

# Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AZ-104/>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 5)

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.)

→ Move Delete

Resource group (change)  
[ProductionRG](#)

Location  
**North Europe**

Subscription (change)  
[Production subscription](#)

Subscription ID  
 14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea

Tags (change)  
[Click here to add tags](#)

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**Inbound security rules**

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1500	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

**Outbound security rules**

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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 rule

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Outbound rule "DenyWebSites" is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80. In the screenshot it states, "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's", so you need to associate the NSG to Subnet1. You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a NIC or Subnet. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group>

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage accounts as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTI...	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT...
storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...
storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	CentralUS	Subscription 1	Host	Geo-redundant...
storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	Host	Locally-redund....

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

**Answer Area**

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only Box 2: All the storage accounts

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
- WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
- Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.

Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Pricing plan: Standard  
 Basic  
 Free  
 Shared  
 Standard

Record type: TXT  
 A  
 AAAA  
 PTR  
 TXT

Answer:

Answer Area

Pricing plan: Standard  
 Basic  
 Free  
 Shared  
 Standard

Record type: TXT  
 A  
 AAAA  
 PTR  
 TXT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You have 100 Azure virtual machines.

You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.

Which blade should you use?

- A. Metrics
- B. Customer insights
- C. Monitor
- D. Advisor

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Advisor dashboard displays personalized recommendations for all your subscriptions. You can apply filters to display recommendations for specific subscriptions and resource types. The recommendations are divided into five categories:

Reliability (formerly called High Availability): To ensure and improve the continuity of your business-critical applications. For more information, see Advisor Reliability recommendations.

Security: To detect threats and vulnerabilities that might lead to security breaches. For more information, see Advisor Security recommendations.

Performance: To improve the speed of your applications. For more information, see Advisor Performance recommendations.

Cost: To optimize and reduce your overall Azure spending. For more information, see Advisor Cost recommendations.

Operational Excellence: To help you achieve process and workflow efficiency, resource manageability and deployment best practices. For more information, see Advisor Operational Excellence recommendations.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each

question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

The Traffic Manager Contributor role is not related to Traffic Analytics. Traffic Manager is a service that provides DNS-based load balancing and traffic routing across different regions and endpoints. Traffic Manager Contributor is a role that allows you to create and manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and geographies1.

Traffic Analytics is a service that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Traffic Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With Traffic Analytics, you can visualize network activity, identify hot spots, secure your network, optimize your network deployment, and pinpoint network misconfigurations2.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:

- ? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/connections/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
- ? Microsoft.Operationallnsights/workspaces/\*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor3. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions.

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 4)

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

Which storage account should you identify?

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

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 4)

You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the Azure file shares. What should you do?

- A. On storage1 and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
- B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
- C. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.

D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storagel, storage2, and storage4.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each

protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines. Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

? Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.

? Select a subscription.

? On the right side, select Edit subscription details.

Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator>

#### NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 2)

You need to resolve the licensing issue before you attempt to assign the license again. What should you do?

- A. From the Groups blade, invite the user accounts to a new group.
- B. From the Profile blade, modify the usage location.
- C. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Licensing Issue

\* 1. You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."

\* 2. You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses. Solution:

License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.

Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user. You can specify the location under the User > Profile > Settings section in the Azure portal.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/licensing-groups-resolve-problems>

### NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommended?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Technically, The finance department needs to migrate their users from AD to AAD using AADC based on the finance OU, and need to enforce MFA use. This is conditional access policy. Employees also often get promotions and/or join other departments and when that occurs, the user's OU attribute will change when the admin puts the user in a new OU, and the dynamic group conditional access exception (OU= [Department Name Value]) will move the user to the appropriate dynamic group on next AADC delta sync.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership>

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

### NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app>

### NEW QUESTION 26

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create a role definition to meet the following requirements:

- Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account.
- Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network.
- The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the role definition for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Perform all actions on a virtual network: "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/\*\*"

View the configuration data of a storage account: "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"

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

**NEW QUESTION 28**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1. VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2. You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.

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

**Actions**

Configure a managed identity

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

**Answer Area**

>

<

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

**Actions**

Configure a managed identity

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

**Answer Area**

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

Configure a managed identity

**NEW QUESTION 29**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group. Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No

User2 is a User Administrator. Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview>

**NEW QUESTION 32**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution, NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

**NEW QUESTION 37**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102.

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

VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)

VNet1 | Service endpoints

Virtual network

+ Add Refresh

Filter service endpoints

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations
Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory	1		***
	Subnet2	Succeeded	* ***
Microsoft.Storage	1		***
	Subnet1	Succeeded	* ***

The Microsoft.Storage service endpoint has the service endpoint policy shown in the Microsoft.Storage exhibit. (Click the Microsoft.Storage tab.)

### Create a service endpoint policy

Validation passed

Basics Policy definitions Tags Review + create

**Basics**

Subscription: Azure Pass - Sponsorship  
 Resource group: RG1  
 Region: East US  
 Name: Policy1

**Resources**

Microsoft.Storage: contoso101 (Storage account)

**Tags**

None

**Info:** For this policy to take effect, you will need to associate it to one or more subnets that have virtual network service endpoints. Please visit a virtual network in East US region and then select the subnets to which you would like to associate this policy.

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

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 42**

- (Topic 5)

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'VM2 | Networking' page in the Azure portal. It displays the network interface 'vm2887\_z1' with IP configuration 'ipconfig1 (Primary)'. Below this, the 'Network Interface: vm2887\_z1' section shows 'Virtual network/subnet: VNet1/Subnet1', 'NIC Public IP: -', 'NIC Private IP: 10.2.1.4', and 'Accelerated networking: Enabled'. The 'Inbound port rules' section shows a table of rules for the 'Network security group VM2-nsg'.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Block_All_Other_443	443	TCP	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azureload Balancer source and has a priority of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Topic 5)

Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources: A web app named webapp1

A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1. What should you deploy?

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

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be used to connect your on- premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a VPN gateway, located on- premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.

A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on- premises web applications from a remote client.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

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

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

- A. Group 1 only

- B. Group1 and Group3 only
- C. Group3 and Group4 only
- D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
- E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To assign a license to a group, the group must be a security group, not an Office 365 group or a mail-enabled security group<sup>1</sup>. According to the image, Group1 and Group3 are security groups, while Group2 and Group4 are Office 365 groups. Therefore, only Group1 and Group3 can be assigned a license.

To assign a license to a group, you need to follow these steps<sup>2</sup>:

- ? Sign in to the Azure portal with a license administrator account.
- ? Go to Azure Active Directory > Licenses and select the product license that you want to assign to groups.
- ? Select Assign at the top of the page and then select Users and groups.
- ? Search for and select the group that you want to assign the license to and then select OK.
- ? Select Assignment options to enable or disable specific services within the product license and then select OK.
- ? Select Assign at the bottom of the page to complete the assignment.

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines in the West US Azure region.

You need to use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic.

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

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

- ? Traffic analytics - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn
- ? Traffic analytics FAQ - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1.

You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed.

Which metric should you use?

- A. Output Events
- B. Backlogged Input Events
- C. Out-of-Order Events
- D. Late Input Events

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Backlogged Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that are waiting to be processed by the Stream Analytics job<sup>1</sup>. This metric indicates the performance and health of the job, as well as the input data rate and latency. If the Backlogged Input Events metric is high or increasing, it means that the job is not able to keep up with the incoming events and some events are not processed in a timely manner<sup>2</sup>.

Output Events is a metric that shows the number of output events that are emitted by the Stream Analytics job<sup>1</sup>. This metric indicates the output data rate and throughput of the job. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

Out-of-Order Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive out of order based on their timestamp<sup>1</sup>. This metric indicates the quality and consistency of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job. Late Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive after the late arrival window has expired<sup>1</sup>. This metric indicates the timeliness and reliability of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To create an inbound NAT rule, you need to specify a frontend IP address and a frontend port for the load balancer to receive the traffic, and a backend IP address and a backend port for the load balancer to forward the traffic to. According to the first table, LB1 has only one frontend IP address, which is 40.121.183.105. However, this frontend IP address is already used by the existing inbound NAT rule named rule1, which forwards port 80 to VM1 on port 802. Therefore, you cannot use the same frontend IP address and port for another inbound NAT rule.

To solve this problem, you need to create a new frontend IP address for LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules. You can do this by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI3. After you create a new frontend IP address, you can use it to create the new inbound NAT rules that meet your requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 63**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named app1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app?

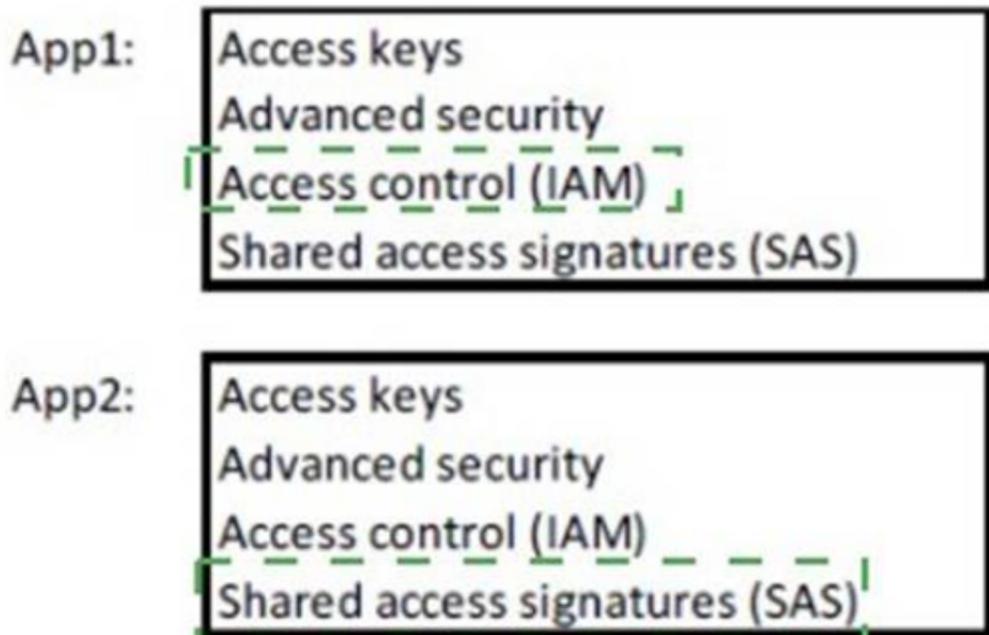
App1:

- Access keys
- Advanced security
- Access control (IAM)
- Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

- Access keys
- Advanced security
- Access control (IAM)
- Shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer:



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

**NEW QUESTION 67**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains The storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Region
storage1	StorageV2	Central US
storage2	BlobStorage	West US
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	West US
storage4	FileStorage	East US

You deploy a web app named Appl to the West US Azure region. You need to back up Appl. The solution must minimize costs. Which storage account should you use as the target for the backup?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To back up a web app, you need to configure a custom backup that specifies a storage account and a container as the target for the backup. The storage account must be in the same subscription as the web app, and the container must be accessible by the web app. The backup size is limited to 10 GB, and the backup frequency can be configured to minimize costs.

According to the table, storage1 is the only storage account that meets these requirements. Storage1 is in the same subscription and region as the web app, and it is a general-purpose v2 account that supports custom backups. Storage2 and storage3 are in a different region than the web app, which may incur additional costs for data transfer. Storage4 is a FileStorage account, which does not support custom backups.

Therefore, you should use storage1 as the target for the backup of your web app. To configure a custom backup, you can follow these steps:

- ? In your app management page in the Azure portal, in the left menu, select Backups.
- ? At the top of the Backups page, select Configure custom backups.
- ? In Storage account, select storage1. Do the same with Container.
- ? Specify the backup frequency, retention period, and database settings as needed.
- ? Click Configure.
- ? At the top of the Backups page, select Backup Now.

**NEW QUESTION 69**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have two external partner organizations named fabrilcam.com and litwareinc.com. FabtAam.com is configured as a connected organization.

You create an access package as shown in the Access package exhibit. (Click the Access package lab.)

### New access package

\* Basics   Resource roles   \* Requests   Requestor information   \* Lifecycle   Review + Create

Summary of access package configuration

Basics

Name: package1  
 Description: Guest users  
 Catalog name: General

Resource roles

Resource	Type	Sub Type	Role
Group1	Group and Team	Security Group	Member

Requests

Users who can request access: All configured connected organizations  
 Require approval: No  
 Enabled: Yes

Requestor information

Questions

Question	Answer format	Multiple choice optio...	Required
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Attributes (Preview)

Attribute type	Attribute	Default display string	Answer format	Multi
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Lifecycle

Access package assignments expire: After 365 days  
 Require access reviews: No

You configure the external user lifecycle settings as shown in the Lifecycle exhibit. (Click the lifecycle tab)

### Manage the lifecycle of external users

Select what happens when an external user, who was added to your directory through an access package request, loses their last assignment to any access package.

Block external user from signing in to this directory:  Yes  No

Remove external user:  Yes  No

Number of days before removing external user from this directory:

---

### Delegate entitlement management

By default, only Global Administrators and User Administrators can create and manage catalogs, and can manage all catalogs. Users added to entitlement management as Catalog creators can also create catalogs and will become the owner of any catalogs they create.

Catalog creators:   
 Add catalog creators

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

Note: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1. = No

? After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1. = Yes  
 ? After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant = No  
 ? Litwareinc.com users cannot be assigned to package1 because they are not a connected organization in the contoso.com tenant. Only users from connected organizations can request access packages that are configured for external users1  
 ? Fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1 after 365 days because the access package has an expiration policy of 365 days for external users. This means that the access assignments for external users will end after 365 days, unless they are renewed or extended2  
 ? Fabrikam.com users will not be removed from the contoso.com tenant after 395 days because the external user lifecycle settings have a deletion policy of 30 days after blocking. This means that external users will be blocked from signing in after 365 days of inactivity, and then deleted after another 30 days. Therefore, the total time before deletion is 395 days of inactivity, not 395 days from the date of assignment3

**NEW QUESTION 72**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault#before-you-start>  
 Before you start

Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.  
 Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.  
 Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (Topic 5)

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

- A. Yes
- B. NO

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft Graph API is a service that provides access to data and insights across Microsoft 365, such as users, groups, mail, calendar, contacts, files, and more1. The New-MgUser cmdlet can be used to create new users in your Azure AD tenant, but it has some limitations and requirements. For example, you need to have the Global Administrator or User Administrator role in your tenant, you need to authenticate with the Microsoft Graph API using a certificate or a client secret, and you need to specify the required parameters for the new user, such as userPrincipalName, accountEnabled, displayName, mailNickname, and passwordProfile2. However, the New-MgUser cmdlet does not support creating guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant. Guest user accounts are accounts that belong to external users from other organizations or domains. Guest user accounts have limited access and permissions in your tenant, and they are typically used for collaboration or sharing purposes3. To create guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant, you need to use a different cmdlet: New-AzureADMSInvitation. This cmdlet is part of the Azure AD PowerShell module, which is a module that allows you to manage your Azure AD resources and objects. The New- AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet can be used to create and send an invitation email to an external user, which contains a link to join your Azure AD tenant as a guest user. You can also specify some optional parameters for the invitation, such as the invited user display name, message info, redirect URL, or send invitation message. Therefore, to meet the goal of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users from a CSV file, you need to use a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each user, not the New-MgUser cmdlet.

**NEW QUESTION 79**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage. You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

- A. Device1 and Device2 only
- B. Device1, Device2 and Device3
- C. Device' only
- D. Device and Device3 only

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy- v10#download-azcopy>

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 84**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines. You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

**NEW QUESTION 88**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
ManagementGroup1	Management group
RG1	Resource group
9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75	Subscription ID
Tag1	Tag

In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area,

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

▼

- New-AzVm
- New-AzResource
- New-AzTemplateSpec
- New-AzResourceGroupDeployment

▼

- Tag Tag1 \*
- ResourceGroupName RG1 \*
- GroupName ManagementGroup1 \*
- Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" *
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

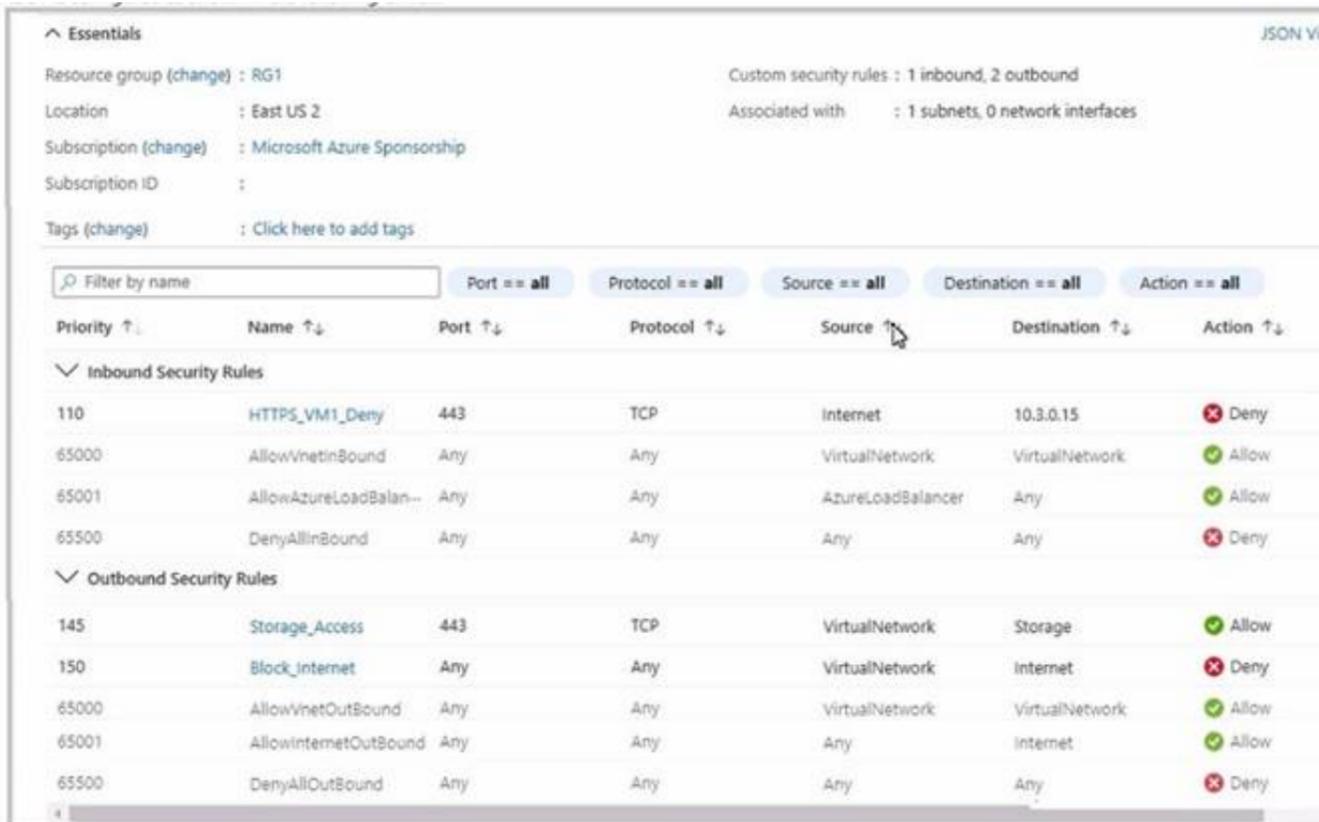
**NEW QUESTION 90**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

NSG1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes - VM1 can access the Storage account because there is nothing blocking it on the virtual network. There is a rule that actually allows outbound access to storage.

Yes- VM2 is on the Same VNET there is nothing blocking access to it from VM1 on the Virtual network. The Deny rule for HTTPS\_VM1\_Deny is for inbound internet.

No - You have a inbound deny rule for VM1 from the the internet with a destination of the 10.3.0.15 which is in Subnet1. This proves the NSG is associated to Subnet1 and only subnet one because the image shows it is connected to only 1 subnet. VM2 is on Subnet2 which you can determined by its IP address. This means that NSG1 does not apply to VM2.

NEW QUESTION 92

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains two users named User1 and User2.

You need to assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to User1 and User2. The users must be able to perform the following tasks in Sub1:

- User1 must view the data in any storage account.
- User2 must assign users the Contributor role for storage accounts. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which RBAC role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

**RBAC roles**

- Owner
- Contributor
- Reader and Data Access
- Storage Account Contributor

**Answer Area**

User1:

User2:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? User1: You should assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1. This role grants read access to Azure resources and data, including the data in any storage account1. This role is suitable for User1's task of viewing the data in any storage account, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting any write or delete permissions.

? User2: You should assign the Storage Account Contributor role to User2. This role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC2. This role is suitable for User2's task of assigning users the Contributor role for storage accounts, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting access to other types of resources.

**NEW QUESTION 96**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.

The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure Access Control interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons: Add, Remove, Roles, Refresh, and Help. Below these are search and filter options: Name (Search by name or email), Type (All), Role (3 selected), Scope (All scopes), and Group by (Role). The main area displays a table with 5 items: 4 Users and 1 Service Principal. The table has columns for Name, Type, Role, and Scope. One user, Admin3, is highlighted with a red circle around their name and profile picture.

You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure tenant configuration form. It includes the following fields and options:
 

- Name: Contoso
- Country or region: United States
- Location: United States datacenters
- Notification language: English
- Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups: No
- Directory ID: a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177
- Technical contact: (empty field)
- Global privacy contact: (empty field)
- Privacy statement URL: (empty field)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc.

You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription. As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently

from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD. However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory

**NEW QUESTION 97**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

To VM1, you plan to add a 1-TB data disk that meets the following requirements:

- Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.
- Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.
- Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.

You need to recommend which type of storage and host caching to configure for the new data disk.

**Answer Area**

Storage type:

Host caching:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Storage Type: Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS) Host Caching: Read-only

The reasons for this recommendation are:

? Premium SSD disks provide the lowest latency and the highest performance among the available disk types<sup>12</sup>.

? Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage by replicating the data across three availability zones in the same region<sup>12</sup>.

? Read-only host caching can improve the read performance of the disk by using the VM's RAM and local SSD as a cache<sup>13</sup>. This can also reduce the impact of a host failure on the disk data, as the cached data is not lost<sup>4</sup>.

? Read/write host caching is not recommended for Premium SSD disks, as it can introduce additional latency and reduce the durability guarantees of the disk<sup>13</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 98**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to the subscriptions shown in the following table.

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

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can resize VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

? User1 can resize VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, User1 is assigned the Contributor role at the subscription level for Sub1. The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the subscription, including the ability to resize virtual machines1. Therefore, User1 can resize VM1, which is a resource in RG1 under Sub1.

? User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User2 is assigned the Reader role at the resource group level for RG1. The Reader role grants read-only access to view existing resources in the resource group, but not to create, update, or delete any resources2. Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1.

? User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User3 is assigned the Storage Account Contributor role at the resource group level for RG3. The Storage Account Contributor role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data in the resource group, but not to assign roles to other users3. To assign roles to other users, User3 would need a role that has Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write permissions, such as User Access Administrator or Owner4. Therefore, User3 cannot assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

**NEW QUESTION 100**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1. On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK) You need to prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption.

Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AC

**Explanation:**

To prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption, you need to perform the following actions on Vault1:

? Create a new key. A key encryption key (KEK) is an encryption key that is used to encrypt the encryption secrets before they are stored in the key vault. You can create a new KEK by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal1. You can also import an existing KEK from another source, such as a hardware security module (HSM)2. The KEK must be a 2048-bit RSA key or a 256-bit AES key3.

? Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. This is an advanced access policy setting that enables Azure Disk Encryption to access the keys and secrets in the key vault. You can select this setting by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal4. You must also enable access to Microsoft Trusted Services if you have enabled the firewall on the key vault.

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 108**

- (Topic 5)

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

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

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol - Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

**NEW QUESTION 111**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1. Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:  ▼

- None
- IP1 only
- IP1 and storage1 only
- IP1 and VNET1 only
- IP1, VNET1, and storage1**

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:  ▼

- None
- IP2 only
- IP2 and storage2 only
- IP2 and VNET2 only
- IP2, VNET2, and storage2**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 115**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the following file named Deploy.json.

```

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

```

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

```

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

```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure App Service app named App1 that contains two running instances. You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.

**Criteria**

Metric namespace \* Metric name

Standard metrics Memory Percentage

1 minute time grain

Dimension Name	Operator	Dimension Values	Add
Instance	=	All values	+

If you select multiple values for a dimension, autoscale will aggregate the metric across the selected values, not evaluate the metric for each values individually.

MemoryPercentage (Average)

39.28 %

Enable metric divide by instance count ⓘ

Operator \* Metric threshold to trigger scale action \* ⓘ

Greater than 70

%

Duration (minutes) \* ⓘ Time grain (minutes) ⓘ

15 1

Time grain statistic \* ⓘ Time aggregation \* ⓘ

Average Average

**Action**

Operation \* Cool down (minutes) \* ⓘ

Increase count by 5

instance count \*

1

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Topic 5)

You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image. You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template.
- B. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal.
- C. Create an Azure policy.
- D. Create an automation account.
- E. Upload a configuration script.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

To automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image and has web server components installed, you need to perform the following actions:

1. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template. This section defines the extensions that are applied to the scale set virtual machines after they are provisioned. You can use the Custom Script Extension to run PowerShell scripts that install and configure the web server components. For more information, see Deploy an application to an Azure Virtual Machine Scale Set1.

2. Upload a configuration script. This is the PowerShell script that contains the commands to install and configure the web server components. You can upload the script to a storage account or a GitHub repository, and then reference it in the extensionProfile section of the template. For an example of a configuration script, see Tutorial: Install applications in Virtual Machine Scale Sets with Azure PowerShell2.

**NEW QUESTION 121**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 122**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

WebApp1:  ▼

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

WebApp2:  ▼

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Topic 5)

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

subscription.

Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Owner role is a very high-level role that grants full access to manage all resources in the scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. This role does not follow the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:

- ? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/connections/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
- ? Microsoft.Operationallnsights/workspaces/\*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor1. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics2.

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

**NEW QUESTION 125**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Location	IP address space	Subnet
VNet1	East US	10.1.128.0/23	Subnet1
VNet2	East US	192.168.0.0/16	Subnet21, Subnet22
VNet3	East US	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3

The subnets have the IP address spaces shown in the following table.

Name	IP address space
Subnet1	10.1.128.0/24
Subnet21	192.168.0.0/17
Subnet22	192.168.128.0/17
Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

You plan to create a container app named contapp1 in the East US Azure region.

You need to create a container app environment named con-env1 that meets the following requirements:

- Uses its own virtual network.
- Uses its own subnet.
- Is connected to the smallest possible subnet.

To which virtual networks can you connect con-env1, and which subnet mask should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

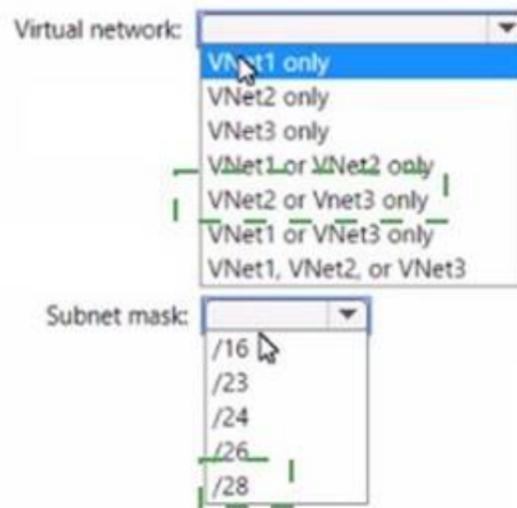
**Answer Area**

Virtual network:

Subnet mask:

Answer:

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

? Virtual Network: You can connect con-env1 to VNet2 and VNet3 only. This is because VNet1 is in a different region than the container app, which is East US. According to the web search results, you can only connect a container app environment to a virtual network that is in the same region as the container app1. Therefore, VNet1 is not a valid option. VNet2 and VNet3 are both in the same region as the container app, and they have enough available IP addresses to support a container app environment.

? Subnet mask: You should use /28 as the subnet mask for con-env1. This is because /28 is the smallest possible subnet mask that can accommodate a container app environment. According to the web search results, a container app environment requires a minimum of 16 IP addresses in a subnet2. A /28 subnet mask provides 16 IP addresses, while a /26 subnet mask provides 64 IP addresses, a /24 subnet mask provides 256 IP addresses, a /23 subnet mask provides 512 IP addresses, and a /16 subnet mask provides 65,536 IP addresses. Therefore, /28 is the most efficient choice for minimizing the subnet size.

**NEW QUESTION 130**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

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

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

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

Answer: D

**Explanation:**

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios) Blob Storage accounts

General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types: Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage Export supports Azure Blob storage.

Azure Files not supported.

Only storage4 can be exported.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

**NEW QUESTION 133**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  ...
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  ...
  "dependsOn": [
    "[
      (reference(
        resourceid('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')))]",
  ],
  "properties": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
        "offer": "WindowsServer",
        "sku": "2019-Datacenter",
        "version": "latest"
      },
      ...
    }
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- dependsON: resourceID  
 - storageProfile: ImageReference Reference :  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-dependency#dependson>  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/javascript/api/@azure/arm-compute/storageprofile?view=azure-node-latest>

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en->

us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations

**NEW QUESTION 145**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: From Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNet1
VM2	VNet2
VM3	VNet3

All The virtual machines have only private IP addresses.

You deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1. To which virtual machines can you connect through Bastion1 ?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP and SSH access to virtual machines directly from the Azure portal, without exposing them to the public internet1. To use Azure Bastion, you need to deploy it in the same virtual network as the virtual machines you want to connect to2.

According to the tables, you deployed an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1. Therefore, you can connect through Bastion1 to any virtual machine that is in VNet1 or a virtual network that is peered with VNet1. VM1 and VM3 are both in VNet1, so you can connect to them through Bastion1. VM2 is in VNet2, which is not peered with VNet1, so you cannot connect to it through Bastion1.

**NEW QUESTION 151**

- (Topic 5)

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you can decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

**NEW QUESTION 152**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

- ? Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
- ? Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
- ? Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resource within the resource groups

What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

"assignableScopes": [
  ],
"permissions": [
  {
    "actions": [
      "*"
    ],
    "additionalProperties" : {},
    "dataActions": [],
    "notActions" : [
      "Microsoft.Authorization/*"
      "Microsoft.Resources/*"
      "Microsoft.Security/*"
    ],
    "notDataActions": []
  }
],

```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"

In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC

Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/\*" Microsoft.Authorization/\* is used to Manage authorization

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization>

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

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresources>

**NEW QUESTION 153**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You plan to use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1. You must be able to run queries to analyze log data.

Which destination should you configure in the Diagnostic settings of DB 1?

- A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace.
- B. Archive to a storage account.
- C. Stream to an Azure event hub.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

? According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Monitor collects and analyzes monitoring data from Azure resources, including Azure SQL databases. You can use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1 and run queries to analyze log data.

? To use Azure Monitor, you need to configure the diagnostic settings of DB1, which define the sources and destinations of the monitoring data. The sources are the types of metric and log data to send to the destinations, such as SQLInsights, Errors, Blocks, Deadlocks, etc. The destinations are one or more locations where you want to send the monitoring data, such as a Log Analytics workspace, a storage account, or an event hub.

? A Log Analytics workspace is a unique environment for Azure Monitor log data.

Each workspace has its own data repository and configuration, and data sources and solutions are configured to store their data in a particular workspace. You

can use a Log Analytics workspace to run queries on the log data collected from DB1 and other resources using the Kusto query language. You can also create alerts, dashboards, and workbooks based on the log data in the workspace.

? A storage account is a place where you can store large amounts of unstructured data, such as files, blobs, queues, tables, and disks. You can use a storage account to archive the monitoring data from DB1 for long-term retention or backup purposes. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in a storage account directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in a storage account.

? An event hub is a service that enables you to ingest and process large volumes of streaming data from multiple sources. You can use an event hub to stream the monitoring data from DB1 to other applications or services that can consume and analyze the data in real time. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in an event hub directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in an event hub.

**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	None
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

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

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	None

You assign the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group 1 and User4. Which users are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you assign a license to a group, all members of that group are automatically assigned the license. However, if a user is already assigned the same license directly or through another group, the license is not duplicated.

? In your scenario, you assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4. This means that all members of Group1, which are User1 and User2, will also get the license. User4 will get the license directly.

? User3 will not get the license because they are not a member of Group1 or assigned the license directly.

? Therefore, the users who are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license are  
 User1, User2, and User4 only.

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

- A. Owner
- B. Virtual Machine Administrator Login Contributor
- C. Virtual Machine Contributor

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

To ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks, you need to assign an RBAC role that grants the necessary permissions to perform these tasks. The solution must also use the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

Based on these requirements, the best RBAC role to assign to User1 is D. Virtual Machine Contributor. This role allows User1 to create and manage virtual machines, disks, snapshots, and network interfaces. It also allows User1 to connect virtual machines to existing virtual networks and subnets. However, it does not allow User1 to create or delete virtual networks or subnets, or to access the virtual machines themselves. This role follows the principle of least privilege by limiting User1's access to only the resources and actions that are relevant to deploying virtual machines and managing virtual networks1.

**NEW QUESTION 163**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure App Service app named Appl that contains two running instances. You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit

**Criteria**

Metric namespace \*  Metric name  1 minute time grain

Dimension Name	Operator	Dimension Values	Add
Instance	=	All values	+

If you select multiple values for a dimension, autoscale will aggregate the metric across the selected values, not evaluate the metric for each values individually.

Line graph showing MemoryPercentage (Average) over time. The y-axis ranges from 40% to 70%. The x-axis shows times 10:40 AM, 10:45 AM, and UTC-08:00. A blue line fluctuates around 40-50%. A dashed horizontal line is at 70%.

MemoryPercentage (Average)

Enable metric divide by instance count

Operator \*  Metric threshold to trigger scale action \*  %

Duration (minutes) \*  Time grain (minutes)

Time grain statistic \*  Time aggregation \*

**Action**

Operation \*  Cool down (minutes) \*

instance count \*

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The exhibit shows that you have an autoscale rule configured for your App Service app named App1. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app. The rule has the following settings:

? Scale out action: Add 1 instance when the memory percentage is greater than or equal to 80% for a duration of 10 minutes.

? Scale in action: Remove 1 instance when the memory percentage is less than or equal to 60% for a duration of 10 minutes.

? Instance limits: The minimum number of instances is 2, and the maximum number of instances is 5.

According to the question, during a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60% of the available memory. This means that the scale in action is triggered, but not the scale out action. Therefore, one instance is removed from App1 every 10 minutes, until the minimum number of instances is reached.

Since App1 initially has two running instances, after the first 10 minutes, one instance is removed and App1 has one instance left. However, since the minimum number of instances is set to 2, another instance is added back to App1 to meet the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the first 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

After the second 10 minutes, the same process repeats. One instance is removed due to the scale in action, and another instance is added back due to the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the second 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

After the third 10 minutes, there is no change in the number of instances, because App1 already has the minimum number of instances. Therefore, after the third 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

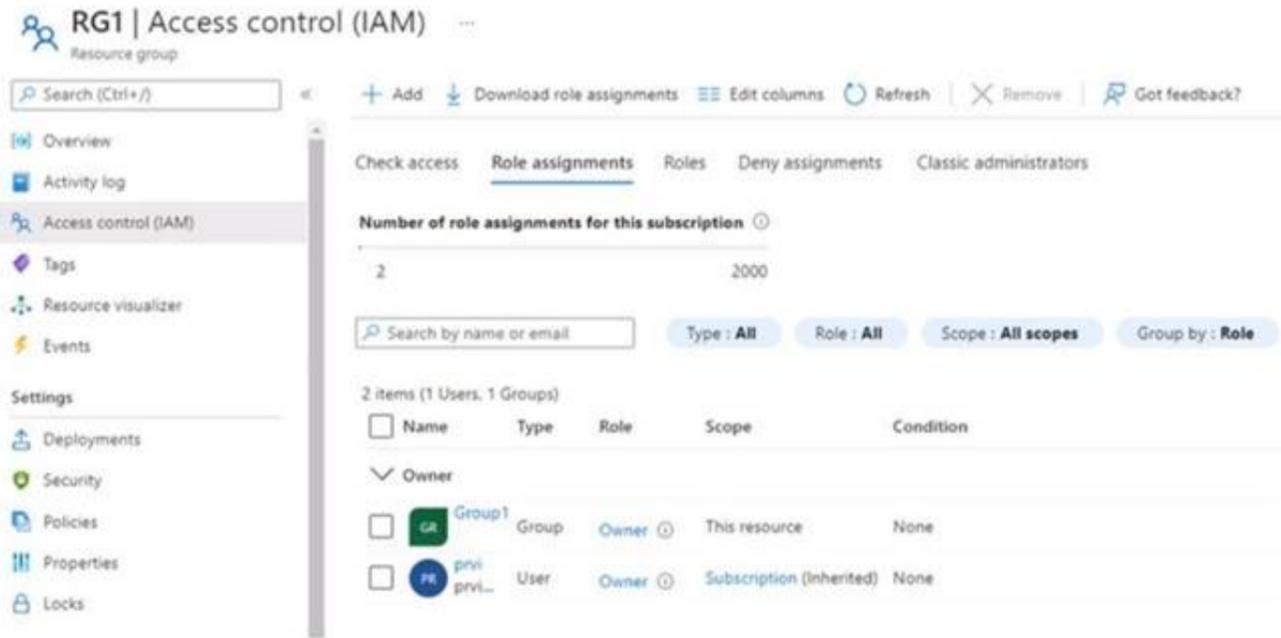
Therefore, during the 30-minute period, App1 never has more than two instances running at any given time. However, since one instance is removed and added back every 10 minutes, there are four different instances that are used by App1 during the period. Hence, the maximum number of instances for App1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

**NEW QUESTION 166**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains

the users shown in the following table. The groups are configured as shown in the following table.



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

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-are-role-assignable-groups-protected>  
 "Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group."

For the second question:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-groups#add-or-remove-a-group-from-another-group>  
 "We currently don't support:

Adding Microsoft 365 groups to Security groups or other Microsoft 365 groups. "

For the third question, although it appears truncated in the screenshot (ending with "for...") there is a reference about Microsoft 365 groups support for roles assignment here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-role-assignments-to-groups-work>

"To assign a role to a group, you must create a new security or Microsoft 365 group with the is AssignableToRole property set to true. "

**NEW QUESTION 167**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription

You plan to deploy a new storage account

You need to configure encryption for the account The solution must meet the following requirements

- Use a customer-managed key stored in an key vault
- Use the maximum supported bit length.

Which type of key and which bit length should you use?

**Answer Area**

Key:   
AES  
3DES  
RSA

Bit length:   
2048  
3072  
4096  
8192

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

RSA 4096

Key: RSA

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

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

**NEW QUESTION 173**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the

network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 174**

- (Topic 5)

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

question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU

public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

#### **NEW QUESTION 177**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET in the East Us 2 region. A network interface named VM1-NI is connected to VNET1.

You successfully deploy the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM1",
  "zones": "1",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "hardwareProfile": {
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
    },
    "osProfile": {
      "computerName": "VM1",
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
    },
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
      "networkInterfaces": [
        {
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM2",
  "zones": "2",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
  ],
  "storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
    "osDisk": {
      "createOption": "FromImage"
    }
  },
  "networkProfile": {
    "networkInterfaces": [
      {
        "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
      }
    ]
  }
}
}
```

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

A close-up of a computer screen Description automatically generated

"A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm#regions>

**NEW QUESTION 180**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe  
 Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.  
 Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.  
 Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center. Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you. Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job  
 Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job. The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.  
 The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that has Traffic Analytics configured.

You deploy a new virtual machine named VM1 that has the following settings:

- Region- East US
- Virtual network: VNet1
- NIC network security group: NSG1

You need to monitor VM1 traffic by using Traffic Analytics. Which settings should you configure?

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

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

Traffic Analytics analyzes the network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud1. NSG flow logs are a feature of Network Watcher that allows you to view information about ingress and egress IP traffic through an NSG2. To use Traffic Analytics, you need to enable NSG flow logs for the network security groups you want to monitor1.

Diagnostic settings for VM1 or NSG1 are not required for Traffic Analytics. Diagnostic settings are used to stream log data from an Azure resource to different destinations such as Log Analytics workspace, Event Hubs, or Storage account3. Insights for VM1 are also not required for Traffic Analytics. Insights are a feature of Azure Monitor that provide analysis of the performance and health of an Azure resource4.

**NEW QUESTION 188**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

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

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

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

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

**Actions**

- Remove nsg1.
- Create an availability set.
- Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.
- Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.
- Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

**Answer Area**

Navigation arrows: < > << >>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 190**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have two Azure virtual machines as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Private IP address	Public IP address	DNS suffix configured in the operating system	Connected to
vm1	Windows Server 2019	10.0.1.4	131.107.50.20	Contoso.com	vnet1
vm2	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2	10.0.1.5	131.107.90.80	None	vnet1

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Contoso.com	DNS zone
Fabrikam.com	Private DNS zone

You perform the following actions:

? To fabrikam.com, you add a virtual network link to vnet1 and enable auto registration.

? For contoso.com, you assign vm1 and vm2 the Owner role.

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
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 191**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Sub1 is in a management group named MG1. Sub2 is in a management group named MG2.

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VM1	RG1
VM2	RG2
VM3	RG2

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

User	Role	Resource
User1	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG1
User1	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub2
User2	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG2
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub1
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	VM3

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in to VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

User 2 has the Disk Snapshot Contributor role assigned at the scope of MG2. This role allows the user to manage disk snapshots in the management group. VM3 is a virtual machine in RG3, which is in Sub2, which is in MG2. Therefore, User 2 has the permission to manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.

**NEW QUESTION 194**

- (Topic 5)

You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription. After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.

What should you create?

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

D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are automatically distributed across fault domains and update domains in one or more placement groups<sup>1</sup>. A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch, and a failure in one fault domain will not affect virtual machines in other fault domains<sup>2</sup>. An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time<sup>3</sup>.

By creating a virtual machine scale set with 12 instances, you can ensure that App1 has high availability and scalability. You can configure the scale set to have a minimum number of instances that must always be running, and a maximum number of instances that can be scaled up or down based on demand or a schedule. You can also configure the scale set to use automatic OS image upgrades, which will apply updates to the virtual machines in batches, ensuring that at least one instance is always running during the upgrade process.

**NEW QUESTION 199**

- (Topic 5)

You need to create an Azure Storage account named storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support Azure Data Lake Storage.
- Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.
- Automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region.

Which three options should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. the Cool access tier
- B. the Hot access tier
- C. hierarchical namespace
- D. zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- E. geo-redundant storage (GRS)

**Answer:** ACE

**Explanation:**

To create an Azure Storage account that supports Azure Data Lake Storage, you need to enable the hierarchical namespace option. This option allows you to organize and manipulate files and folders efficiently in a data lake. It also enables compatibility with the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) API, which is widely used for big data analytics. For more information, see Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 Introduction.

To minimize costs for infrequently accessed data, you can choose the Cool access tier for your storage account. This tier offers lower storage costs than the Hot access tier, but higher access and transaction costs. The Cool access tier is suitable for data that is infrequently accessed or modified, such as short-term backup, disaster recovery, or archival data. Data in the Cool access tier should be stored for at least 30 days. For more information, see Access tiers for blob data.

To automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region, you can choose the geo- redundant storage (GRS) option for your storage account. This option replicates your data synchronously three times within the primary region, and then asynchronously to the secondary region. GRS provides the highest level of durability and availability for your data, and protects against regional outages or disasters. For more information, see Data redundancy.

**NEW QUESTION 204**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named container1. You need to configure access to container 1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow read access
- Allow both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.
- Apply access permissions to all the content in the container What should you use?

- A. an access policy
- B. a shared access signature (SAS)
- C. Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. access keys

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

? According to the Microsoft documentation, a shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a SAS to clients who don't otherwise have access to your storage account, and delegate access to them for a specified time period and with a specified set of permissions.

? A SAS can be used to grant read-only access to a container and its blobs, as well as specify the allowed protocols (HTTP or HTTPS) and the start and expiry time of the access. For more information about creating and using SAS, see Using shared access signatures (SAS).

? An access policy is not the correct answer because it is used to define a set of permissions and a time period for a container or a queue, but it does not grant access by itself. An access policy must be associated with a SAS to take effect.

For more information about access policies, see Manage stored access policies for containers and queues.

? Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) is not the correct answer because it is used to cache and deliver content from Azure Storage or other sources, but it does not control the access permissions to the content. For more information about Azure CDN, see [What is Azure Content Delivery Network?].

? Access keys are not the correct answer because they are used to authenticate requests to Azure Storage from any client, but they do not limit the access permissions or the protocols. Using access keys also exposes your storage account to potential unauthorized access if the keys are compromised. For more information about access keys, see [Manage storage account access keys].

**NEW QUESTION 208**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2016.

VM1 is backed up daily by Azure Backup without using the Azure Backup agent. VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

To which location can you restore the backup? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Answer:

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : VM1 and VM2 only

When recovering files, you can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version. You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system. Therefore -

"VM1 and VM2 only" is the best answer since both run on Windows Server 2016.

"A new Azure virtual machine only" ,this will also work but why to create unnecessary new VM in Azure if existing VM will do the task. So this option is incorrect.

Box 2 : VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only

When restoring a VM, you can't use the replace existing VM option for encrypted VMs. This option is only supported for unencrypted managed disks. And also You can restore files

from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system only. Hence "VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only" is correct answer.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#system-requirements>

**NEW QUESTION 211**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant.

You need to create a Microsoft 365 group that contains only members of a marketing department in France.

How should you complete the dynamic membership rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

( user.department -eq "Marketing") and (user.country -eq "France")

▼
device.managementType
device.organizationalUnit
user.department
user.usageLocation

and
or
typeof

▼
-and
-eq
-in
-match

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 212**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe. You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

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

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 213**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Data sources:

Destinations:

Answer:

Answer Area

Data sources:

- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

NEW QUESTION 218

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have three Azure subscriptions named Sub1, Sub2, and Sub3 that are linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains a user named User1, a security group named Group1, and a management group named MG1. User1 is a member of Group1. Sub1 and Sub2 are members of MG1. Sub1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains five Azure functions. You create the following role assignments for MG1:

- Group1: Reader

User1: User Access Administrator

You assign User1 the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2. You assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a quest user account in contoso.com for each of the

500 external users.

Solution: from Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

"Bulk Create" is for new Azure AD Users. For Guests:

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

**NEW QUESTION 228**

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