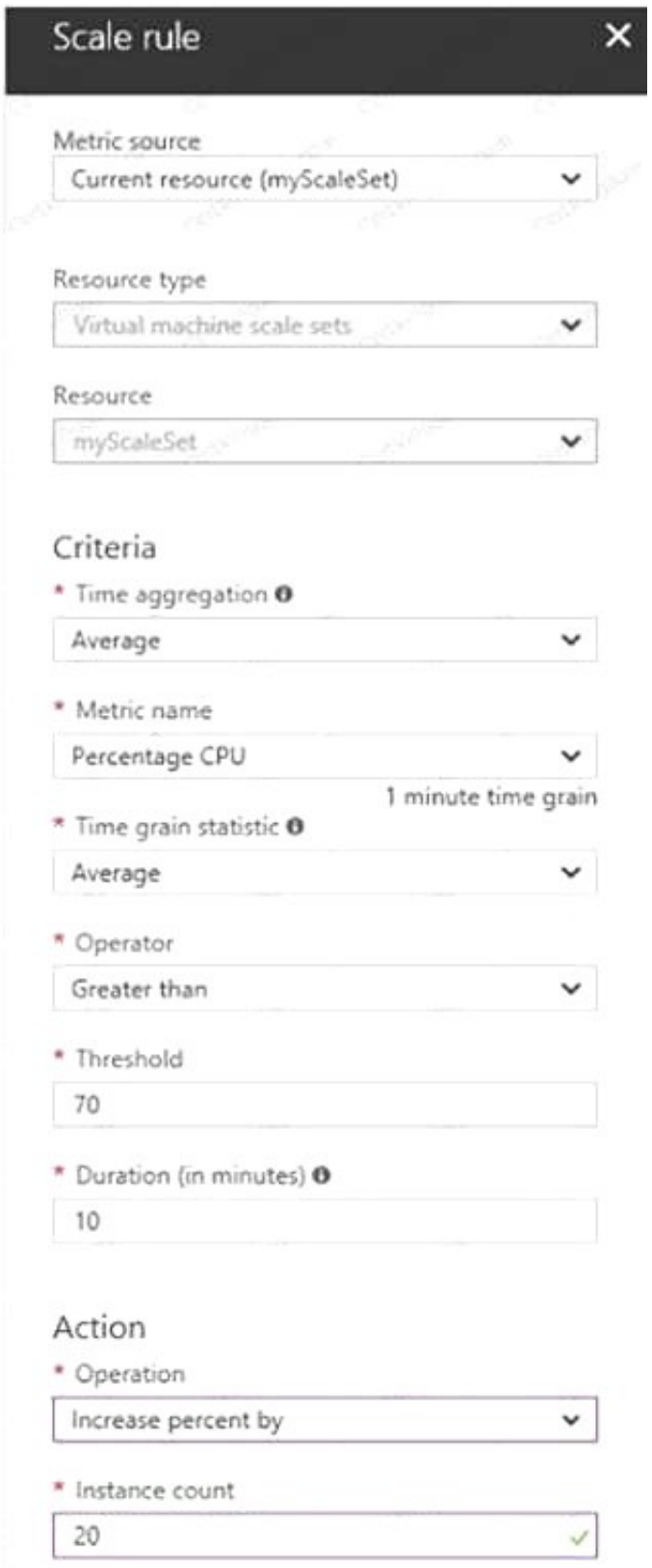


References:
https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/appserviceteam/2018/05/08/web-apps-making-changes-to-ftpdeployments/

NEW QUESTION 150
You plan to support many connections to your company's automatically uses up to five instances when CPU utilization on the instances exceeds 70 percent for 10 minutes. When CPU utilization decreases, the solution must automatically reduce the number of instances.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:
Locate the Homepage App Service plan Step 2:
Click Add a rule, and enter the appropriate fields, such as below, and the click Add. Time aggregation: average
Metric Name: Percentage CPU Operator: Greater than Threshold 70
Duration: 10 minutes Operation: Increase count by Instance count: 4

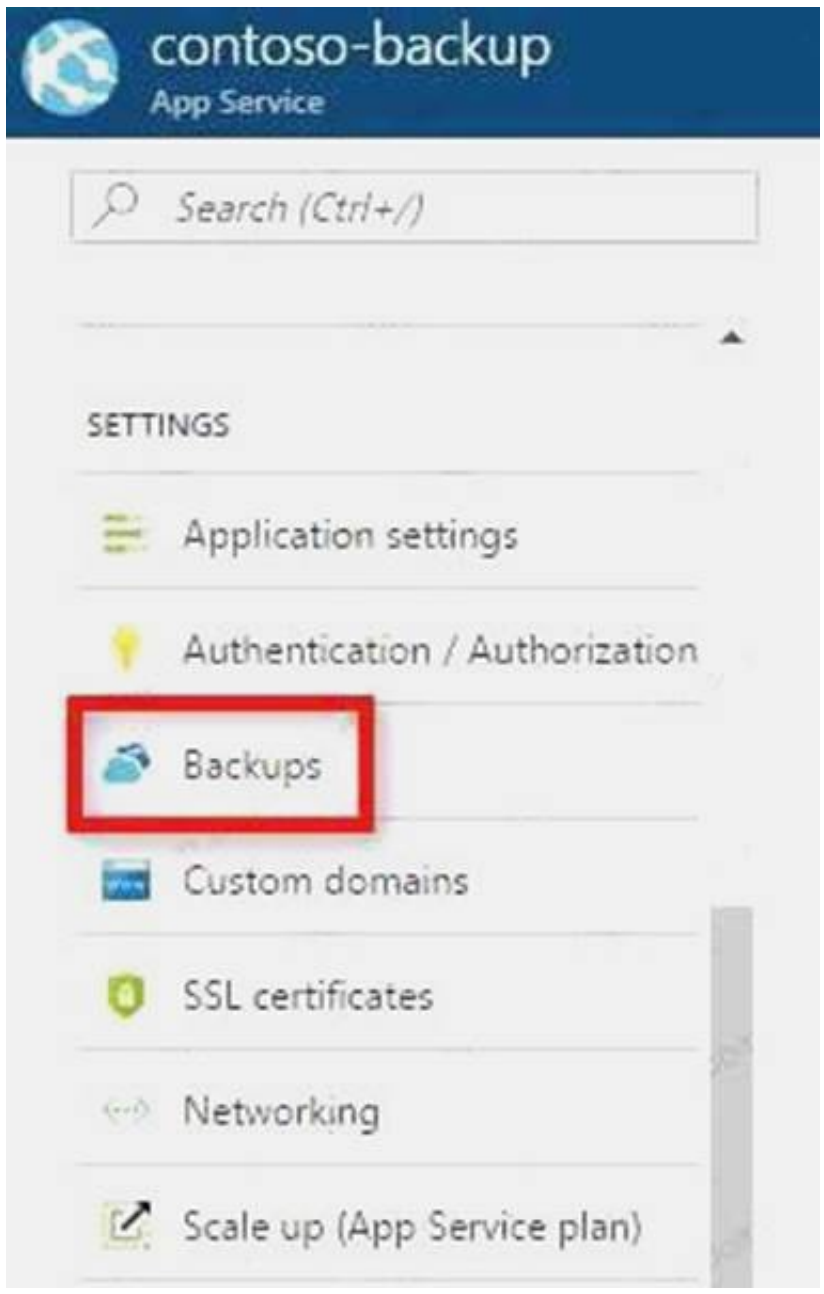


Step 3:
We must add a scale in rule as well. Click Add a rule, and enter the appropriate fields, such as below, then click Add.
Operator: Less than
Threshold 70
Duration: 10 minutes Operation: Decrease count by Instance count: 4 References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-setsautoscale- portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/insights-autoscale-bestpractices

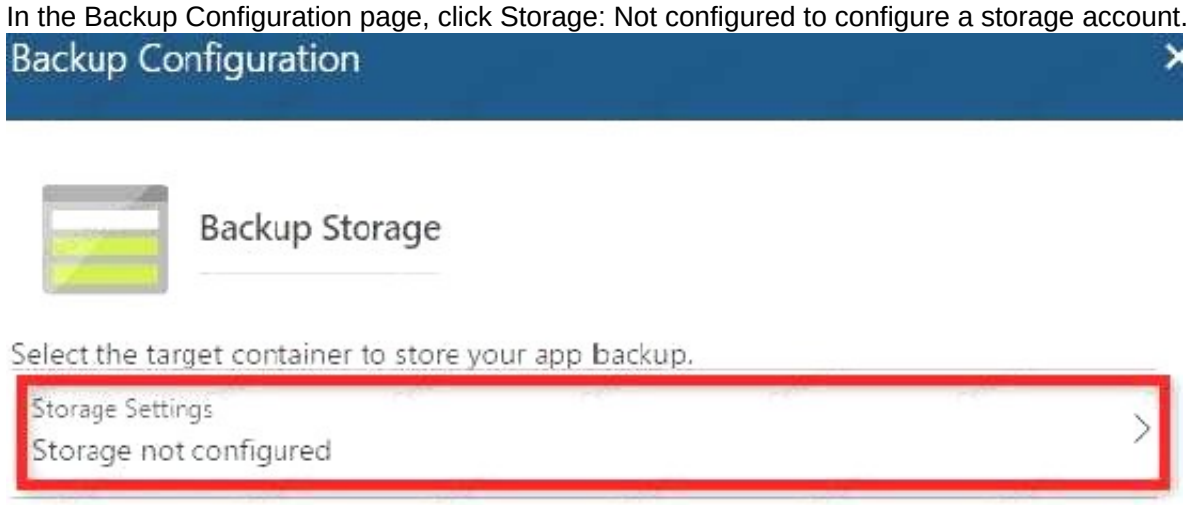
NEW QUESTION 155
You recently deployed a web app named homepagelod7509087.
You need to back up the code used for the web app and to store the code in the homepagelod7509Q87 storage account. The solution must ensure that a new backup is created daily. What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

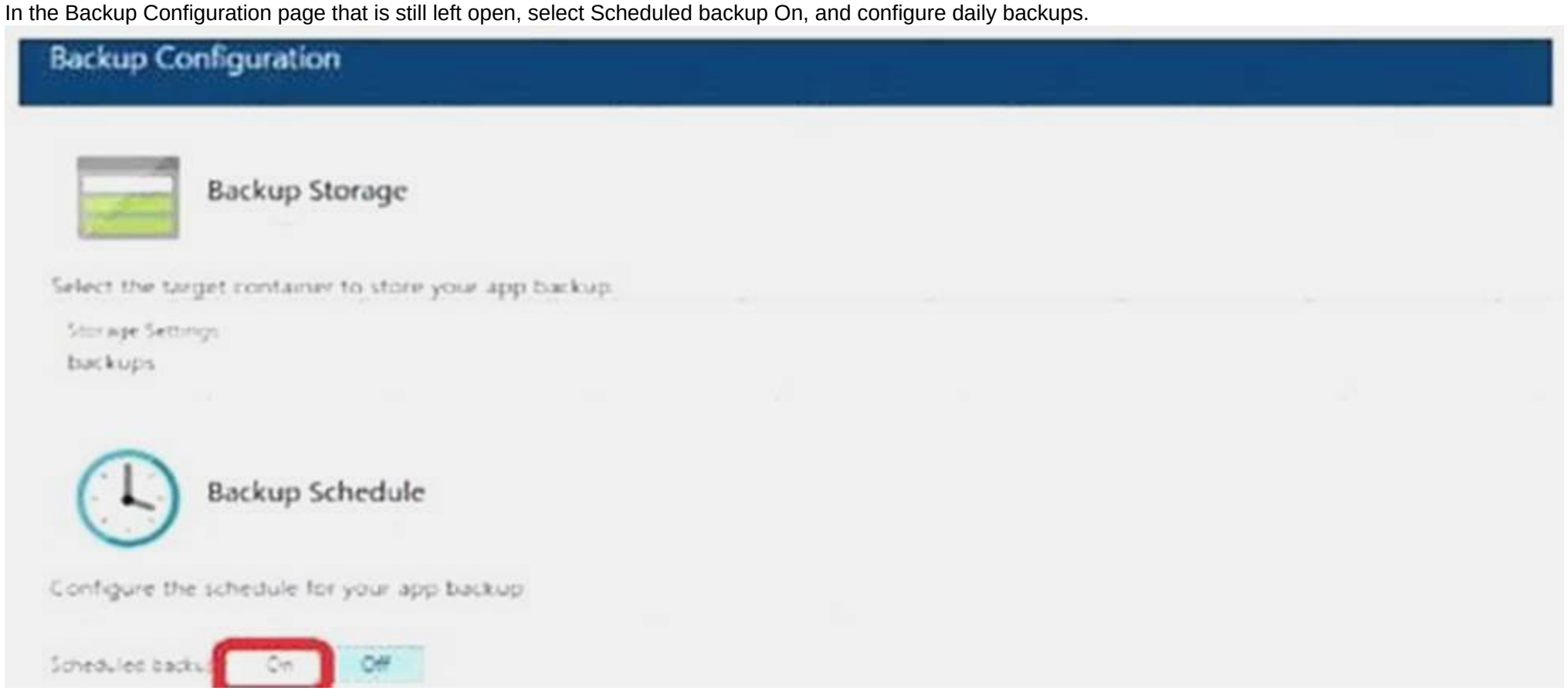
Explanation: Step 1:
Locate and select the web app homepagelod7509087, select Backups. The Backups page is displayed.



Step 2:
In the Backup page, Click Configure. Step 3:
In the Backup Configuration page, click Storage: Not configured to configure a storage account.

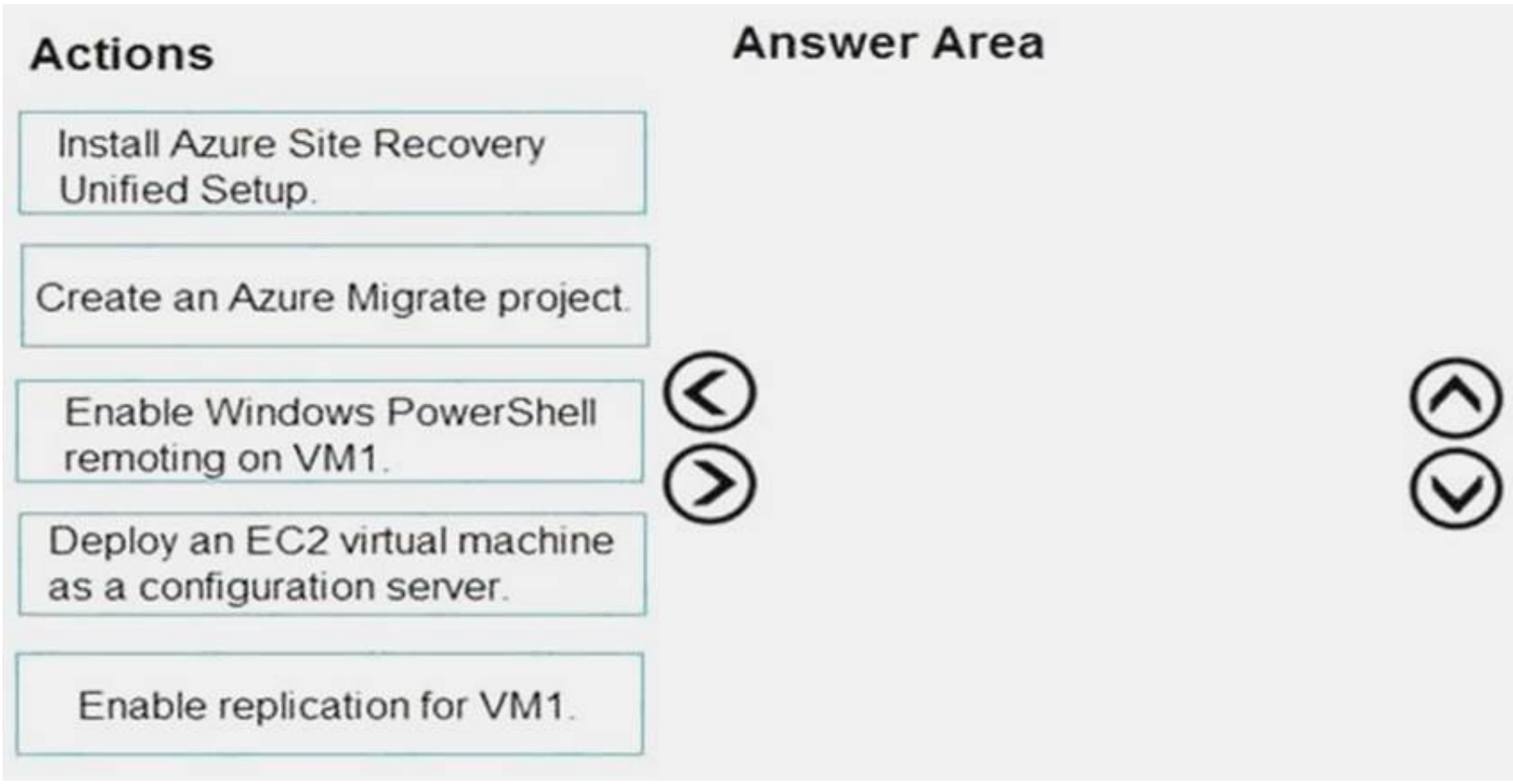


Step 4:
Choose your backup destination by selecting a Storage Account and Container. Select the homepagelod7509087 storage account.
Step 5:
In the Backup Configuration page that is still left open, select Scheduled backup On, and configure daily backups.



Step 6:
In the Backup Configuration page, click Save. Step 7:
In the Backups page, click Backup.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-backup

NEW QUESTION 158
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:
• a virtual network named VNet1
• a replication policy named ReplPolicy1
• a Recovery Services vault named Vault1
• an Azure Storage account named Storage1
You have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server You need to migrate VM1 to VNet1 by using Azure Site Recovery.
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.



Answer:

Explanation: Step 1: Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server Prepare source include:
Use an EC2 instance that's running Windows Server 2012 R2 to create a configuration server and register it with your recovery vault.
Configure the proxy on the EC2 instance VM you're using as the configuration server so that it can access the service URLs.
Step 2: Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.
Download Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup. You can download it to your local machine and then copy it to the VM you're using as the configuration server.
Step 3: Enable replication for VM1.
Enable replication for each VM that you want to migrate. When replication is enabled, Site Recovery automatically installs the Mobility service.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-aws-azure

NEW QUESTION 160
You plan to move services from your on-premises network to Azure.
You identify several virtual machines that you believe can be hosted in Azure. The virtual machines are shown in the following table.

Name	Role	Operating system (OS)	Environment
Sea-DC01	Domain controller	Windows Server 2016	Hyper-V on Windows Server 2016
NYC-FS01	File server	Windows Server 2012 R2	VMware vCenter Server 5.1
BOS-DB01	Microsoft SQL server	Windows Server 2016	VMware vCenter Server 6
Sea-CA01	Certification authority (CA)	Windows Server 2012 R2	Hyper-V on Windows Server 2016
Hou-NW01	DHCP/DNS	Windows Server 2008 R2	VMware vCenter Server 5.5

Which two virtual machines can you access by using Azure migrate? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Sea-CA0l
B. Hou-NW01
C. NYC-FS01
D. Sea-DC01
E. BOS-DB01

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 162
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

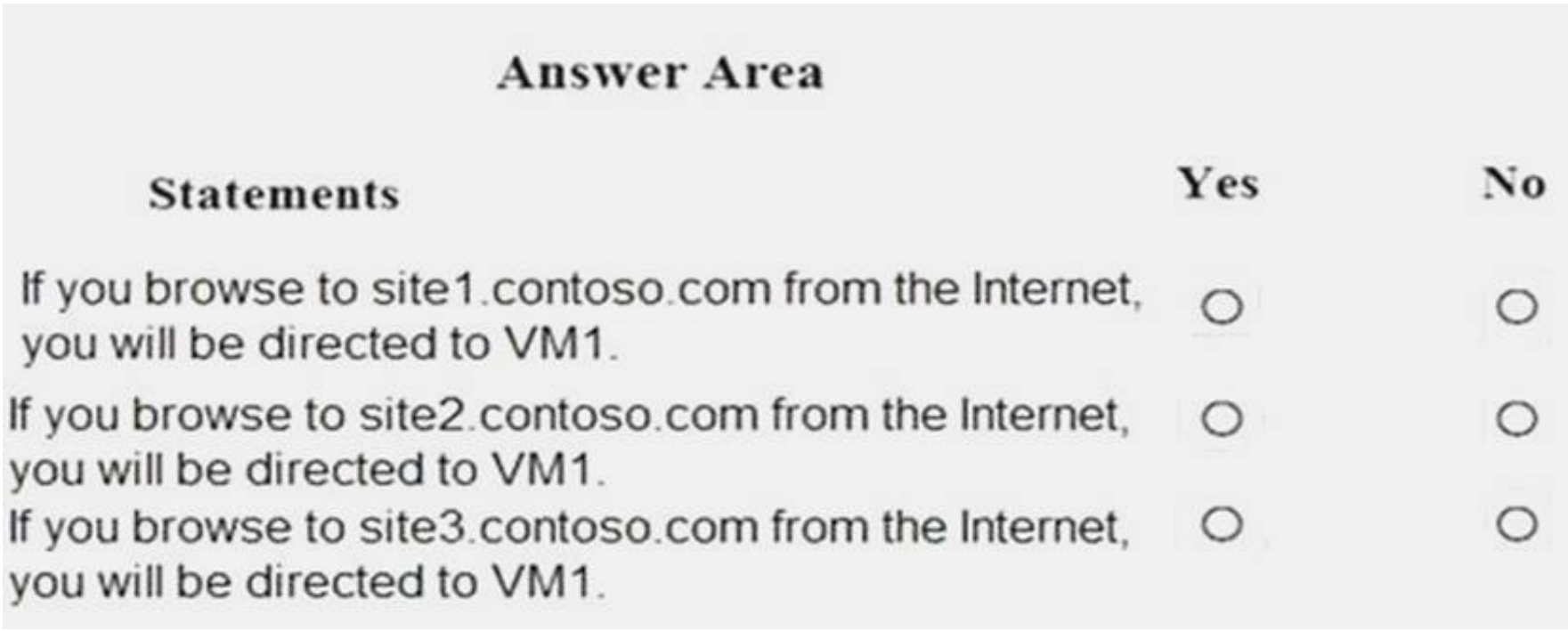
DNS resolves site1.contoso.com, site2.contoso.com, and site3.contoso.com to the IP address of AppGW1.
AppGW1 has the listeners in the following table.

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

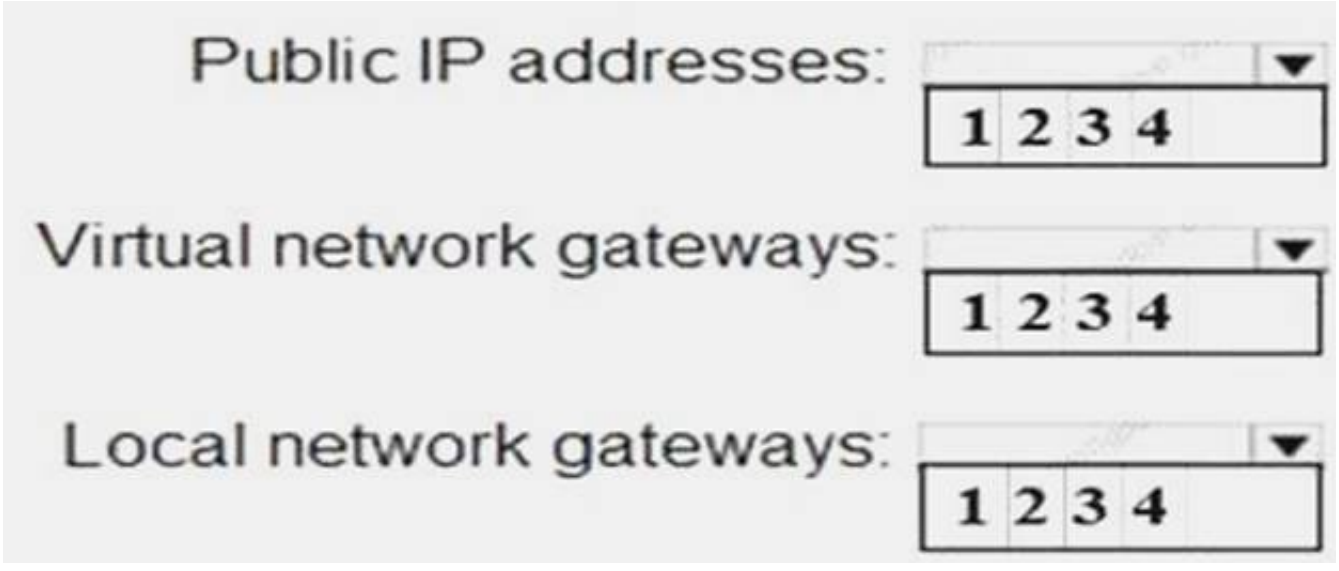
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

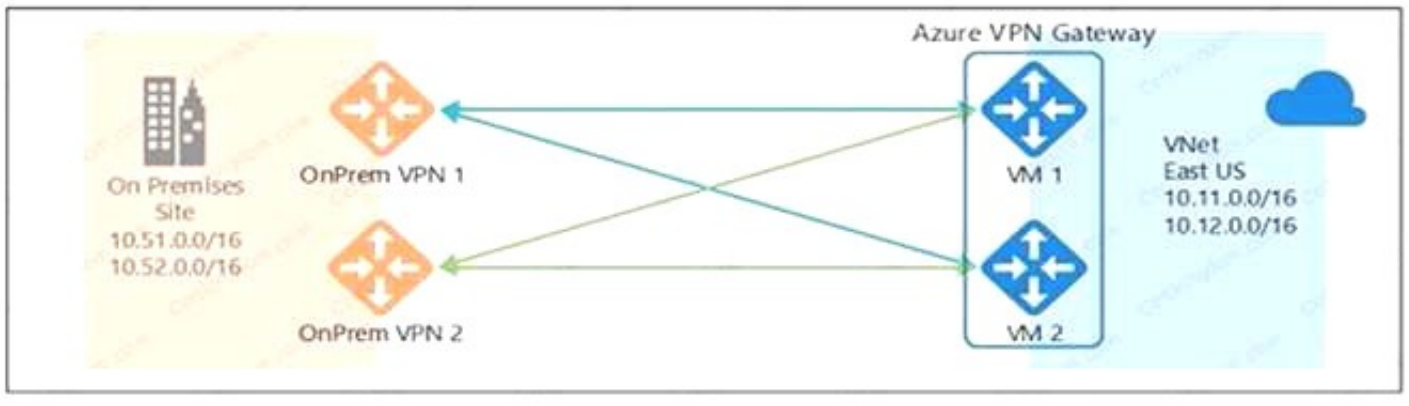
Explanation: Vm1 is in Pool1. Rule2 applies to Pool1, Listener 2, and site2.contoso.com

NEW QUESTION 166
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 is 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.



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 170
You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.
The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.
Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.
You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accesses by the Internet users.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation: You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview

NEW QUESTION 175
You have a public load balancer that balancer ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines. You need to direct all the Remote Desktop protocol (RDP) to VM3 only.
What should you configure?

A. an inbound NAT rule
B. a load public balancing rule
C. a new public load balancer for VM3
D. a new IP configuration

Answer: A

Explanation: To port forward traffic to a specific port on specific VMs use an inbound network address translation (NAT) rule.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Load-balancing rule to distribute traffic that arrives at frontend to backend pool instances. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview

NEW QUESTION 177
You need to create a web app named corp7509086n2 that can be scaled horizontally. The solution must use the lowest possible pricing tier for the App Service plan.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

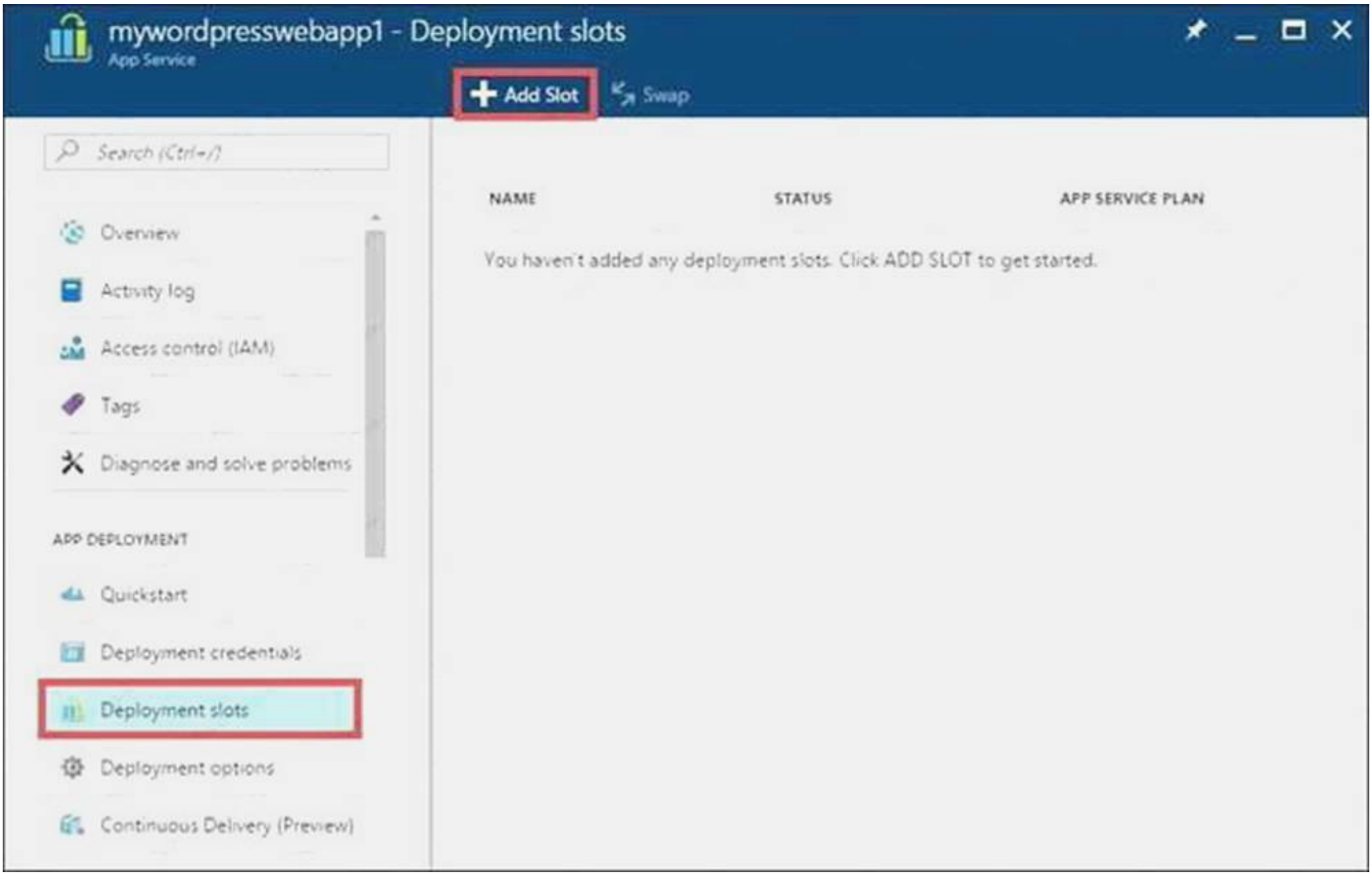
Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:
In the Azure Portal, click Create a resource > Web + Mobile > Web App. Step 2:
Use the Webb app settings as listed below. Web App name: corp7509086n2
Hosting plan: Azure App Service plan Pricing tier of the Pricing Tier: Standard
Change your hosting plan to Standard, you can't setup auto-scaling below standard tier. Step 3:
Select Create to provision and deploy the Web app. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/app-service-web-how-to-createa- web-app-in-an-ase
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/

NEW QUESTION 179
You need to add a deployment slot named staging to an Azure web app named corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4. The solution must meet the following requirements:
When new code is deployed to staging, the code must be swapped automatically to the production slot. Azure-related costs must be minimized.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

Answer:

Explanation: Step 1:
Locate and open the corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4 web app.
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:
Open your app's resource blade and Choose the Deployment slots option, then click Add Slot.



Step 3:
In the Add a slot blade, give the slot a name, and select whether to clone app configuration from another existing deployment slot. Click the check mark to continue.
The first time you add a slot, you only have two choices: clone configuration from the default slot in production or not at all.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-staged-publishing

NEW QUESTION 182
You need to deploy an Azure load balancer named Ib 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.
-Prov.de 4 Service level Agreement (SWJ of 99.99 percent ability 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 start 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 186
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 190
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

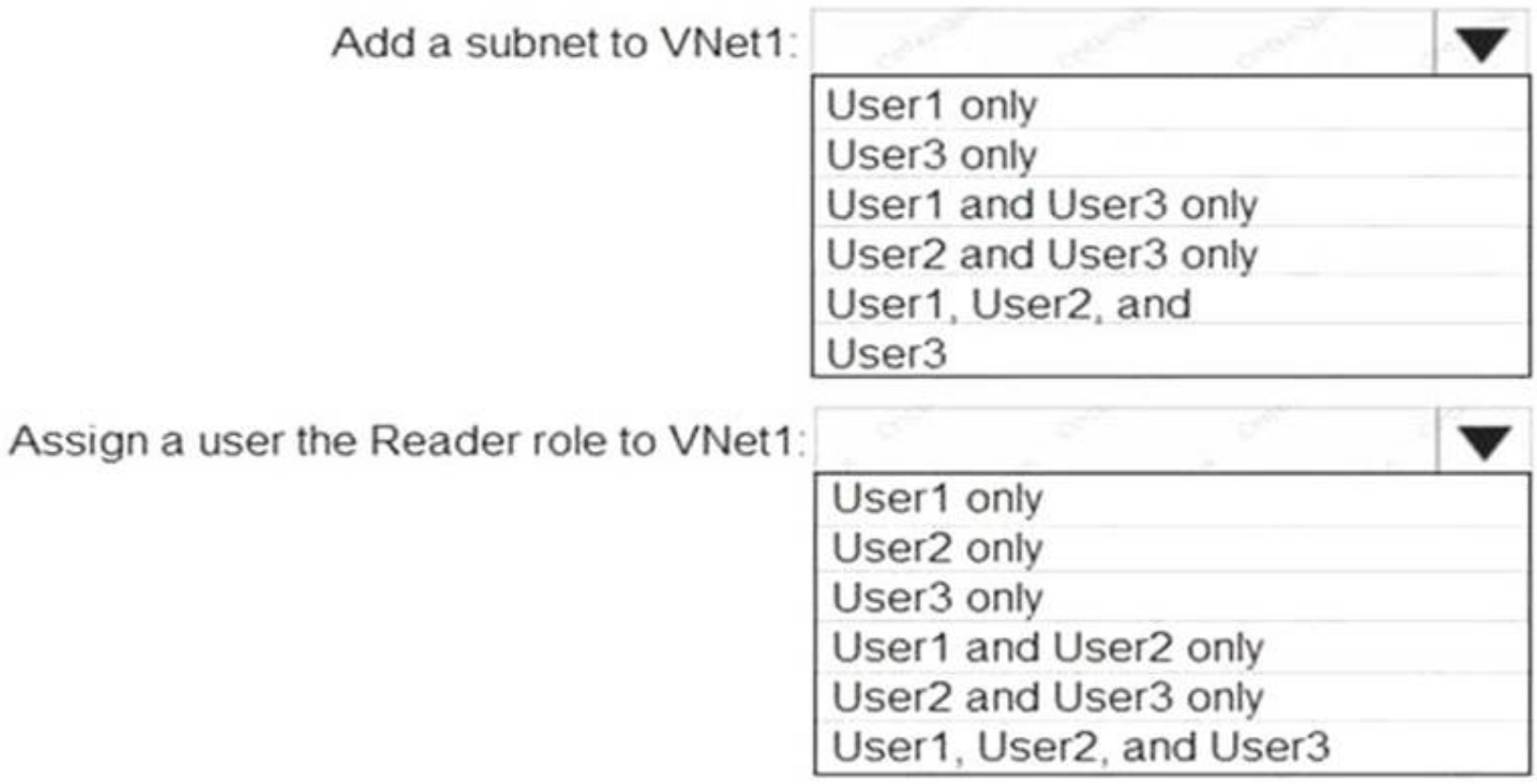
Answer: A

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 195
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.



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 200
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?

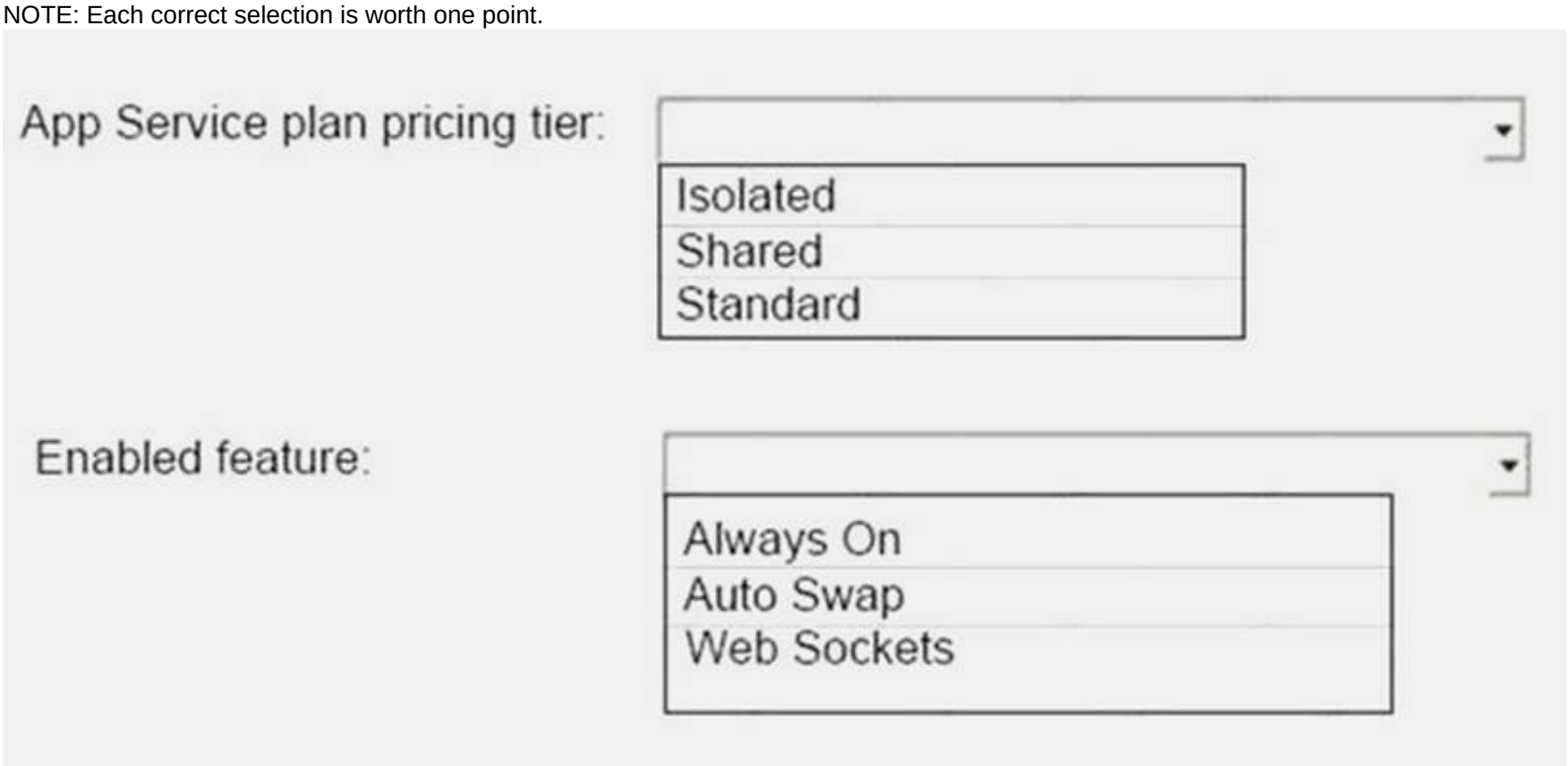
A. Assign an active role.
B. Assign an eligible role.

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 202
HOT SPOT
You need to implement App2 to meet the application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: Standard
Not Shared: A Shared plan does not support Always on. Box 2: Always on
If your function app is on the Consumption plan, there can be up to a 10-minute delay in processing new blobs if a function app has gone idle. To avoid this cold-start delay, you can switch to an App Service plan with Always On enabled, or use a different trigger type.
Scenario: A newly developed API must be implemented as an Azure function named App2. App2 will use a blob storage trigger. App2 must process new blobs immediately.
App2 must be able to connect directly to the private IP addresses of the Azure virtual machines. App2 will be deployed directly to an Azure virtual network.
The cost of App1 and App2 must be minimized. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/

Case Study: 13 Mix Questions Set F

NEW QUESTION 207
HOT SPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscroption1. In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.
The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup

ResourceGroupName: default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName   : AG1
Enabled          : True
EmailReceivers   : {Action1_-EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers     : {Acrtion_-SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id               : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c/
resourceGroups/default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGrooups/ActionGroup1
Name             : ActionGroup1
Type             : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location         : Global
Tags             : {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria is triggered every minute.
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.

- 0
- 4
- 6
- 12
- 60

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.

- 0
- 4
- 6
- 12
- 60

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: 60
One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute. Box 2: 12
No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be send, which equals 12 per hour.
Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.
The rate limit thresholds are:
SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes. Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes. Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour. Other actions are not rate limited.
References:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/monitoring-anddiagnostics/ monitoring-overview-alerts.md

NEW QUESTION 209
You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit.

No devices are connected to VNet1.
You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named Vnet2 in the same region. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.
You need to create the peering. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-managepeering# requirements-and-constraints

NEW QUESTION 210
You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNet1, VNet2, VNet3.
VNet2 contains a virtual appliance named VM2 that operates as a router.
You are configuring the virtual networks in a hub and spoke topology that uses VNet2 as the hub network.
You plan to configure peering between VNet1 and VNet2 and between VNet2 and VNet3. You need to provide connectivity between VNet1 and VNet3 through VNet2.
Which two configurations should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic.
B. On the peering connections, allow gateway transit.
C. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets.
D. Create a route filter.
E. On the peering connections, use remote gateway

Answer: BE

Explanation: Allow gateway transit: Check this box if you have a virtual network gateway attached to this virtual network and want to allow traffic from the peered virtual network to flow through the gateway. The peered virtual network must have the Use remote gateways checkbox checked when setting up the peering from the other virtual network to this virtual network.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-managepeering# requirements-and-constraints

NEW QUESTION 213
HOT SPOT
You configure the multi-factor authentication status for three users as shown in the following table.

User name	Multi-factor authentication status
Admin1@contoso.com	Disabled
Admin2@contoso.com	Enforced
Admin3@contoso.com	Enabled

You create a group named Group1 and add Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3 to the group.
For all cloud apps, you create a conditional access policy that includes Group1. The policy requires multi-factor authentication.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	○	○
Admin2 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	○	○
Admin3 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	○	○

Answer:

Explanation: Box 1: No
Disabled is the default state for a new user not enrolled in Azure MFA. Box 2: Yes
Enforced: The user has been enrolled and has completed the registration process for Azure MFA. Web browser apps require login in this case.
Box 3: Yes
Enabled: The user has been enrolled in Azure MFA, but has not registered. They receive a prompt to register the next time they sign in.
Web browser apps require login in this case. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates

NEW QUESTION 216
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

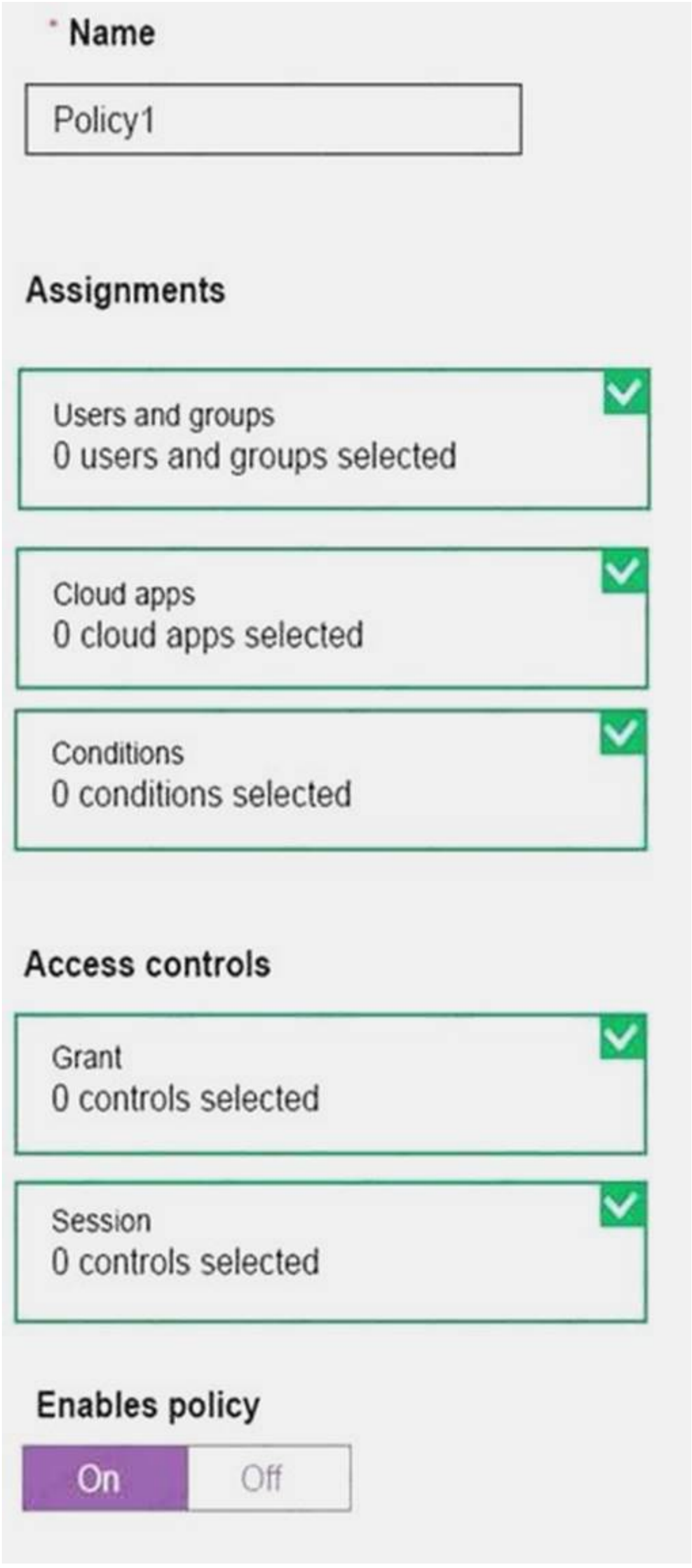
USER	REASON	DATE	ACTION
AlexW@M365x832514.OnMicrosoft.com	Lost phone	06/14/2018, 8:26:38 PM	Unblock

What caused AlexW to be blocked?

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

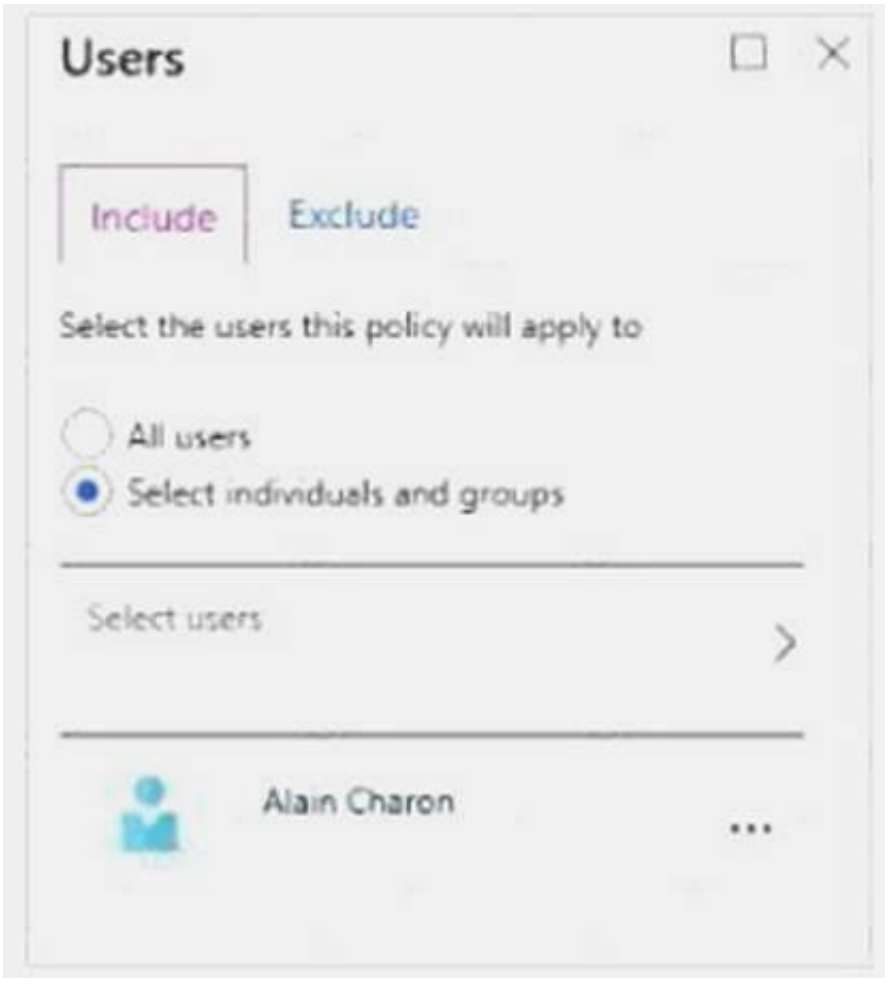
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 219
HOT SPOT
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal.
Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

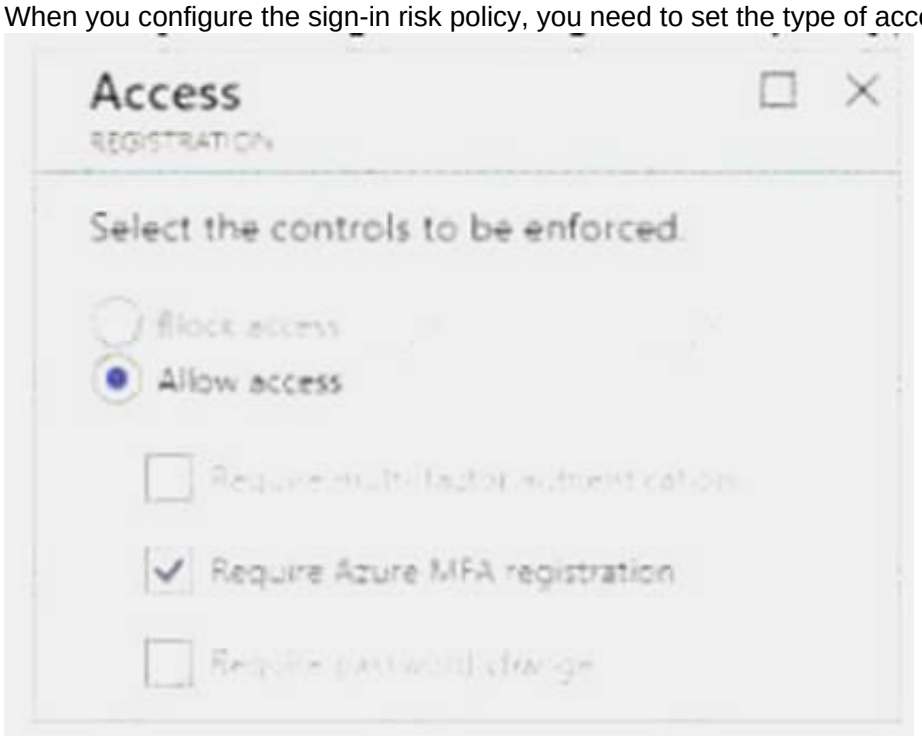


Answer:

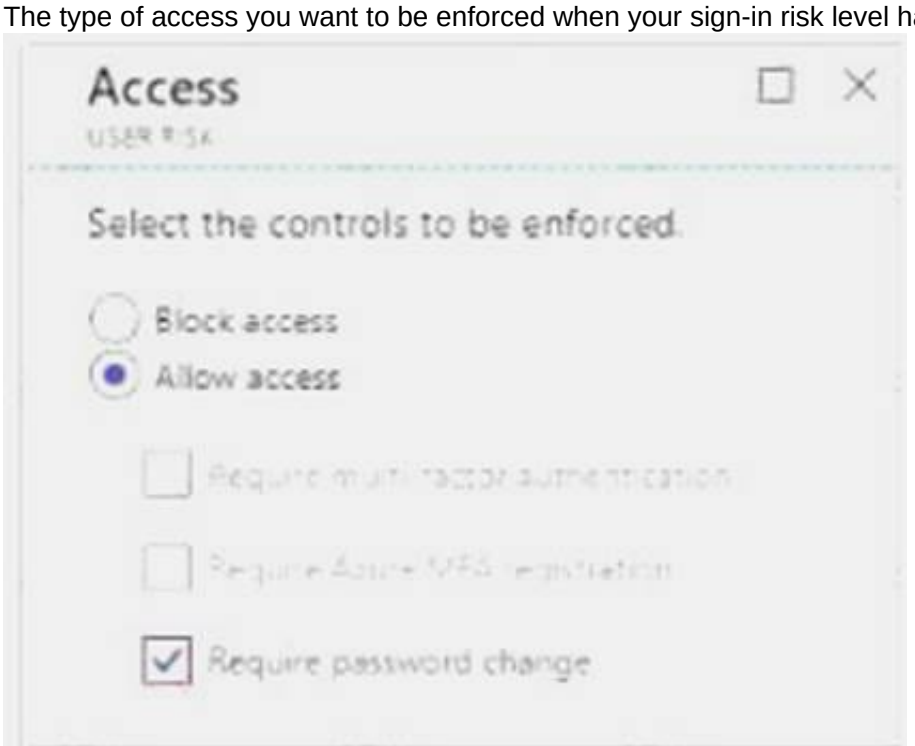
Explanation: Box 1: Assignments, Users and Groups
When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set:
The users and groups the policy applies to: Select Individuals and Groups



Box 2:
When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set the type of access you want to be enforced.



Box 3:
When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set:
The type of access you want to be enforced when your sign-in risk level has been met:



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-user-risk-policy

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.

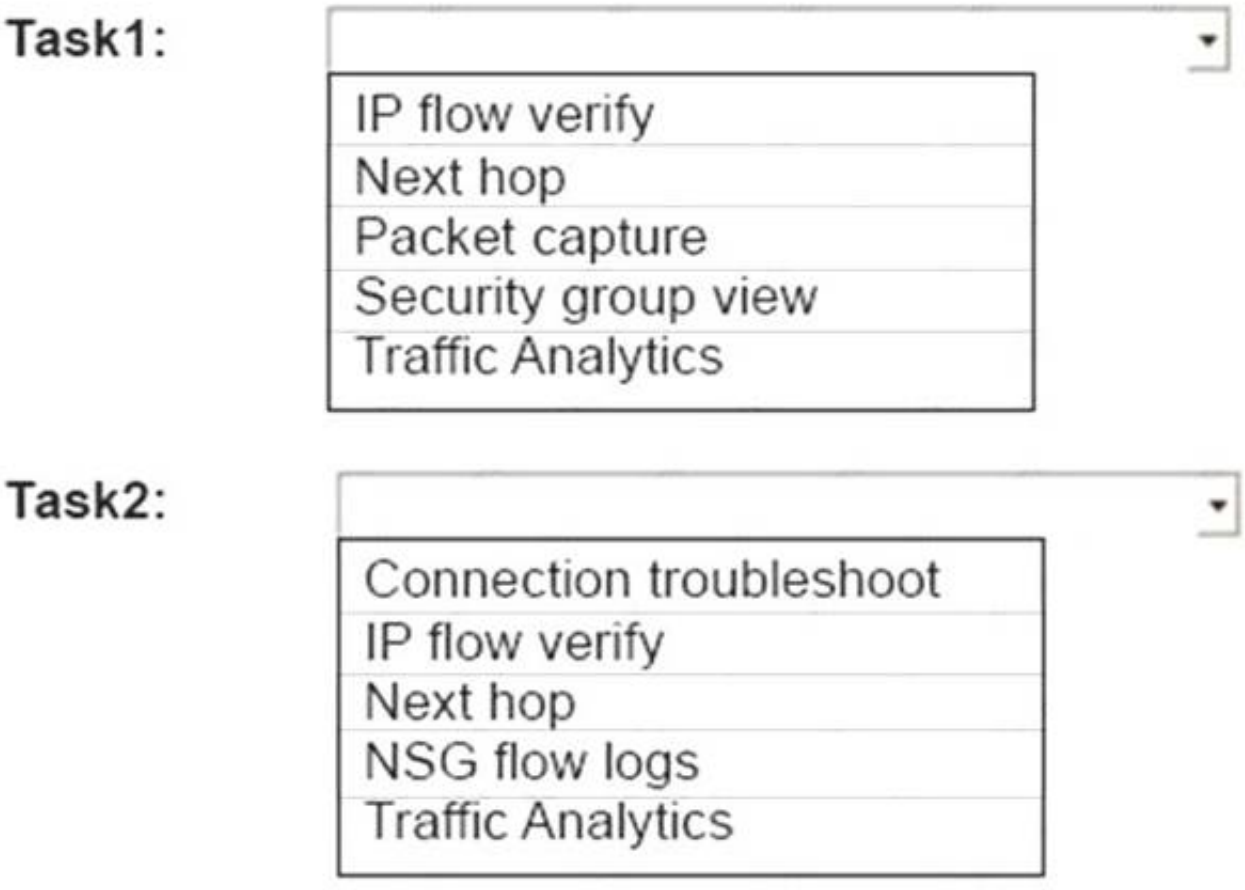
You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2. Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

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/

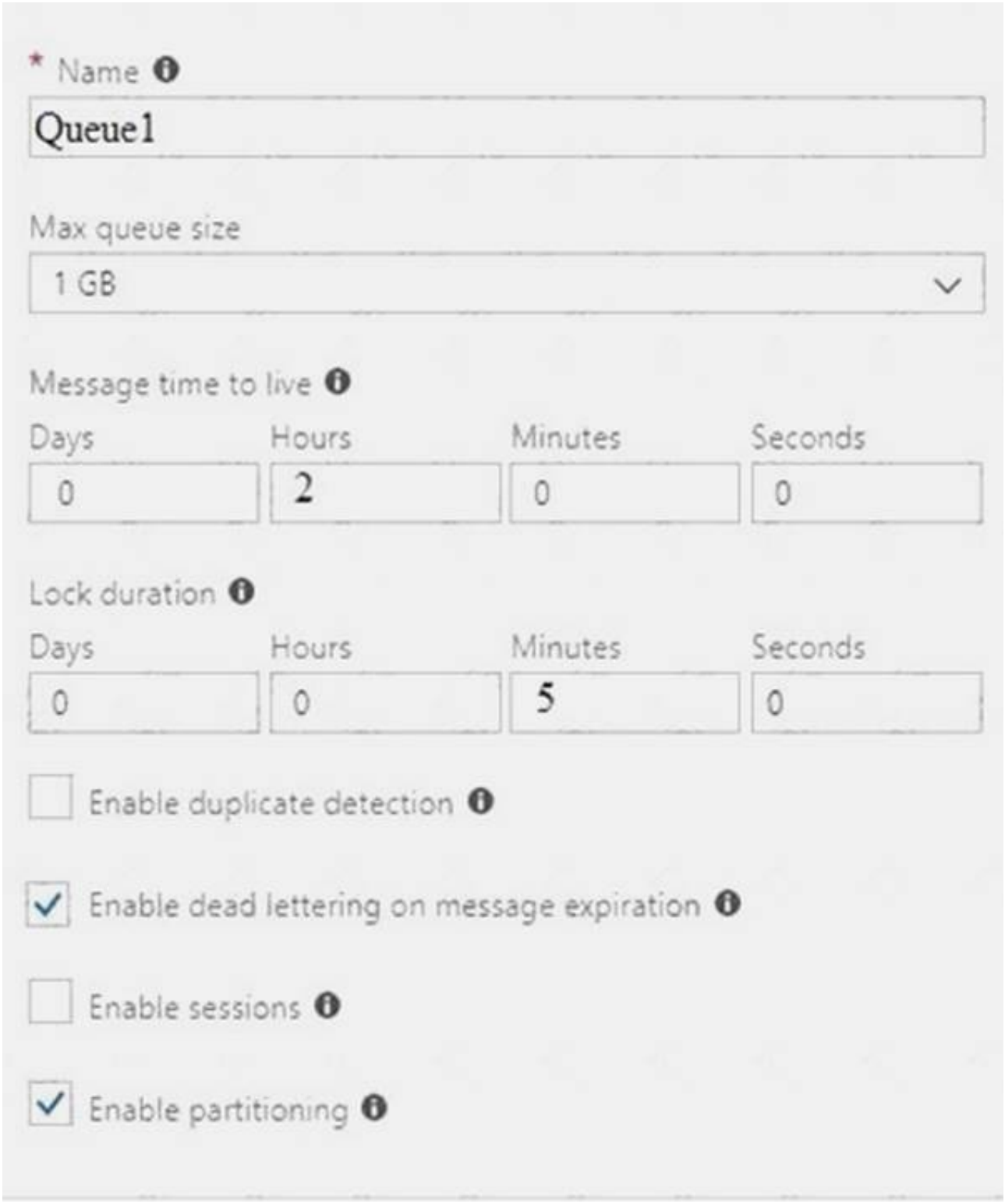
NEW QUESTION 228
HOT SPOT
You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:
Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine.
Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host.
Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



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 230
You have an Azure Service Bus.
You create a queue named Queue1. Queue1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

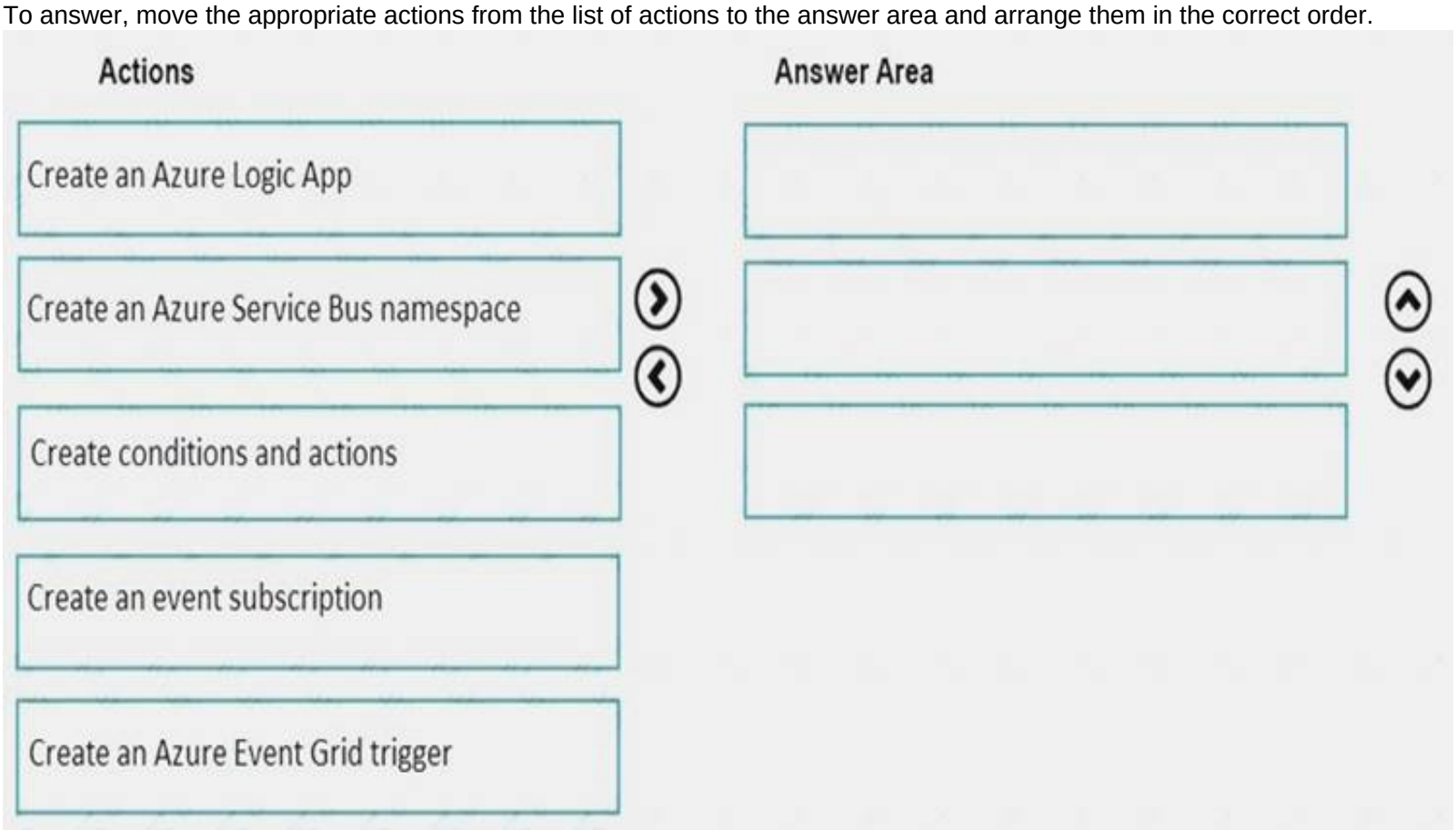
NEW QUESTION 232
You set the multi-factor authentication status for a user named admin1@contoso.com to Enabled.
Admin1 accesses the Azure portal by using a web browser.
Which additional security verifications can Admin1 use when accessing the Azure portal?

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 ap
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 237
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.



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

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