

# Exam Questions AZ-101

Microsoft Azure Integration and Security

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AZ-101/>



### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

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

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

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

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 2

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

Solution: You add a triggered WebJob to App1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** You need to change to Basic pricing Tier.

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

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After you answer

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

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

d Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription!

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

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 4

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

Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

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

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

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

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

You would need the Logic App Contributor role. References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS) Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** You should use Azure Network Watcher. References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

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.

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You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

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

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

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

#### Actions

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Answer Area

←

→

1

2

3

↑

↓

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Box 1: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier The B1 pricing tier only allows for 1 core. We must choose another pricing tier.

Box 2: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale

?Log in to the Azure portal at <http://portal.azure.com>  
 ?Navigate to the App Service you would like to autoscale.  
 ?Select Scale out (App Service plan) from the menu  
 ?Click on Enable autoscale. This activates the editor for scaling rules.

**Default** Auto created scale condition

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

Rules Scale out and scale in your instances based on metric. For example, add a rule that increases instance count if the CPU usage is above 70%

[+ Add a rule](#)

Instance limits Minimum  Maximum  Default

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

[+ Add a scale condition](#)

Box 3: From the Scale mode to Scale based on metric, add a rule, and set the instance limits.

Click on Add a rule. This shows a form where you can create a rule and specify details of the scaling. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/> <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/hsirtl/2017/07/03/autoscaling-azure-web-apps/>

### NEW QUESTION 8

You are building a custom Azure function app to connect to Azure Event Grid.

You need to ensure that resources are allocated dynamically to the function app. Billing must be based on the executions of the app.

What should you configure when you create the function app?

- A. the Windows operating system and the Consumption plan hosting plan
- B. the Windows operating system and the App Service plan hosting plan
- C. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the B1 pricing tier
- D. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the S1 pricing

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Azure Functions runs in two different modes: Consumption plan and Azure App Service plan. The Consumption plan automatically allocates compute power when your code is running. Your app is scaled out when needed to handle load, and scaled down when code is not running.

Incorrect Answers:

B: When you run in an App Service plan, you must manage the scaling of your function app. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-first-azure-function>

### NEW QUESTION 9

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that uses the P2v2 pricing tier. AdatumASP1 hosts MI Azure web app named adatumwebapp1. You need to delegate the management of adatumwebapp1 to a group named Devs. Devs must be able to perform the following tasks:

- Add deployment slots.
- View the configuration of AdatumASP1.
- Modify the role assignment for adatumwebapp1. Which role should you assign to the Devs group?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Web Plan Contributor
- D. Website Contributor

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The Contributor role lets you manage everything except access to resources. Incorrect Answers:

A: The Owner role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

C: The Web Plan Contributor role lets you manage the web plans for websites, but not access to them.

D: The Website Contributor role lets you manage websites (not web plans), but not access to them. References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1 that runs in an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. ASP1 is based on the D1 pricing tier.

You need to ensure that WebApp1 can be accessed only from computers on your on-premises network. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Pricing tier for ASP1:

	▼
B1	
P1v2	
S1	

Settings for WebApp1:

	▼
Cross-origin resource sharing(CORS)	
Networking	
SSL	

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Box 1: B1

B1 (Basic) would minimize cost compared P1v2 (premium) and S1 (standard). Box 2: Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)

Once you set the CORS rules for the service, then a properly authenticated request made against the service from a different domain will be evaluated to determine whether it is allowed according to the rules you have specified.

Note: CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP feature that enables a web application running under one domain to access resources in another domain. In order to reduce the possibility of cross-site scripting attacks, all modern web browsers implement a security restriction known as same-origin policy. This prevents a web page from calling APIs in a different domain. CORS provides a secure way to allow one origin (the origin domain) to call APIs in another origin.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

You need to prevent remote users from publishing via FTP to a function app named FunctionAppIod7509087fa. Remote users must be able to publish via FTPS. What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1:

Locate and select the function app FunctionAppIod7509087fa.

Step 2:

Select Application Settings > FTP Access, change FTP access to FTPS Only, and click Save.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for the 'bk-test-101' App Service. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. Below these are sections for DEPLOYMENT (Quickstart, Deployment credentials, Deployment slots, Deployment options, Continuous Delivery (Preview)) and SETTINGS (Application settings, Authentication / Authorization). The 'Application settings' menu item is highlighted with a red box. The main content area shows various settings: ARR Affinity (Off/On), Auto Swap (Off/On), Auto Swap Slot, FTP access (FTP + FTPS, **FTPS Only**, Disable), Debugging (Remote debugging: Off/On, Remote Visual Studio version: 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017), and Application settings. The 'Save' button at the top is also highlighted with a red box. Informational messages are present, such as 'Auto swap destinations cannot be configured from production slot' and 'FTP based deployment can be disabled or configured to accept FTP (plain text) or (secure) connections. Click to learn more.'

References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/appserviceteam/2018/05/08/web-apps-making-changes-to-ftp-deployments/>

#### NEW QUESTION 15

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1:

Locate the Homepage App Service plan Step 2:  
 below.

Click Add a rule, and enter the appropriate fields, such as below, and then click Add. Time aggregation: average

Metric Name: Percentage CPU Operator: Greater than Threshold 70

Duration: 10 minutes Operation: Increase count by Instance count: 4

Scale rule

Metric source

Current resource (myScaleSet)

Resource type

Virtual machine scale sets

Resource

myScaleSet

Criteria

Time aggregation

Average

Metric name

Percentage CPU

Time grain statistic

Average

Operator

Greater than

Threshold

70

Duration (in minutes)

10

1 minute time grain

Action

Operation

Increase percent by

Instance count

20

Step 3:

We must add a scale in rule as well. Click Add a rule, and enter the appropriate fields, such as below, then click Add.

Operator: Less than Threshold 70

Duration: 10 minutes Operation: Decrease count by Instance count: 4

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/insights-autoscale-best-practices>

#### NEW QUESTION 19

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs. What should you use?

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

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:** Scenario: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:

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

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 23

You have an on-premises network that contains a Hyper-V host named Host1. Host1 runs Windows Server 2016 and hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to replicate the virtual machines to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery. You create a Recovery Services vault named ASR1 and a Hyper-V site named Site1.

You need to add Host1 to ASR1. What should you do?

- A. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provide
- B. Download the vault registration key.Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.
- C. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provide
- D. Download the storage account key.Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.
- E. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provide
- F. Download the vault registration key.Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.
- G. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provide
- H. Download the storage account key.Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Download the Vault registration key. You need this when you install the Provider. The key is valid for five days after you generate it.

Install the Provider on each VMM server. You don't need to explicitly install anything on Hyper-V hosts.

Incorrect Answers:

B, D: Use the Vault Registration Key, not the storage account key. References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 28

DRAG DROP

You create an Azure Migrate project named TestMig in a resource group named test-migration.

You need to discover which on-premises virtual machines to assess for migration. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Create a collector virtual machine.	
Download the OVA file for the collector appliance.	1 <input type="text"/>
Create a migration group in the project.	2 <input type="text"/>
Configure the collector and start discovery.	3 <input type="text"/>
Create an assessment in the project.	

**Answer:**

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

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

Step 2: Create a migration group in the project

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

Step 3: Create an assessment in the project



After a group is defined, you create an assessment for it. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-overview>

Case Study: 6  
 Mix Questions Set D (Implement advanced networking)

#### NEW QUESTION 29

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

#### NEW QUESTION 30

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

**Answer:** EF

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

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

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

Case Study: 7

Lab 2

Overview

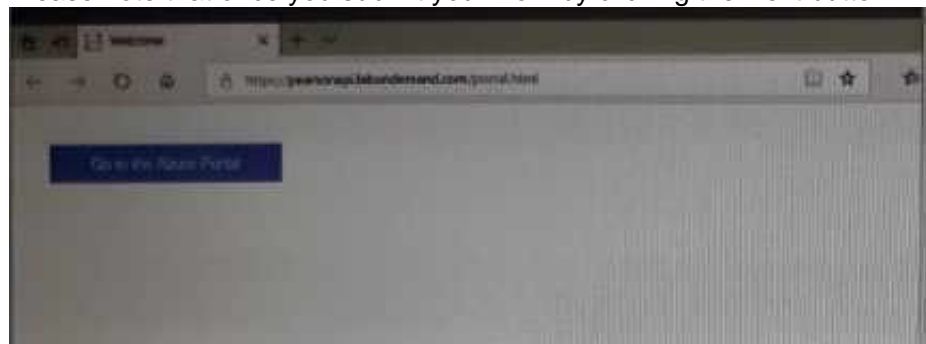
This is a lab or performance-based testing (PBT) section.

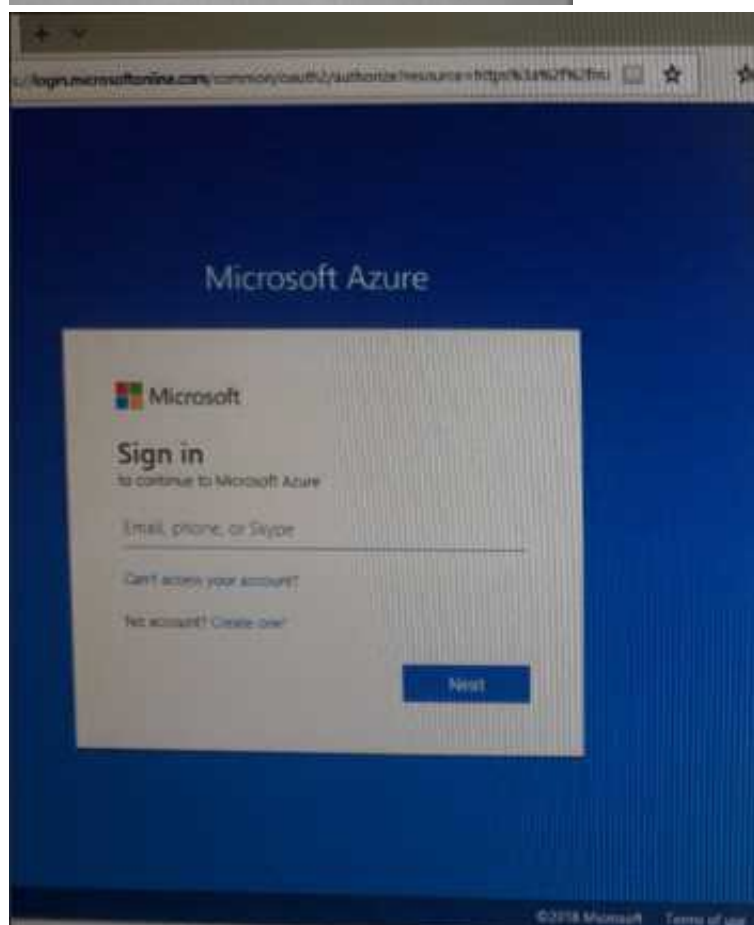
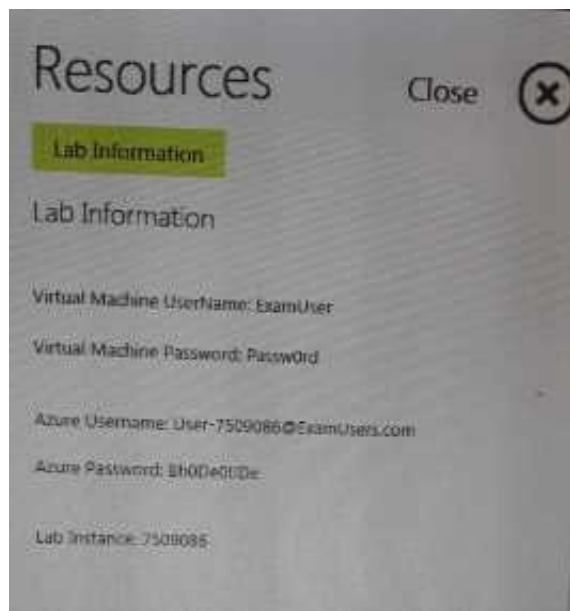
The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks m a live environment. While most liable to you as it would be m a live environment, some functionality (e g, copy and paste, ability to having sites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the lab9s0 and all other sections of the

exam in the time provided.

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





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

### NEW QUESTION 35

You need to create a function app named corp7509086n1 that supports sticky sessions. The solution must minimize the Azure-related costs of the App Service plan.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1:

Select the New button found on the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal, then select Compute > Function App.

Step 2:

Use the function app settings as listed below. App name: corp7509086n1

Hosting plan: Azure App Service plan

(need this for the sticky sessions)

Pricing tier of the App Service plan: Shared compute: Free Step 3:

Select Create to provision and deploy the function app. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-function-app-portal>

### NEW QUESTION 37

Another administrator reports that she is unable to configure a web app named

corplod7509086n3 to prevent all connections from an IP address of 11.0.0.11.

You need to modify corplod7509086n3 to successfully prevent the connections from the IP address. The solution must minimize Azure-related costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1:

Find and select application corplod7509086n3:

1. In the Azure portal, on the left navigation panel, click Azure Active Directory.

2. In the Azure Active Directory blade, click Enterprise applications. Step 2:

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

Home > ready-hybridconnection - Networking

## ready-hybridconnection - Networking

App Service

Search (Ctrl+F)

- Managed service identity
- Backups
- Custom domains
- SSL settings
- Networking**
- Scale up (App Service plan)
- Scale out (App Service plan)
- WebJobs
- Push
- MySQL In App
- Properties
- Locks
- Automation script

### VNET Integration

Not Configured

Securely access resources available in or through your Azure VNET

[Learn More](#)

[Setup](#)

---

### Hybrid connections

Securely access applications in private networks

[Learn More](#)

Configure your hybrid connection endpoints

---

### Azure CDN

Secure, reliable content delivery with broad global reach and rich feature set

[Learn More](#)

Configure Azure CDN for your app

---

### IP Restrictions

Define and manage rules that control access to your app for range of IP addresses.

[Learn More](#)

[Configure IP Restrictions](#)

Step 3:

Click Add rule

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

Home > ready-hybridconnection - Networking > IP Restrictions

## IP Restrictions

[Remove](#) [Refresh](#)

### IP Restrictions

IP restrictions allow you to define an allow/deny list of addresses in order to control traffic to your site. Rules are are no rules defined then your app will accept traffic from any address. [Learn more](#)

[+ Add rule](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	PRIORITY	NAME	IP ADDRESS	
	100	allowed access	131.107.159.0/24	

Step 4:

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

Add IP Restriction

Name

Enter name for the ipAddress rule

IP Address

V4

V6

Enter an IPv4 CIDR. Ex 208.130.0.0/16

Action

Allow

Deny

Priority

Ex 300

Description

Add rule

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 42

You need to add a deployment slot named staging to an Azure web app named corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4. The solution must meet the following requirements:

When new code is deployed to staging, the code must be swapped automatically to the production slot. Azure-related costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1:

Locate and open the corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4 web app.

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

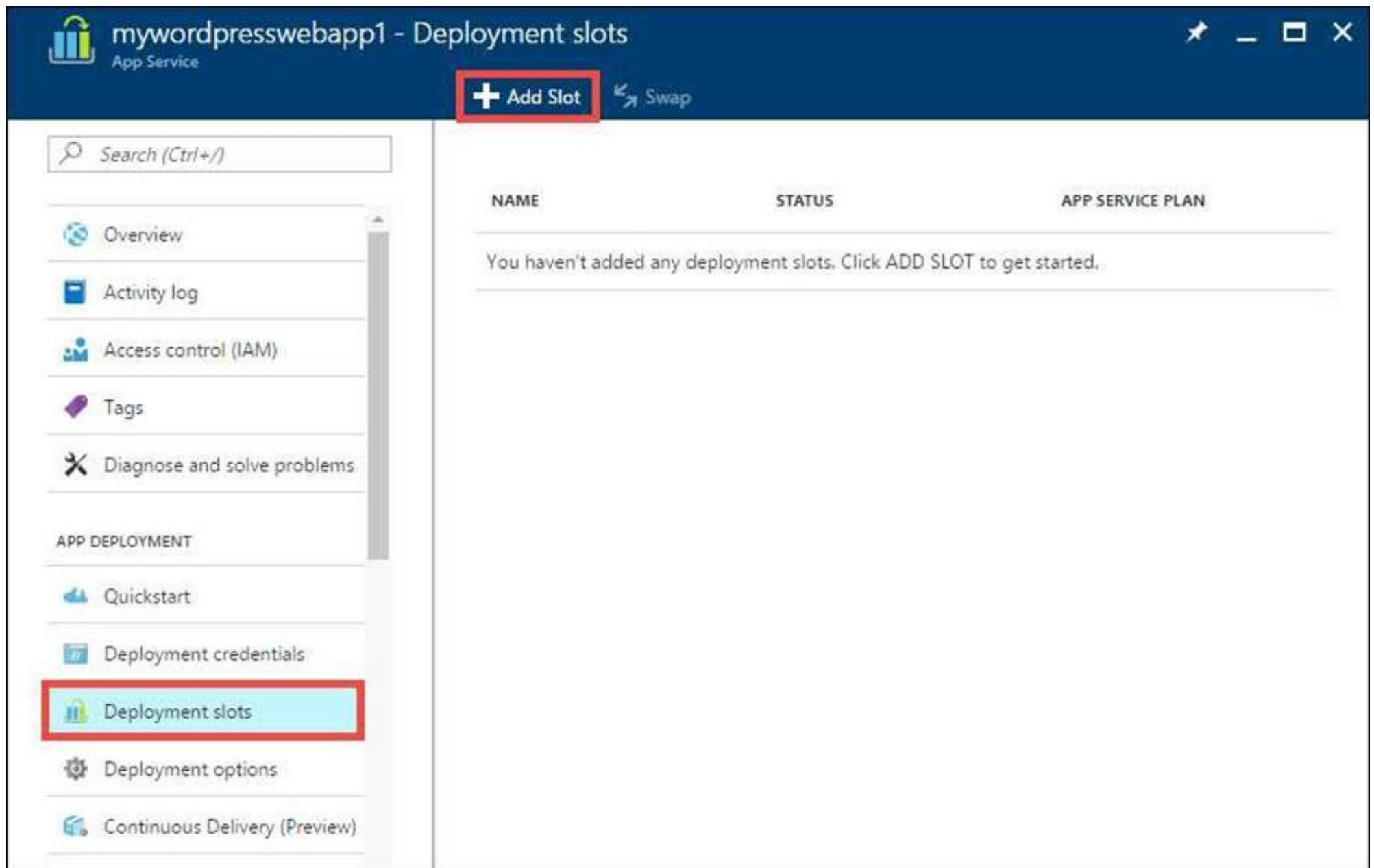
Step 2:

Open your app's resource blade and Choose the Deployment slots option, then click Add Slot.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 43

You plan to deploy an application gateway named appgw1015 to load balance IP traffic to the Azure virtual machines connected to subnet0. You need to configure a virtual network named VNET1015 to support the planned application gateway. What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1:  
 Click Networking, Virtual Network, and select VNET1015.  
 Step 2:  
 Click Subnets, and Click +Add on the VNET1015 - Subnets pane that appears.  
 Step 3:  
 On the Subnets page, click +Gateway subnet at the top to open the Add subnet page.



Step 4:  
 Locate subnet0 and add it. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

#### NEW QUESTION 45

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

**Answer:**

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

Go to More Services > Virtual Networks Step 2:

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

Step 3:

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

## Add subnet

REBELADMINVNet01

\*

Name

GatewaySubnet

\*

Address range (CIDR block) ⓘ

10.7.1.0/28

10.7.1.0 - 10.7.1.15 (16 addresses)

Route table

None

OK

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 47

You plan to grant the member of a new Azure AD group named corp 75099086 the right to delegate administrative access to any resource in the resource group named 7509086.

You need to create the Azure AD group and then to assign the correct to e to the group. The solution must use the principle of least privilege and minimize the number of role assignments.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Step 1:

Click Resource groups from the menu of services to access the Resource Groups blade

Step 2:

Click Add (+) to create a new resource group. The Create Resource Group blade appears. Enter corp7509086 as the Resource group name, and click the Create button.

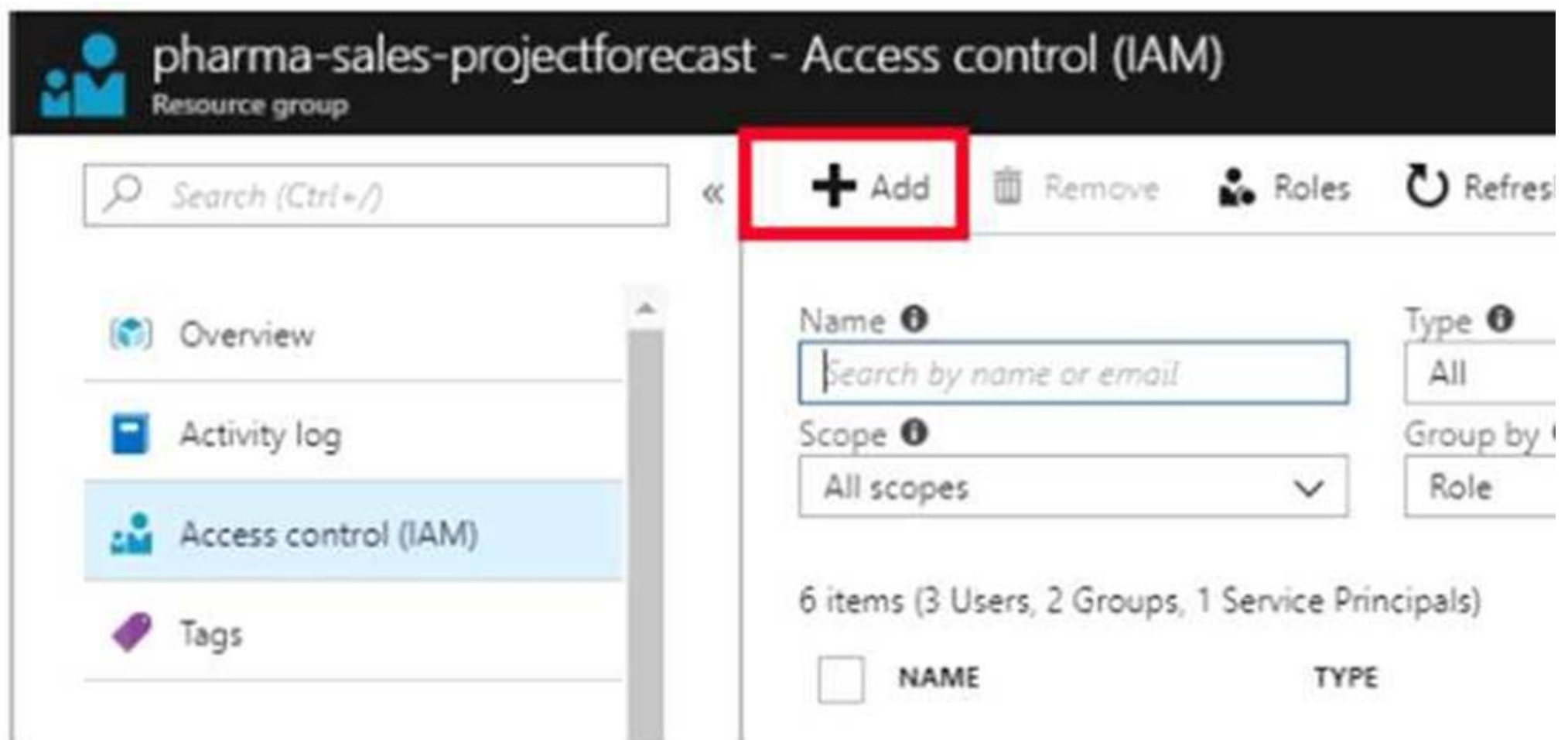
Step 3:

Select Create.

Your group is created and ready for you to add members. Now we need to assign a role to this resource group scope. Step 4:

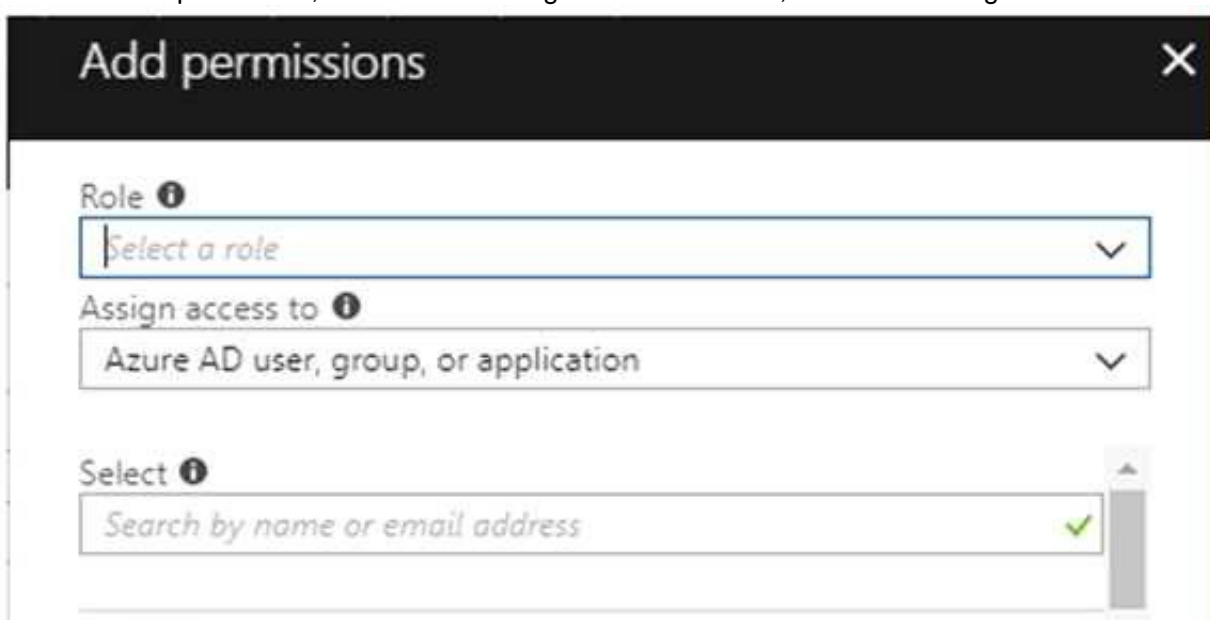
Choose the newly created Resource group, and Access control (IAM) to see the current list of role assignments at the resource group scope. Click +Add to open the Add permissions pane.





Step 5:

In the Role drop-down list, select a role Delegate administration, and select Assign access to: resource group corp7509086



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal> [https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en\\_US/vsrx/topics/task/multi-task/security-vsrx-azure-marketplace-resource-group.html](https://www.juniper.net/documentation/en_US/vsrx/topics/task/multi-task/security-vsrx-azure-marketplace-resource-group.html)

Case Study: 8

Mix Questions Set E (Security Identities)

### NEW QUESTION 50

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

#### Block/unblock users

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

#### Blocked users

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

What caused AlexW to be blocked?

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

Answer: B

### NEW QUESTION 55



You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenet named adatum.com. You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users. What should you do?

- A. Create a sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection
- B. Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
- C. Create and configure the Identity Hub.
- D. Configure a security policy in Azure Security Center.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** With Azure Active Directory Identity Protection, you can:  
 ?require users to register for multi-factor authentication  
 ?handle risky sign-ins and compromised users  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/flows>

#### NEW QUESTION 60

HOTSPOT

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

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Add a subnet to VNet1:

▼

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

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

▼

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

**Answer:**

**Explanation:** Box 1: User1 and User3 only.  
 The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.  
 The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access to them. Box 2: User1 and User2 only  
 The Security Admin role: In Security Center only: Can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

#### NEW QUESTION 61

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management. You need to provide a user named Admm1 with read access to a resource group named RG1 for only one month. The user role must be assigned immediately. What should you do?

- A. Assign an active role.
- B. Assign an eligible role.
- C. Assign a permanently active role.

D. Create a custom role and a conditional access policy.

**Answer:** B

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 65

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