

Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-102

Microsoft Azure Administrator Certification Transition



NEW QUESTION 1

You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

You need to resolve the Active Directory issue. What should you do?

- A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, and then modify the User PrincipalName value.
- B. Run idfix.exe, and then use the Edit action.
- C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.
- D. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule

Answer: B

Explanation:

IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an onpremises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for directory synchronization with Azure Active Directory.
Scenario: Active Directory Issue
Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters. You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.
References: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=36832>

NEW QUESTION 3

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

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

HOT SPOT

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:

▼

1

2

3

Number of subnets:

▼

1

2

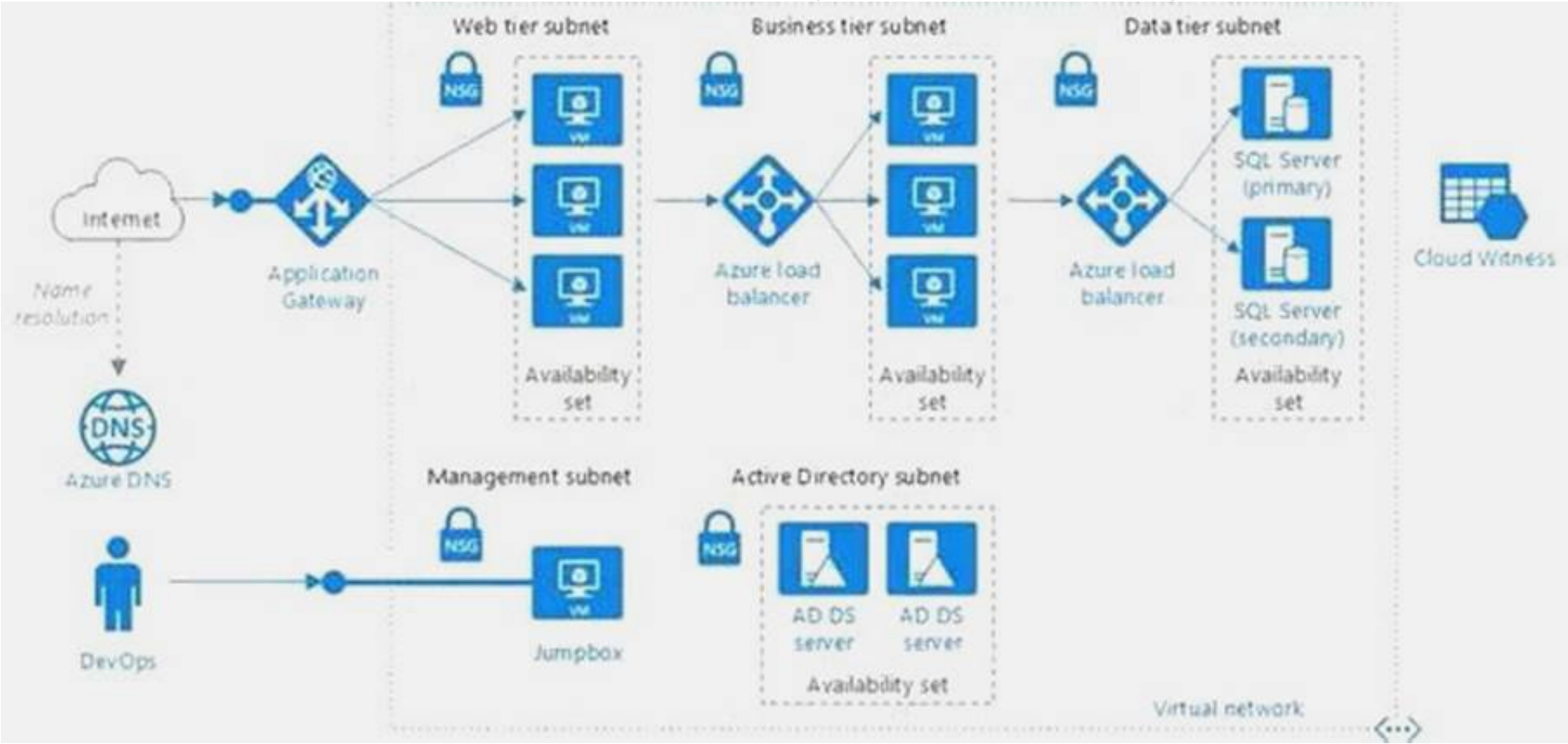
3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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



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

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only. Technical requirements include:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure. Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

References: <https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/>

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1.

You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Allowed services ⓘ

☐ Blob ☒ File ☐ Queue ☐ Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ


☒ Service ☒ Container ☒ Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ


☒ Read ☒ Write ☐ Delete ☒ List ☐ Add ☐ Create ☐ Update ☐ Process

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start

2018-09-01  2:00:00 PM

End

2018-09-14  2:00:00 PM

(UTC + 02:00) — Current Timezone —

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50

Allowed protocols ⓘ

☒ HTTPS only ☐ HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ

key1 ▼

Generate SAS and connection string

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

Answer Area

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

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

▼

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

▼

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Will be prompted for credentials

Azure Storage Explorer is a standalone app that enables you to easily work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. It is used for connecting to and managing your Azure storage accounts.

Box 2: Will have read, write, and list access

The net use command is used to connect to file shares. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signaturepart-> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storageexplorer? tabs=windows>

NEW QUESTION 9

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

Name	Azure region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2. You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services. What should you do first?

- A. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4.
- B. Create a new Recovery Services vault.
- C. Create a storage account.
- D. Create a new backup polic

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses dat
A. The data is typically copies of
data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enablereplication>

NEW QUESTION 10

HOT SPOT

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

Storage accounts								
Continue								
+ Add Edit columns Refresh Assign Tags Delete								
Subscriptions: All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? Switch directories								
Filter by name... All subscriptions All resource groups All types All locations No grouping								
3 items								
	NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTL...	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT....
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...
<input type="checkbox"/>	storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	CentralUS	Subscription 1	Host	Geo-redundant...
<input type="checkbox"/>	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, Generalpurpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.

Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.

General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-options>

NEW QUESTION 10

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. You regularly create and delete virtual machines.

You need to identify unused disks that can be deleted. What should you do?

A. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties.

B. From the Azure portal, configure the Advisor recommendations.

C. From Cloudyn, open the Optimizer tab and create a report.

D. From Cloudyn, create a Cost Management repor

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can find unused disks in the Azure Storage Explorer console. Once you drill down to the Blob containers under a storage account, you can see the lease state of the residing VHD (the lease state determines if the VHD is being used by any resource) and the VM to which it is leased out. If you find that the lease state and the VM fields are blank, it means that the VHD in question is unused.

Note: The ManagedBy property stores the Id of the VM to which Managed Disk is attached to. If the ManagedBy property is \$null then it means that the Managed Disk is not attached to a VM References:

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/reduce-azure-storage-costs>

NEW QUESTION 14

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine. A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment.

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

Answer Area

File to create:

Answer.ini

Autounattend.conf

Cloud-init.txt

Unattend.xml

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

The az vm create command

The Azure portal

The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Unattend.xml

In preparation to deploy shielded VMs, you may need to create an operating system specialization answer file. On Windows, this is commonly known as the "unattend.xml" file. The New-

ShieldingDataAnswerFile Windows PowerShell function helps you do this. Starting with Windows Server version 1709, you can run certain Linux guest OSes in shielded VMs. If you are using the System Center Virtual Machine Manager Linux agent to specialize those VMs, the New- ShieldingDataAnswerFile cmdlet can create compatible answer files for it.

Box 2: The Azure Portal

You can use the Azure portal to deploy a Linux virtual machine (VM) in Azure that runs Ubuntu. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/quick-create-portal>

NEW QUESTION 15

HOT SPOT

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup. You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups

must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

A blob container

A file share

A Recovery Services vault

A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

A backup policy

A batch job

A batch schedule

A recovery plan

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.
Box 2: A backup policy
What happens when I change my backup policy?
When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-configure-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq>

NEW QUESTION 17

DRAG DROP
You have an availability set named AS1 that contains three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3.
You attempt to reconfigure VM1 to use a larger size. The operation fails and you receive an allocation failure message.
You need to ensure that the resize operation succeeds.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.

Start VM2 and VM3.

Resize VM1.

Stop VM2 and VM3.

Strat VM1.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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Answer Area

Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.

Resize VM1.

Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

NEW QUESTION 20

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription includes a virtual network named VNet1. Currently, VNet1 does not contain any subnets. You plan to create subnets on VNet1 and to use application security groups to restrict the traffic between the subnets. You need to create the application security groups and to assign them to the subnets. Which four cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Cmdlets

New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmApplicationSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig

Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

HOT SPOT

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

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table.

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.
You create a route table named RT1. RT1 is associated to Subnet1 and Subnet2 and contains the routes in the following table.

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1.
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
Network traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes
Traffic from VM1 and VM2 can reach VM3 thanks to the routing table, and as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.
Box 2: No
VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for traffic from VM2 to reach VM1. Box 3: Yes
The traffic from VM1 will reach VM3, which thanks to IP forwarding, will send the traffic to VM2. References: <https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

NEW QUESTION 30

HOT SPOT

You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.
Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address. Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.
What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

	▼
5	
10	
15	
20	

Minimum number of network security groups:

	▼
1	
2	
5	
10	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 10

One public and one private network interface for each of the five VMs. Box 2: 1

You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

References:

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


NEW QUESTION 33

HOT SPOT

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

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

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



Network Interface: vm1900

[Effective security rules](#)









[Topology](#)

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


INBOUND PORT RULES


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





Add inbound port rule

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

OUTBOUND PORT RULES


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

Add outbound port

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

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

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

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

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1


cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

NEW QUESTION 36

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](#)

Security rules
1 inbound, 1 outbound

Associated with
0 subnets, 0 network interfaces





⌵

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 ..

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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:

You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a network interface or subnet.

The NSG has the appropriate rule to block users from accessing the Internet. We just need to associate it with Subnet1.

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

NEW QUESTION 40

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name. You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.

You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Configure company branding.	
Add an Azure AD tenant.	
Verify the domain.	
Create an Azure DNS zone.	
Add a custom domain name.	
Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process is simple:

Add the custom domain name to your directory

Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

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

NEW QUESTION 41

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

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

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 42

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

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

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

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

How can I freeze or lock my production/critical Azure resources from accidental deletion? There is way to do this with both ASM and ARM resources using Azure resource lock.

References: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azureedu/2016/04/27/using-azure-resourcemanager-policy-and-azure-lock-to-control-your-azure-resources/>

NEW QUESTION 47

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

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

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

C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new licens

Answer: A

Explanation:

Assign a role to a user
 Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
 Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
 For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.
 Press Select to save.
 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/activedirectory-users-assign-role-azure-portal>

NEW QUESTION 48

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains the groups in the following table.

Name	Group type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	<code>(user.city -startsWith "m")</code>
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	<code>(user.department -notIn ["HR"])</code>
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	<i>Not applicable</i>

You create two user accounts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	City	Department	Office 365 license assigned
User1	Montreal	Human resources	Yes
User2	Melbourne	Marketing	No

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:

Group1 only

Group2 only

Group3 only

Group1 and Group2 only

Group1 and Group3 only

Group2 and Group3 only

Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:

Group1 only

Group2 only

Group3 only

Group1 and Group2 only

Group1 and Group3 only

Group2 and Group3 only

Group1, Group2, and Group3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Group 1 only First rule applies
 Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only Both membership rules apply.
 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/createcollections>

NEW QUESTION 53

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines. You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text. What should you create to store the password?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 57

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

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

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

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click enable. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You would need to Redeploy the VM.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-newnode>

NEW QUESTION 63

HOT SPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

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

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

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

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

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

```
{
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "allOf": {
        {
          "field": "type",
          "equals":
            {
              "Microsoft.Resources/deployments"
              "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions"
              "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
            }
        }
      },
      {
        "not": {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "equals": "Contoso"
        }
      }
    },
    "then": {
      "effect":
      "details": [
        {
          "field": "tags['organization']",
          "value": "Contoso"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 68

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

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

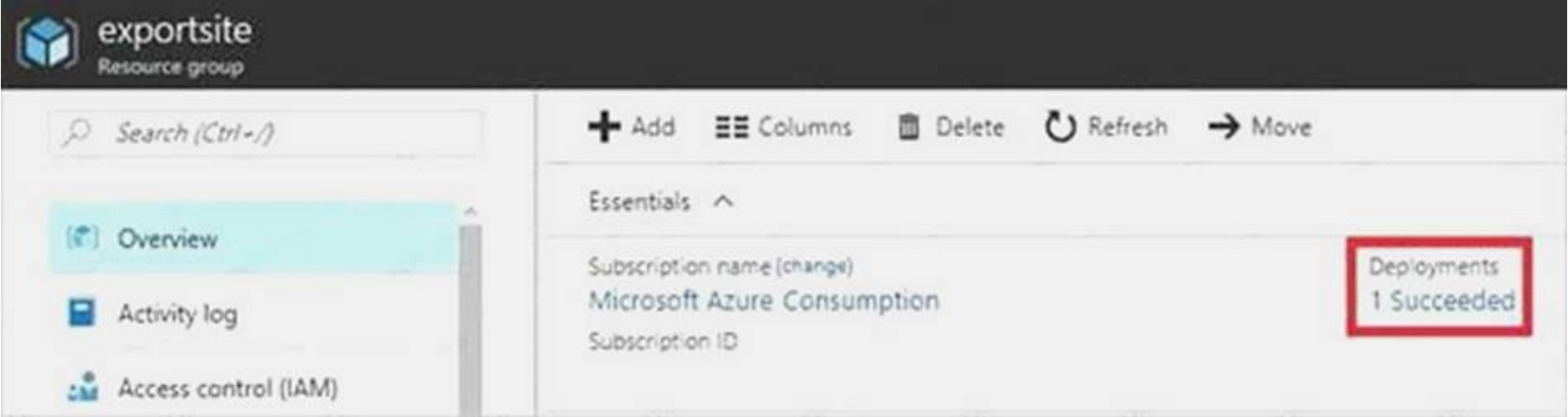
Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named Storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template. You need to view the template used for the deployment. From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

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

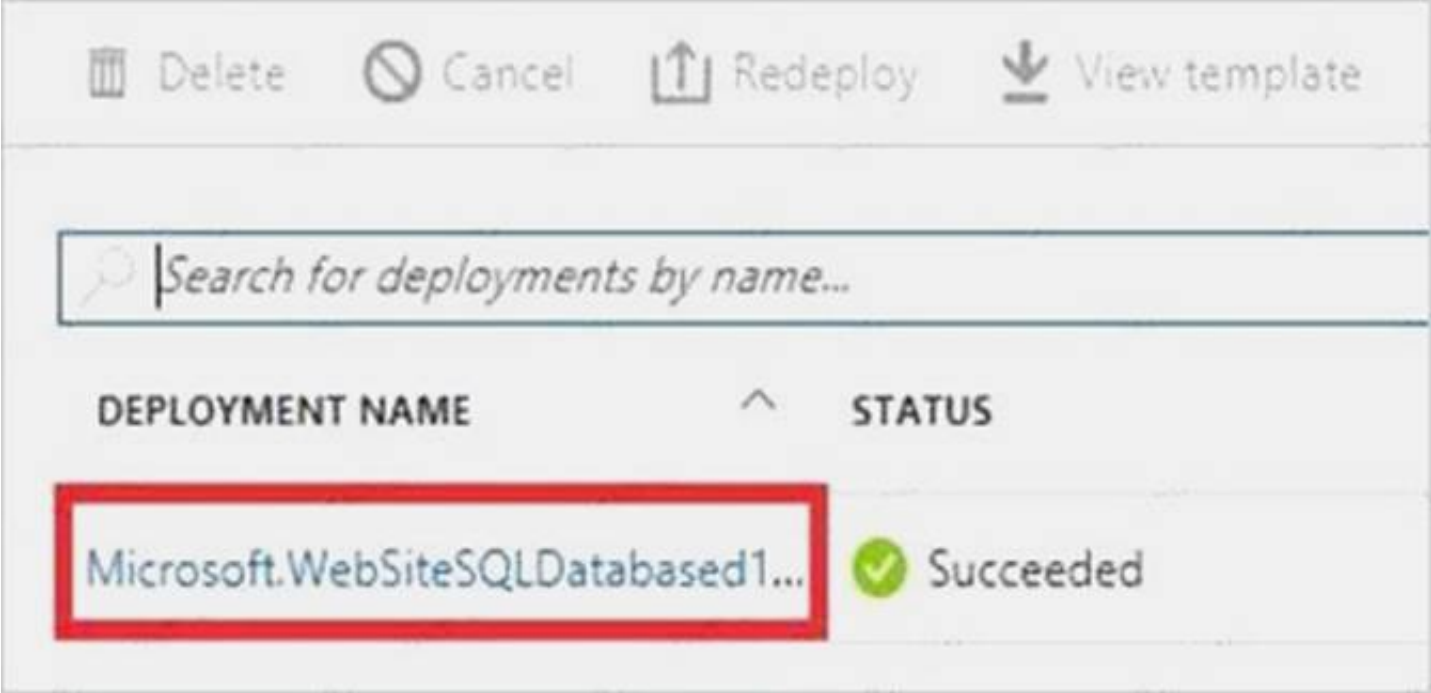
Answer: A

Explanation:

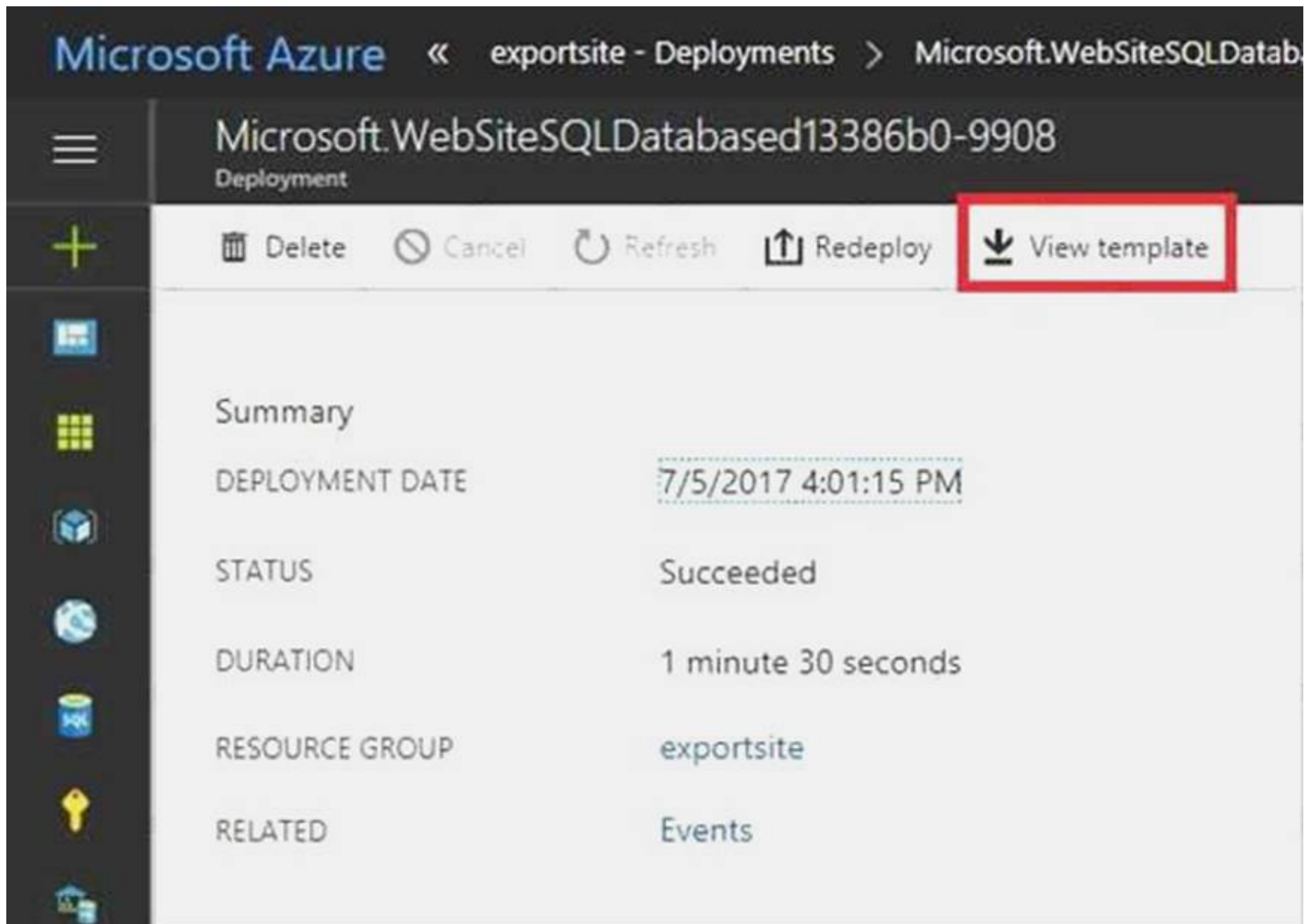
1. View template from deployment history
 Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



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



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



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

NEW QUESTION 73

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set.

You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Select two alternatives below.

- A. platformFaultDomainCount: 0
- B. platformFaultDomainCount: 1
- C. platformFaultDomainCount: 2
- D. platformFaultDomainCount: 3
- E. platformFaultDomainCount: 4
- F. platformUpdateDomainCount: 10

- G. platformUpdateDomainCount: 20
- H. platformUpdateDomainCount: 25
- I. platformUpdateDomainCount: 30
- J. platformUpdateDomainCount: 40
- K. platformUpdateDomainCount: 50

Answer: CG

Explanation:

Use two fault domains.

2 or 3 is max, depending on which region you are in. Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount

Increasing the update domain (platformUpdateDomainCount) helps with capacity and availability planning when the platform reboots nodes. A higher number for the pool (20 is max) means that fewer of their nodes in any given availability set would be rebooted at once.

References:

<https://www.itprotoday.com/microsoft-azure/check-if-azure-region-supports-2-or-3-fault-domainsmanaged-disks>

<https://github.com/Azure/acs-engine/issues/1030>

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 80

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 85

You have two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. You have a Microsoft account that you use to sign in to both tenants.

You need to configure the default sign-in tenant for the Azure portal. What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, configure the portal settings.
- B. From the Azure portal, change the directory.
- C. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Set-AzureRmContext.
- D. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Set-AzureRmSubscriptio

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change the subscription directory in the Azure portal.

The classic portal feature Edit Directory, that allows you to associate an existing subscription to your Azure Active Directory (AAD), is now available in Azure portal. It used to be available only to Service Admins with Microsoft accounts, but now it's available to users with AAD accounts as well.

To get started:

Go to Subscriptions. Select a subscription. Select Change directory. Incorrect Answers:

C: The Set-AzureRmContext cmdlet sets authentication information for cmdlets that you run in the current session. The context includes tenant, subscription, and environment information. References: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/edit-directory-now-in-new-portal/>

NEW QUESTION 87

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

stated goals. Some questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a questions in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 91

You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure. What should you do?

- A. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- B. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
- D. Create an A record named “.research in the adatum.com zon

Answer: D

Explanation:

Configure A records for the domains and sub domains.

References: <http://www.stefanjohansson.org/2012/12/how-to-configure-custom-dns-names-formultiple-subdomain-based-azure-web-sites/>

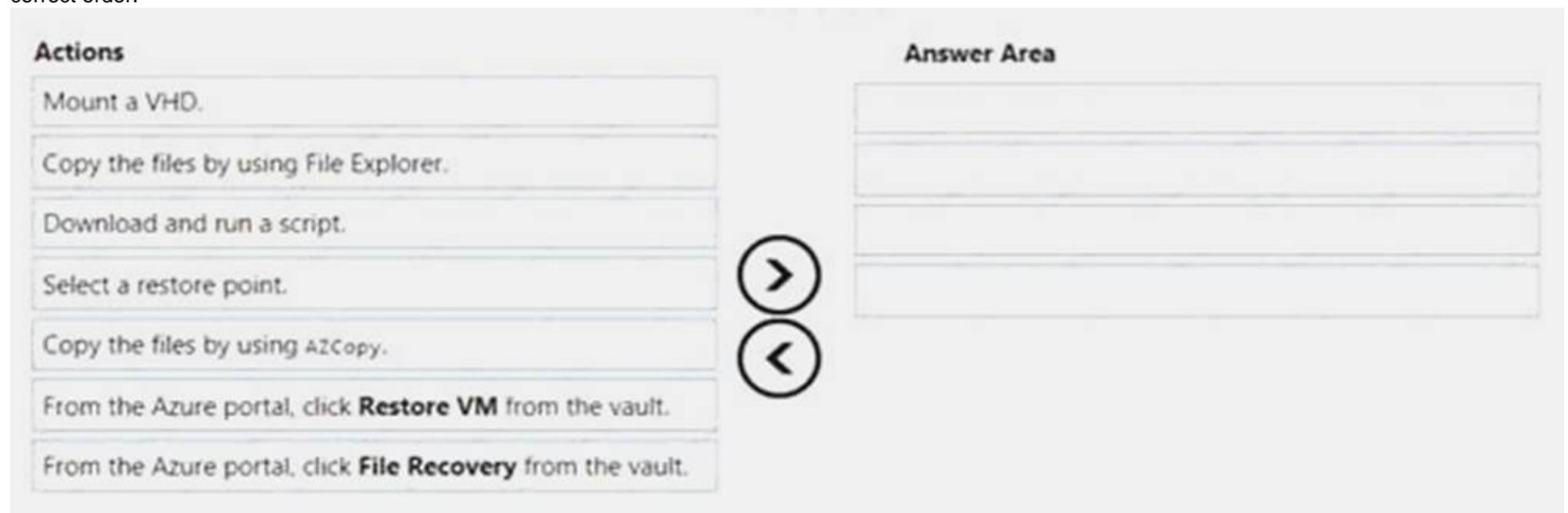
NEW QUESTION 94

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup. One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises computer as quickly as possible.

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



The screenshot shows a drag-and-drop interface for restoring files from an Azure Backup vault. On the left, under the heading "Actions", there is a list of seven actions in a box: "Mount a VHD.", "Copy the files by using File Explorer.", "Download and run a script.", "Select a restore point.", "Copy the files by using AZCopy.", "From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault.", and "From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault." In the center, there are two circular arrows, one pointing right and one pointing left, indicating the drag-and-drop functionality. On the right, under the heading "Answer Area", there are four empty rectangular boxes for placing the selected actions in sequence.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard. Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy>

NEW QUESTION 98

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.

You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.

You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24. You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1. Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1. Prevent all other access to account1.

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

- A. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
- B. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select Selected networks.
- C. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, add VNet1.
- D. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account.
- E. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: By default, storage accounts accept connections from clients on any network. To limit access to selected networks, you must first change the default action. Azure portal

Navigate to the storage account you want to secure.

Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.

To deny access by default, choose to allow access from 'Selected networks'. To allow traffic from all networks, choose to allow access from 'All networks'.

Click Save to apply your changes.

E: Grant access from a Virtual Network

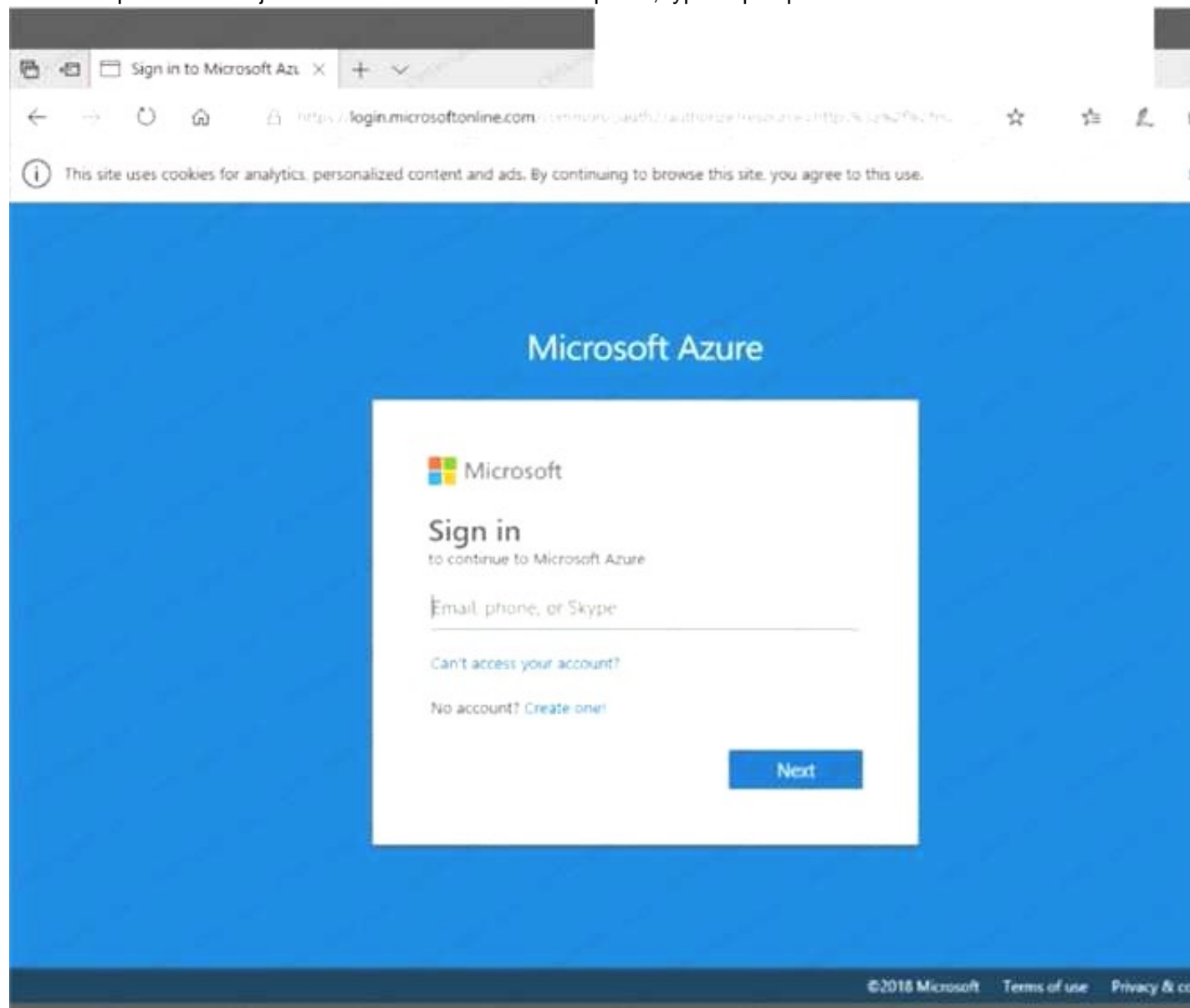
Storage accounts can be configured to allow access only from specific Azure Virtual Networks. By enabling a Service Endpoint for Azure Storage within the Virtual Network, traffic is ensured an optimal route to the Azure Storage service. The identities of the virtual network and the subnet are also transmitted with each request.

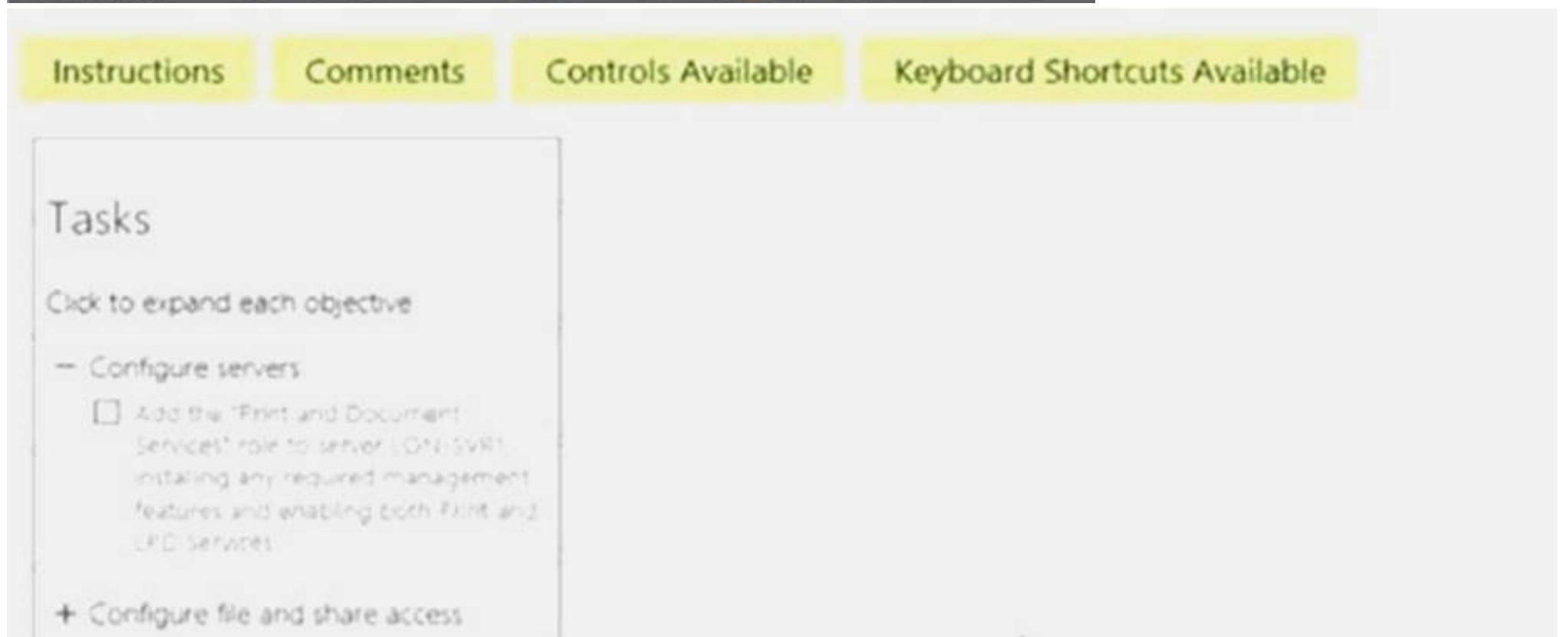
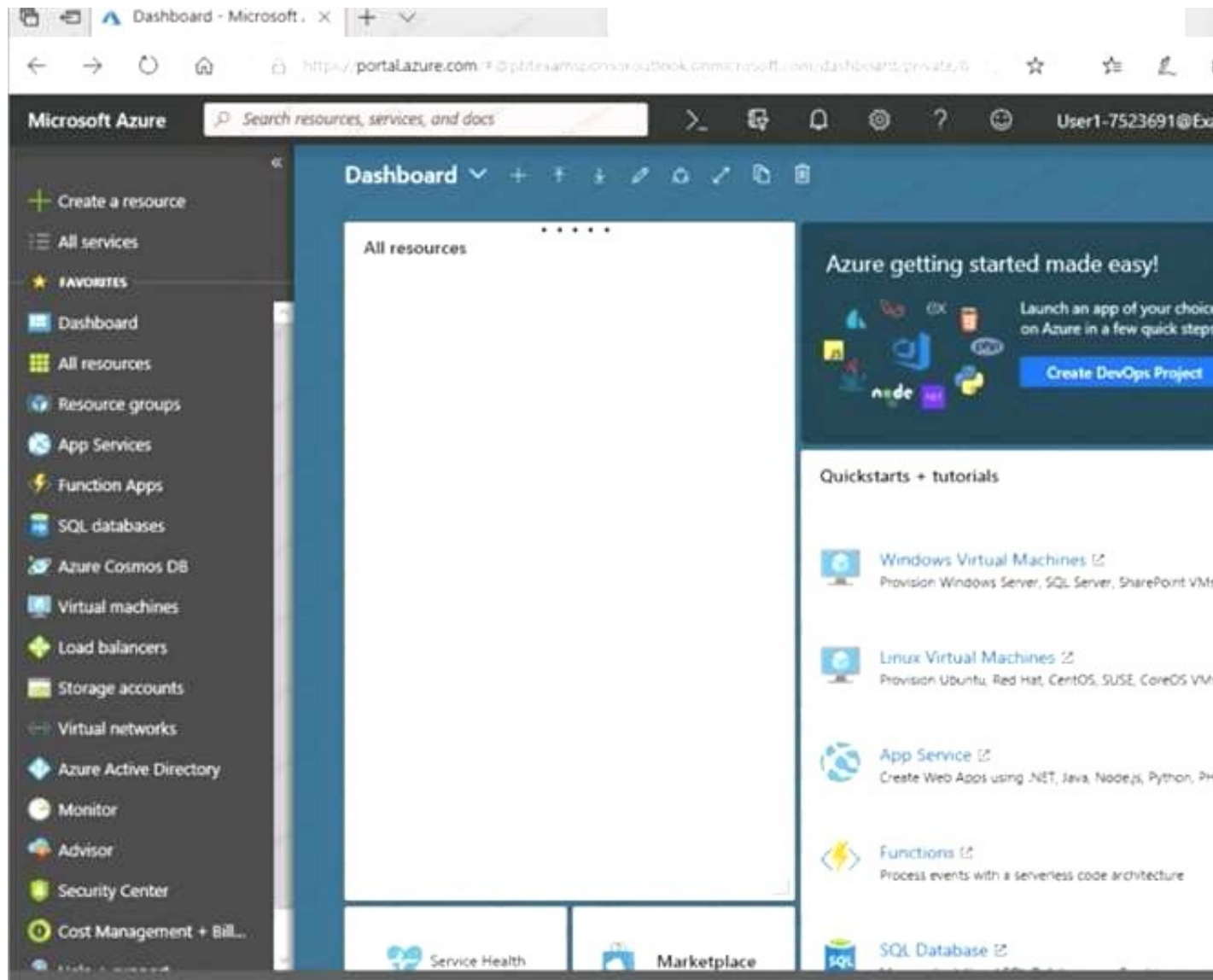
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security>

NEW QUESTION 102

SIMULATION

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





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

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

Overview

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

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

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to protect on-premises virtual machines and Azure virtual machines by using Azure Backup. You need to prepare the backup infrastructure in Azure. The solution must minimize the cost of storing the backups in Azure.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

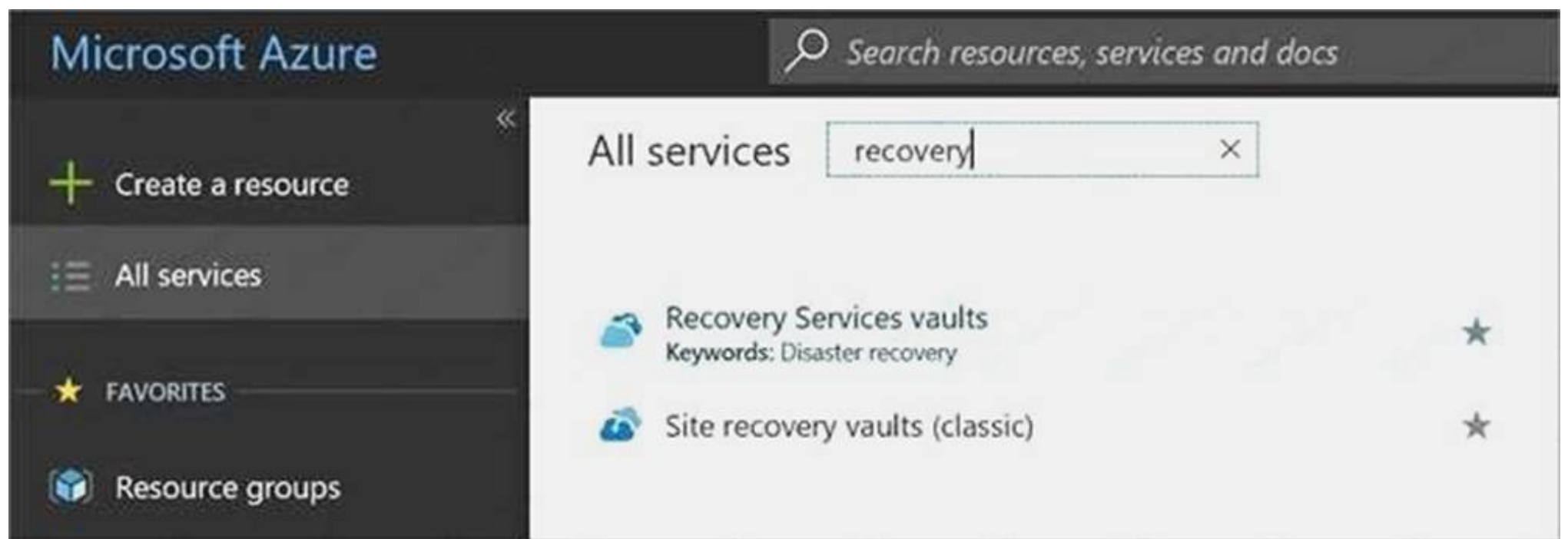
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

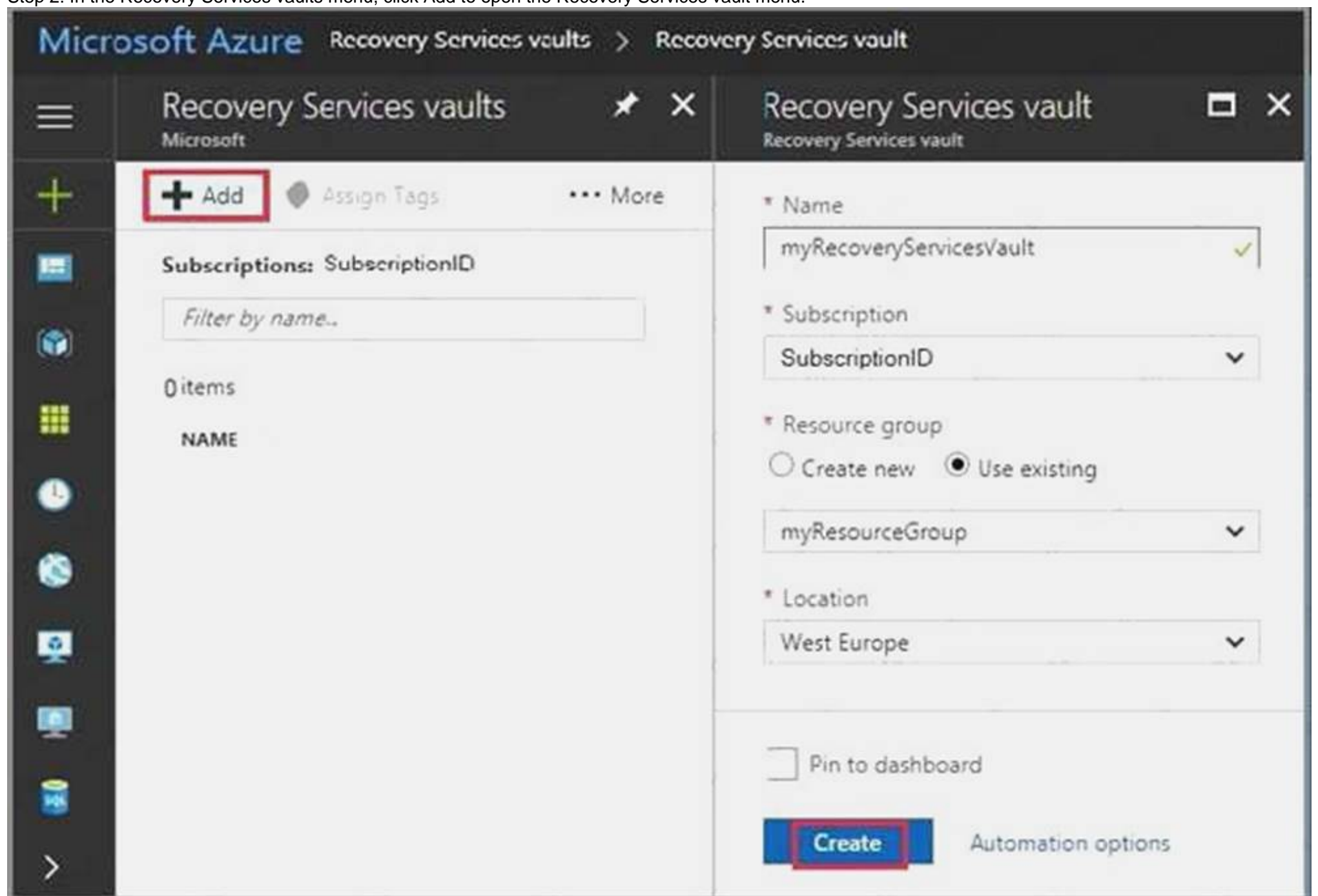
Explanation:

First, create Recovery Services vault.

Step 1: On the left-hand menu, select All services and in the services list, type Recovery Services. As you type, the list of resources filters. When you see Recovery Services vaults in the list, select it to open the Recovery Services vaults menu.



Step 2: In the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add to open the Recovery Services vault menu.

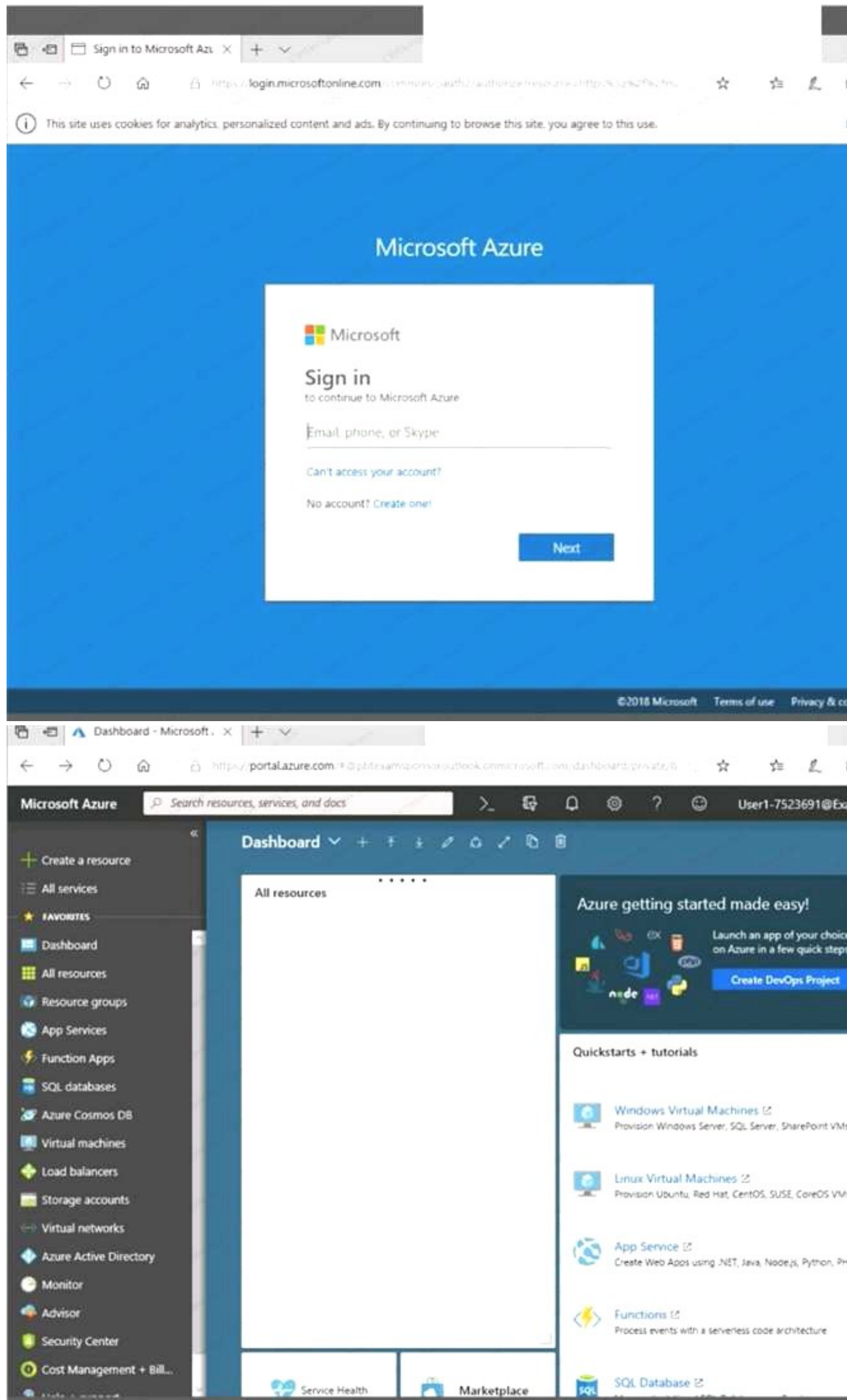


Step 3: In the Recovery Services vault menu, for example, Type myRecoveryServicesVault in Name. The current subscription ID appears in Subscription. If you have additional subscriptions, you could choose another subscription for the new vault. For Resource group select Use existing and choose myResourceGroup. If myResourceGroup doesn't exist, select Create new and type myResourceGroup. From the Location drop-down menu, choose West Europe. Click Create to create your Recovery Services vault. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-backup-vm-at-scale>

NEW QUESTION 107

SIMULATION

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





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

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Another administrator attempts to establish connectivity between two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2.

The administrator reports that connections across the virtual networks fail.

You need to ensure that network connections can be established successfully between VNET1 and VNET2 as quickly as possible.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can connect one VNet to another VNet using either a Virtual network peering, or an Azure VPN Gateway.

To create a virtual network gateway

Step 1 : In the portal, on the left side, click +Create a resource and type 'virtual network gateway' in search. Locate Virtual network gateway in the search return and click the entry. On the Virtual network gateway page, click Create at the bottom of the page to open the Create virtual network gateway page.

Step 2: On the Create virtual network gateway page, fill in the values for your virtual network gateway.

Create virtual network gateway

×

★ Name

Gateway type ⓘ

☒ VPN

☐ ExpressRoute

VPN type ⓘ

☒ Route-based

☐ Policy-based

★ SKU ⓘ

VpnGw1

▼

☐ Enable active-active mode ⓘ

★ Virtual network ⓘ

Choose a virtual network

>

★ Public IP address ⓘ

☒ Create new

☐ Use existing

^ Configure public IP address

SKU

* Assignment

☒ Dynamic ☐ Static

☐ Configure BGP ASN ⓘ

* Subscription

Windows Azure Internal Consumption ▼

Resource group ⓘ

-

* Location ⓘ

▼

Create Automation options

Name: Name your gateway. This is not the same as naming a gateway subnet. It's the name of the gateway object you are creating.

Gateway type: Select VPN. VPN gateways use the virtual network gateway type VPN.

Virtual network: Choose the virtual network to which you want to add this gateway. Click Virtual network to open the 'Choose a virtual network' page. Select the VNet. If you don't see your VNet, make sure the Location field is pointing to the region in which your virtual network is located. Gateway subnet address range: You will only see this setting if you did not previously create a gateway subnet for your virtual network. If you previously created a valid gateway subnet, this setting will not appear.

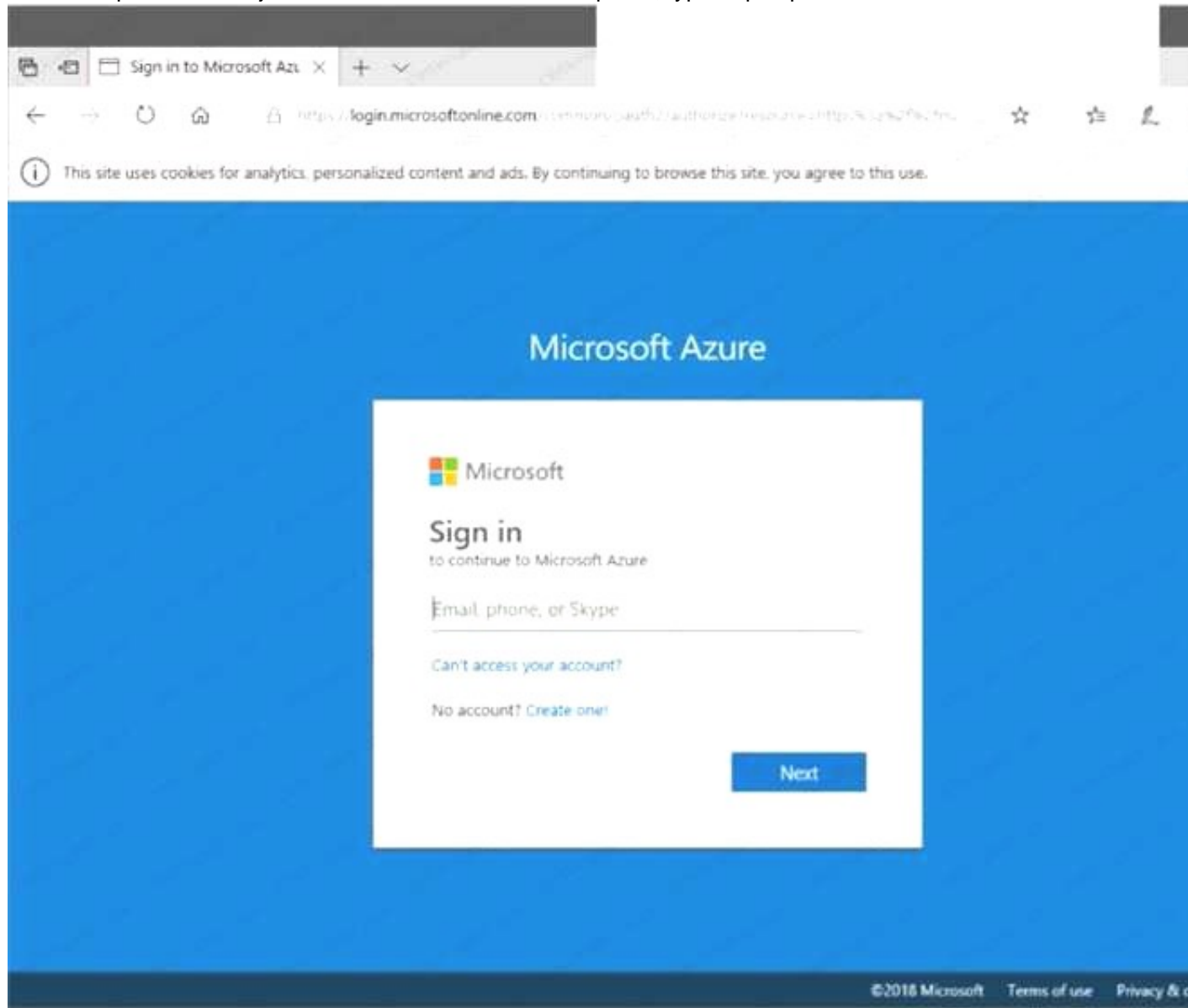
Step 4: Select Create New to create a Gateway subnet.

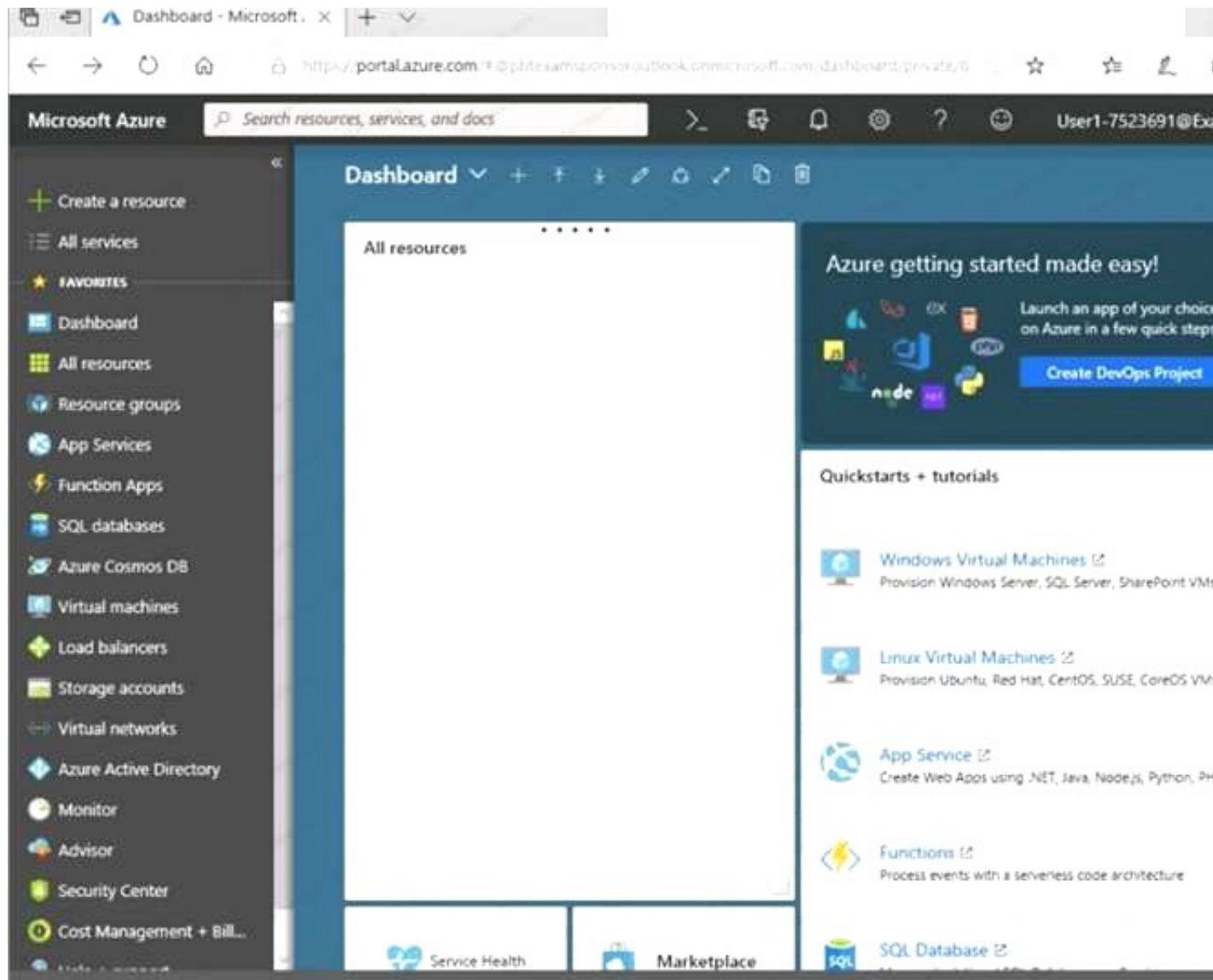
Step 5: Click Create to begin creating the VPN gateway. The settings are validated and you'll see the "Deploying Virtual network gateway" tile on the dashboard. Creating a gateway can take up to 45 minutes. You may need to refresh your portal page to see the completed status.
 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet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

NEW QUESTION 112

SIMULATION

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





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

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

Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to allow RDP connections over TCP port 3389 to VM1 from the internet. The solution must prevent connections from the Internet over all other TCP ports.

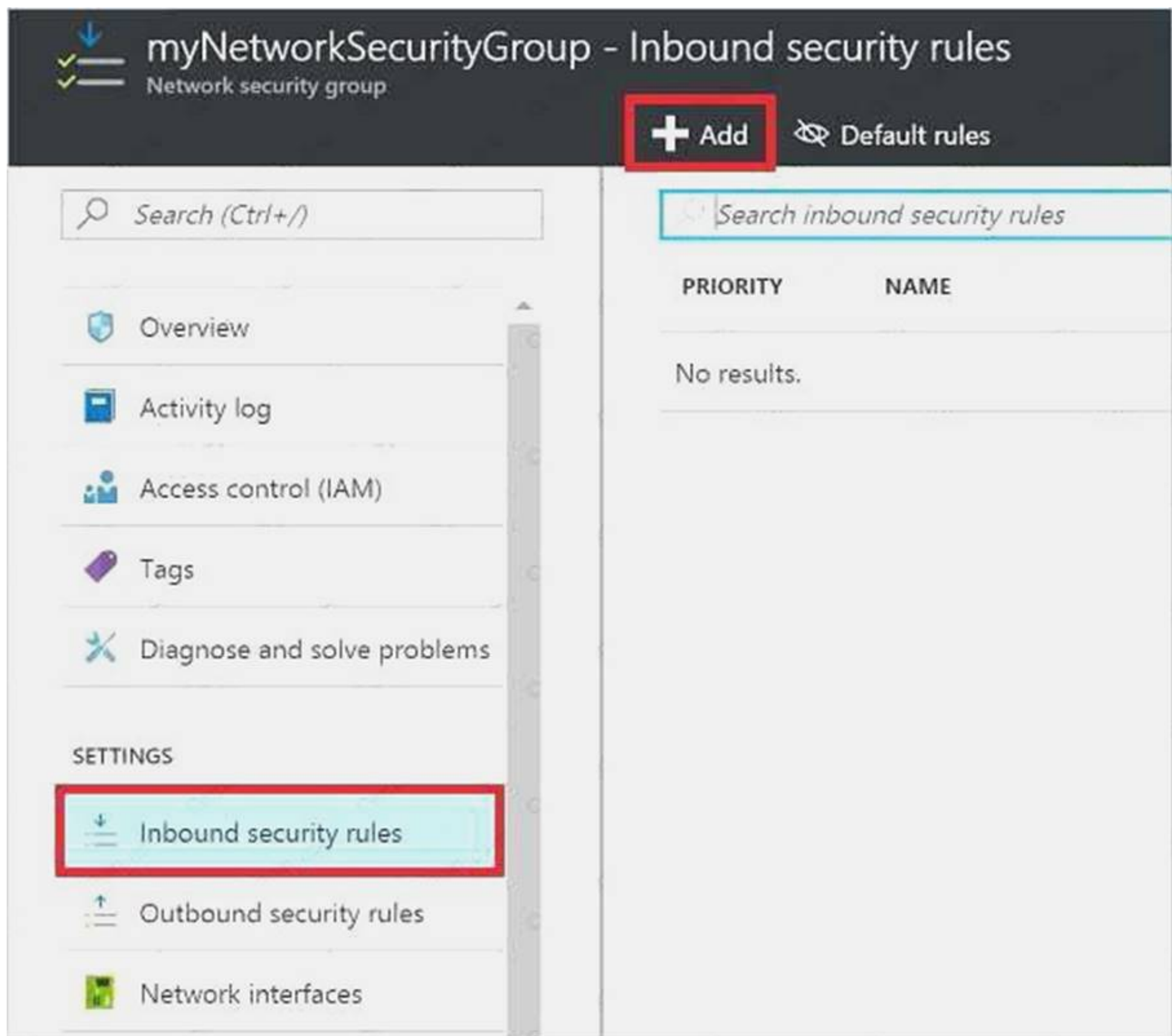
What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

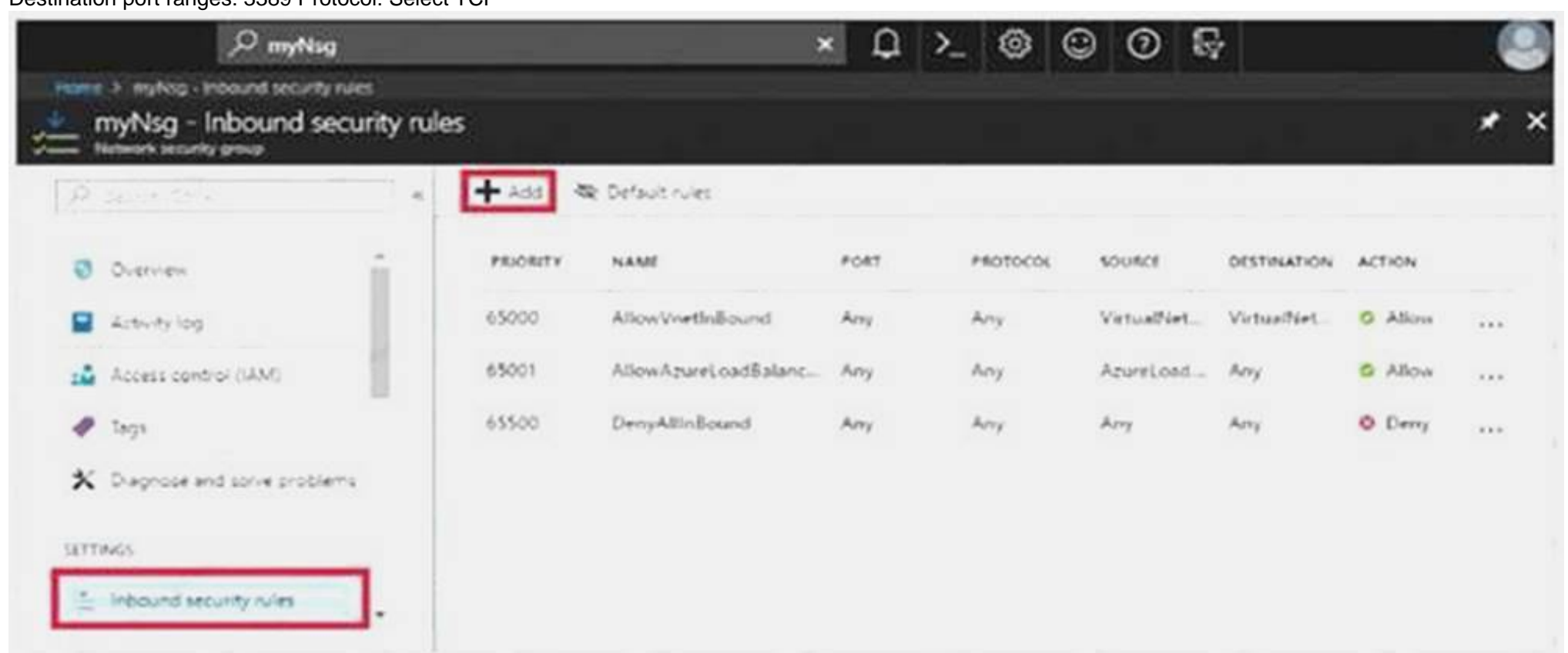
Answer: A

Explanation:

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



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

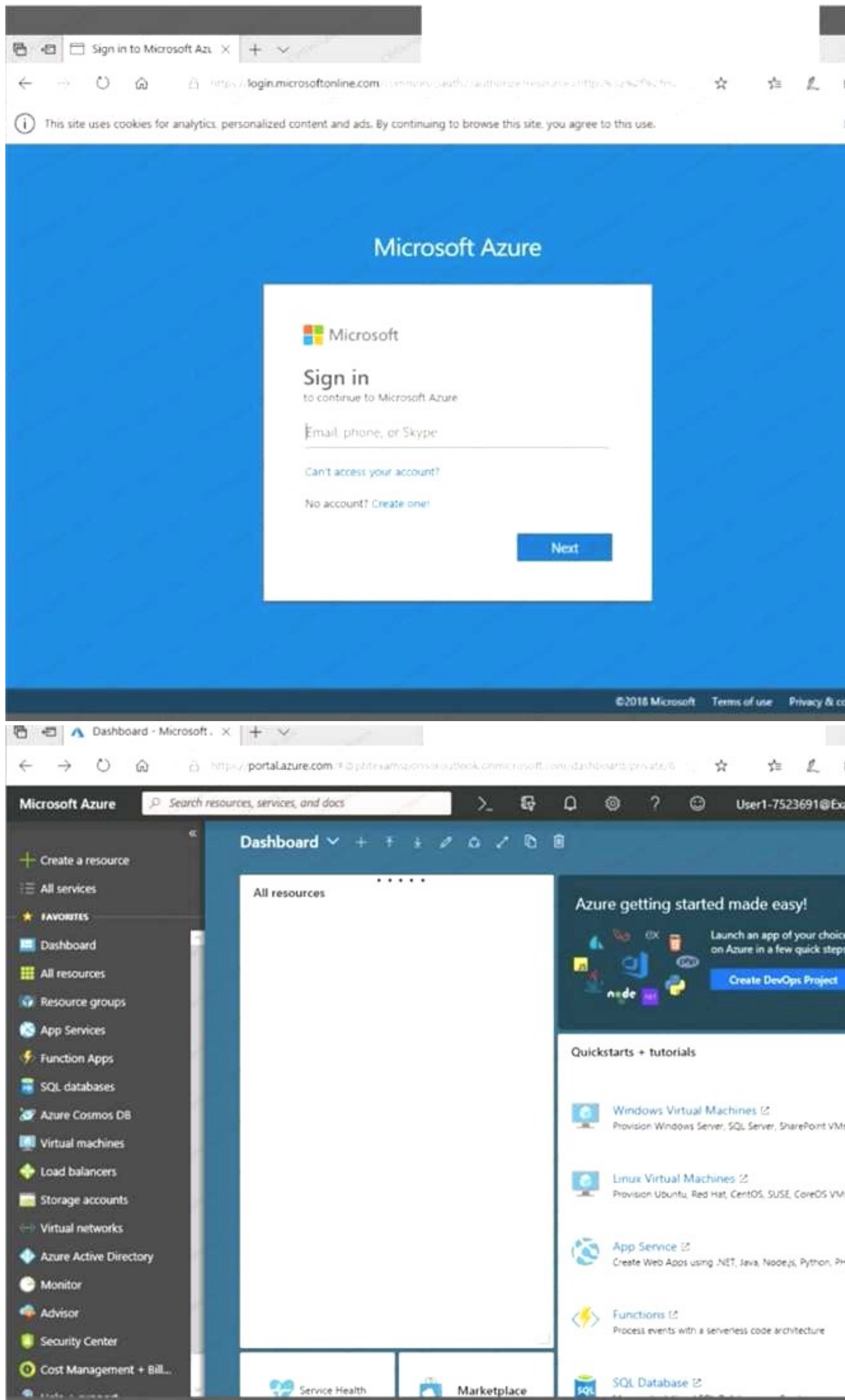


References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>


NEW QUESTION 114

SIMULATION

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



Create storage account

 Validation passed

- Basics
- Advanced
- Tags
- Review + create

BASICS

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

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

Download a template for automation

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

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

ADVANCED


Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled


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


Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview


Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)

 Overview


 Outputs

 Inputs

 Template

Your deployment is underway

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



Deployment

name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335

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

Resource group: [corpdata1od7523690](#)

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

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


Duration: 17 seconds

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

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
No results.			

Home > Virtual machines > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

 Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

PRODUCT DETAILS


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

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

TERMS

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

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

Subscription credits apply 

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

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

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Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

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

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

What should you do from Azure Cloud Shell?

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: New-AzureRMResourceGroup -name MyResourceGroup

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

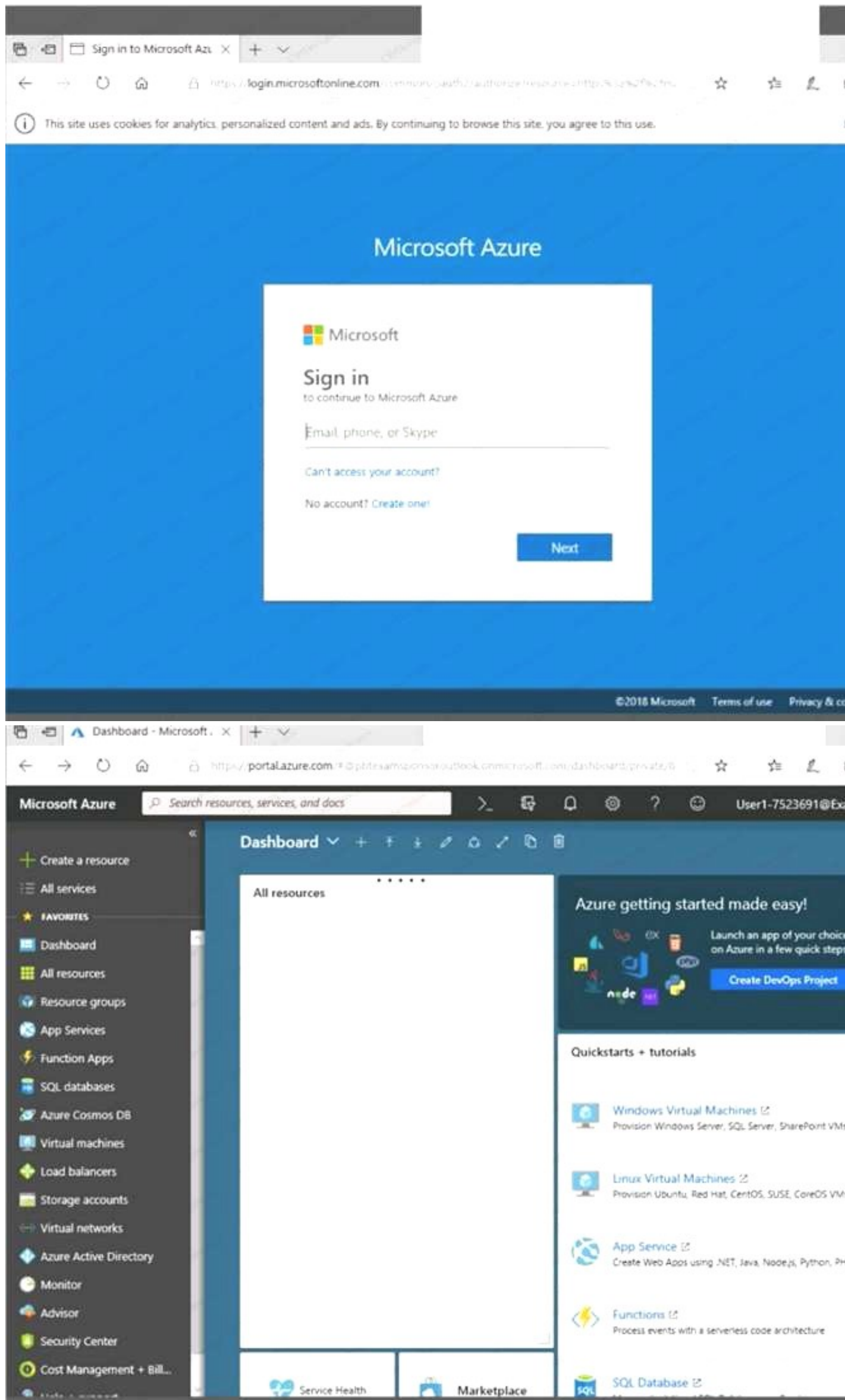
Step 2: New-AzureRmDnsZone -Name corp7523690.com -ResourceGroupName MyResourceGroup A DNS zone is created by using the New-AzureRmDnsZone cmdlet. This creates a DNS zone called corp7523690.com in the resource group called MyResourceGroup.

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


NEW QUESTION 117

SIMULATION

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



Create storage account

 Validation passed

- Basics
- Advanced
- Tags
- Review + create

BASICS

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Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

*** Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata1od7523690'.

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

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Resource group	corpdata1od7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
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
[Home](#) > [Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335](#) - Overview


Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview


Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)

 Overview


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 Inputs

 Template

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



Deployment

name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335

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

Resource group: [corpdata1od7523690](#)

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

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to create a virtual network named VNET1008 that contains three subnets named subnet0, subnet1, and subnet2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Connections from any of the subnets to the Internet must be blocked. Connections from the Internet to any of the subnets must be blocked.

The number of network security groups (NSGs) and NSG rules must be minimized. What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Click Create a resource in the portal.

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

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

Step 4: Enter the following values on the Create virtual network (classic) pane and then click Create: Name: VNET1008

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

Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24

Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

Step 5: In the portal, you can create only one subnet when you create a virtual network. Click Subnets (in the SETTINGS section) on the Create virtual network (classic) pane that appears. Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears.

Step 6: Enter subnet1 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.1.0/24 for Address range. Click OK.

Step 7: Create the third subnet: Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears. Enter subnet2 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.2.0/24 for Address range. Click OK. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-virtual-network-classic>

Case Study: 4,

Mix Questions Set A (Implement and manage application services)

NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

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

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

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

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 126

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 131

You have an Azure App Service plan that hosts an Azure App Service named App1.

You configure one production slot and four staging slots for App1.

You need to allocate 10 percent of the traffic to each staging slot and 60 percent of the traffic to the production slot.

What should you add to App1?

A. slots to the Testing in production blade

B. a performance test

C. a WebJob

D. templates to the Automation script blade

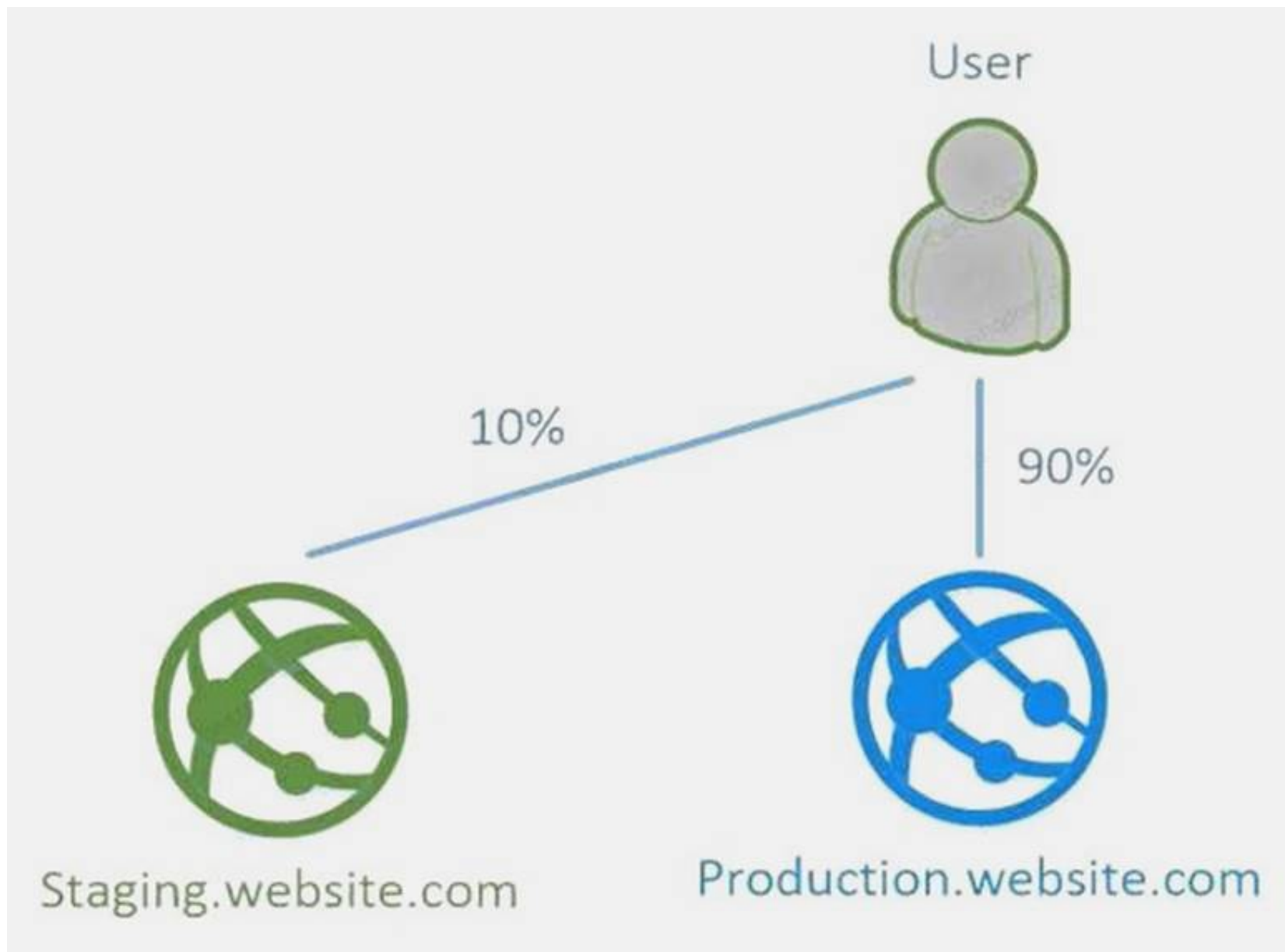
Answer: A

Explanation:

Besides swapping, deployment slots offer another killer feature: testing in production. Just like the name suggests, using this, you can actually test in production.

This means that you can route a specific percentage of user traffic to one or more of your deployment slots.

Example:



References:

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

NEW QUESTION 132

You have an Azure Service Bus.

You need to implement a Service Bus queue that guarantees first in first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

What should you do?

- A. Set the Lock Duration setting to 10 seconds.
- B. Enable duplicate detection.
- C. Set the Max Size setting of the queue to 5 GB.
- D. Enable partitioning.
- E. Enable session

Answer: E

Explanation:

Through the use of messaging sessions you can guarantee ordering of messages, that is first-in-firstout (FIFO) delivery of messages.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-busqueues- compared-contrasted>

NEW QUESTION 136

You need to prevent remote users from publishing via FTP to a function app named FunctionApplod7509087fa. Remote users must be able to publish via FTPS.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

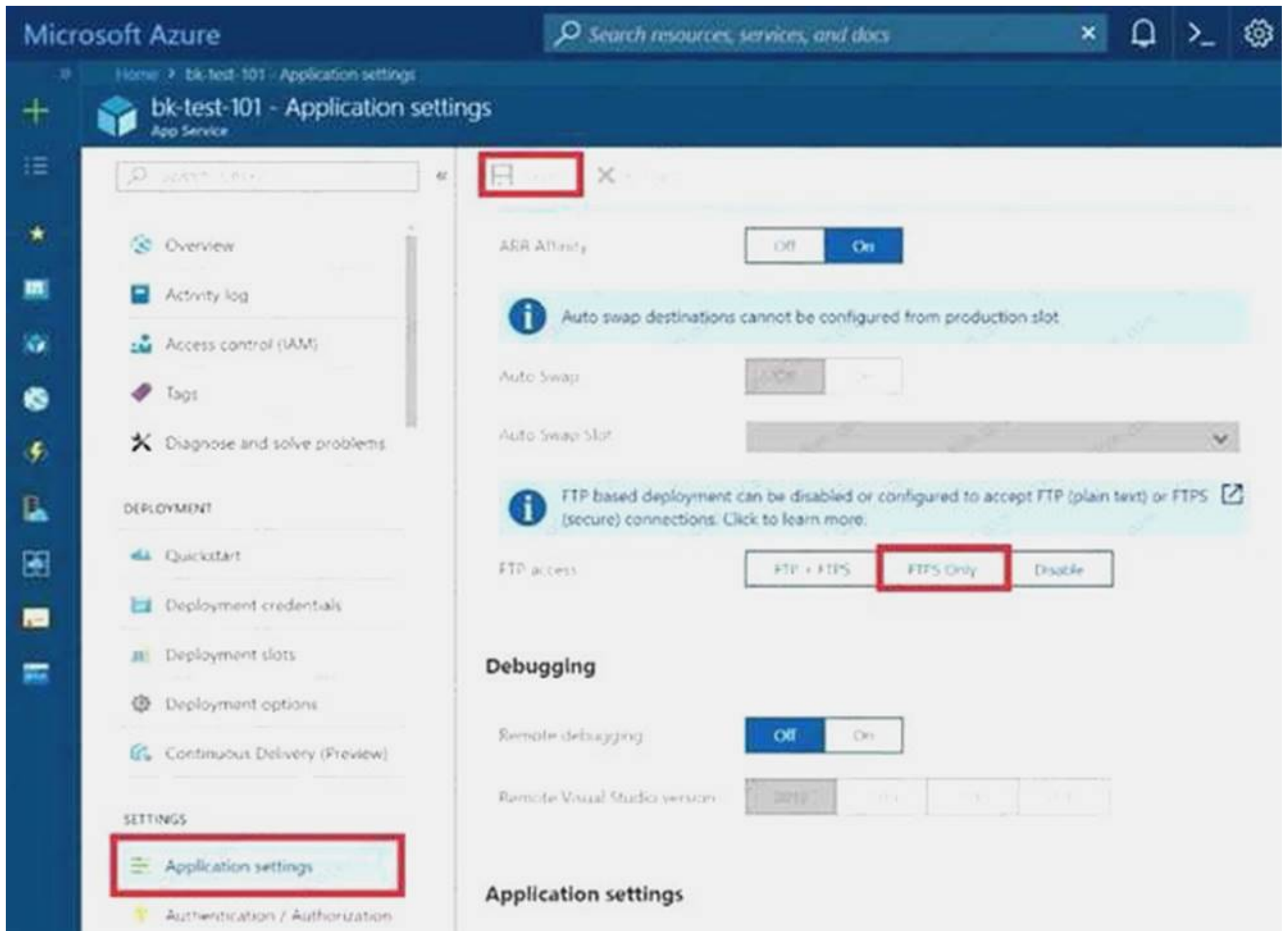
Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1:

Locate and select the function app FunctionApplod7509087fa. Step 2:

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



References:

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

NEW QUESTION 140

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?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1:

Locate the Homepage App Service plan Step 2:

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

Metric Name: Percentage CPU Operator: Greater than Threshold 70

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

Scale rule

Metric source

Current resource (myScaleSet)

Resource type

Virtual machine scale sets

Resource

myScaleSet

Criteria

* Time aggregation ⓘ

Average

* Metric name

Percentage CPU

1 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic ⓘ

Average

* Operator

Greater than

* Threshold

70

* Duration (in minutes) ⓘ

10

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-setsautoscale-portal>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/insights-autoscale-bestpractices>

NEW QUESTION 142

Your Azure environment contains an application gateway and custom apps.
Another administrator modifies the application gateway and the apps to use HTTP over TCP port 8080.
Users report that they can no longer connect to the apps.
You suspect that the cause of the issue is a change in the configuration of the application gateway. You need to modify the application gateway to resolve the issue.
What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1:
Select Networking and then select Application Gateway in the Featured list, and select the application gateway, and select the settings.
Step 2:
Click HTTP for the protocol of the listener and make sure that the port is defined as 443.

The screenshot displays the 'Settings' step of the 'Create application gateway' wizard in the Microsoft Azure portal. The left sidebar shows the progression: 1. Basics (Configure basic settings), 2. Settings (Configure application gateway...), and 3. Summary (Review and create). The main content area is divided into two columns. The right column contains the 'Subnet configuration' (Virtual network: (new) myVNet, Subnet: myAGSubnet (10.0.0.0/24)), 'Frontend IP configuration' (IP address type: Public, Public IP address: (new) myAGPublicIPAddress), and 'Listener configuration'. The 'Listener configuration' section is highlighted with a red box and includes: Protocol (HTTPS), Port (443), Upload PFX certificate (appgwcert.pfx), Name (mycert1), and Password (masked). Below this is the 'Web application firewall' section with Firewall status set to 'Enabled' and Firewall mode set to 'Detection'. At the bottom, an 'OK' button is also highlighted with a red box.

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

NEW QUESTION 147

You plan to deploy a site-to-site VPN connection from on-premises network to your Azure environment. The VPN connection will be established to the VNET01-USEA2 virtual network. You need to create the required resources in Azure for the planned site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize costs. What should you do from the Azure portal?

NOTE: This task may a very long time to complete. You do NOT need to wait for the deployment to complete this task successfully.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

We create a VPN gateway. Step 1:
 On the left side of the portal page, click + and type 'Virtual Network Gateway' in search. In Results, locate and click Virtual network gateway.
 Step 2:
 At the bottom of the 'Virtual network gateway' page, click Create. This opens the Create virtual network gateway page.
 Step 3:
 On the Create virtual network gateway page, specify the values for your virtual network gateway. Gateway type: Select VPN. VPN gateways use the virtual network gateway type VPN.
 Virtual network: Choose the existing virtual network VNET01-USEA2
 Gateway subnet address range: You will only see this setting if you did not previously create a gateway subnet for your virtual network.
 Step 4:
 Select the default values for the other setting, and click create.

Create virtual network gateway

* Name
 VNet1GW ✓

Gateway type ⓘ
☒ VPN ☐ ExpressRoute

VPN type ⓘ
☒ Route-based ☐ Policy-based

* SKU ⓘ
 VpnGw1

☐ Enable active-active mode ⓘ

* Virtual network ⓘ
 Choose a virtual network >

* Public IP address ⓘ
☒ Create new ☐ Use existing

The settings are validated and you'll see the "Deploying Virtual network gateway" tile on the dashboard. Creating a gateway can take up to 45 minutes.
 Note: This task may take a very long time to complete. You do NOT need to wait for the deployment to complete this task successfully.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>
 Case Study: 7 Contoso Case Study Overview
 Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York. The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees. All the resources used by Contoso are hosted on-premises.
 Contoso creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the P1 pricing tier.
 Existing Environment
 The network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the contoso.com DNS zone. Contoso has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently. Contoso.com contains a user named User1. All the offices connect by using private links. Contoso has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each data center has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device. All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMWare vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V-host	VM2

Contoso uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1GB of memory. The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs). Planned Changes
 Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

- Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.
- Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
- Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
- Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named webApp1 and WebApp2..

Technical requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instance*.
- Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.
- Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.
- Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.
- Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.contoso.com.
- Connect the New Your office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.
- Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.
- Cre3te a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.
- Minimize costs whenever possible.

NEW QUESTION 150

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified. You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 152

HOT SPOT

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

From the Azure portal:

▼

Create an Azure Migrate project.

Create a Recovery Services vault.

Upload a management certificate.

Create an Azure Import/Export job.

On Server2:

▼

Enable Hyper-V Replica.

Install the Azure File Sync agent.

Create a collector virtual machine.

Configure Hyper-V storage migration.

Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

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

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

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role. References:

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

Case Study: 8

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

NEW QUESTION 153

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- a virtual network named VNet1
- a replication policy named ReplPolicy1
- a Recovery Services vault named Vault1
- an Azure Storage account named Storage1

You have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server. You need to migrate VM1 to VNet1 by using Azure Site Recovery.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.	
Create an Azure Migrate project.	
Enable Windows PowerShell remoting on VM1.	
Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server.	
Enable replication for VM1.	

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server. Prepare source include:

Use an EC2 instance that's running Windows Server 2012 R2 to create a configuration server and register it with your recovery vault.

Configure the proxy on the EC2 instance VM you're using as the configuration server so that it can access the service URLs.

Step 2: Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.

Download Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup. You can download it to your local machine and then copy it to the VM you're using as the configuration server.

Step 3: Enable replication for VM1.

Enable replication for each VM that you want to migrate. When replication is enabled, Site Recovery automatically installs the Mobility service.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

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 Provider
 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 Provider
 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 Provider
 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 Provider
 H. Download the storage account key. Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machine

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 158

HOT SPOT

Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. Each office has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

Each network uses the address spaces shown in the following table.

Location	IP address space
VNet1	192.168.0.0/20
New York	10.0.0.0/16
Los Angeles	10.10.0.0/16

You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

In Azure, run:

New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway

New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection

Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

On a VPN device in the New York office, set the traffic selectors to:

0.0.0.0/0

10.0.0.0/16

192.168.0.0/20

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

Not: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection

This command creates the Site-to-Site VPN connection between the virtual network gateway and the on-prem VPN device. We already have Site-to-Site VPN connections.

Box 2: 192.168.0.0/20

Specify the VNET1 address. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurermlnetwork/set-azurermlvirtualnetworkgatewaydefaultsite>

NEW QUESTION 163

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

The subscription contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet1
VM3	Subnet2

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 166

HOT SPOT

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
AppGW1	Application gateway

VM1 and VM2 run the websites in the following table.

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

AppGW1 has the backend pools in the following table.

Name	Virtual machines
Pool1	VM1
Pool2	Vm2

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

AppGW1 has the listeners in the following table.

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

AppGW1 has the rules in the following table.

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

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you browse to site1.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you browse to site2.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you browse to site3.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

HOT SPOT

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

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

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

Public IP addresses:

Virtual network gateways:

Local network gateways:

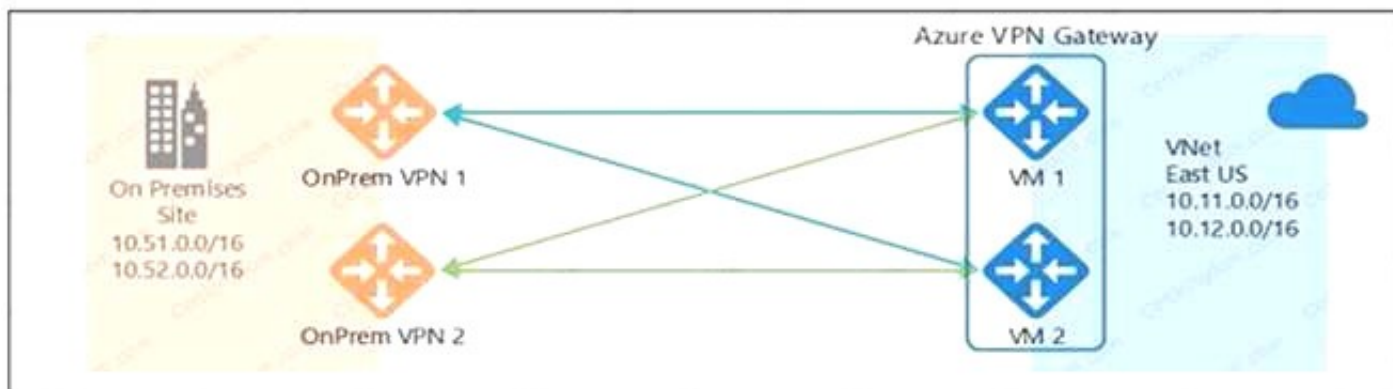
- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 4

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



Box 2: 2

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

Box 3: 2

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

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

NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1:

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

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

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

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

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for creating a new application gateway. The breadcrumb navigation indicates the path: Home > New > Create application gateway > Basics. The left sidebar contains various service icons. The main content area is divided into two panels. The left panel shows a three-step wizard: 1. Basics (Configure basic settings), 2. Settings (Configure application gateway...), and 3. Summary (Review and create). The right panel displays the configuration details for the 'Basics' step. The 'Name' field is set to 'myAppGateway'. The 'Tier' is set to 'Standard' (with 'WAF' as an alternative). The 'SKU size' is set to 'Medium'. The 'Instance count' is set to '2'. The 'Subscription' is set to 'East US'. The 'Resource group' is set to 'myResourceGroupAG' with 'Create new' selected. The 'Location' is set to 'East US'. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

Step 4:

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

Click Choose a virtual network, and select subnet0.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

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?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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-sitevpn- gateway-between-azure-and-on-premise/>

NEW QUESTION 181
HOT SPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Add a subnet to VNet1:

User1 only

User3 only

User1 and User3 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

User1 only

User2 only

User3 only

User1 and User2 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 183

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 187

HOT SPOT

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.


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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: "*/read",
 /read lets you view everything, but not make any changes. Box 2: " Microsoft.Support/"
 The action Microsoft.Support/* enables creating and management of support tickets. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

NEW QUESTION 191

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1 and an Azure subscription named You enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management. You need to secure the members of the Lab Creator role. The solution must ensure that the lab creators request access when they create labs. What should you do first?

- A. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, edit the role settings for Lab Creator.
- B. From Subscription1 edit the members of the Lab Creator role.
- C. From Azure AD Identity Protection, creates a user risk policy.
- D. From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, discover the Azure resources of Conscription

Answer: A

Explanation:

As a Privileged Role Administrator you can: Enable approval for specific roles
 Specify approver users and/or groups to approve requests View request and approval history for all privileged roles References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pimconfigure>

NEW QUESTION 193

HOT SPOT

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.)



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

Save

Discard

Name

Contoso

Country or region

United States

Location

United States datacenters

Notification language

English

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups

Yes

No

Directory ID

a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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"/>
Admin2 can add Admin1 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:

Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION 197

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You have an existing Azure AD conditional access policy named Policy1. Policy1 enforces the use of Azure AD-joined devices when members of the Global Administrators group authenticate to Azure AD from untrusted locations.
You need to ensure that members of the Global Administrators group will also be forced to use multi- factor authentication when authenticating from untrusted locations.
What should you do?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the service settings.
- B. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the user settings.
- C. From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.
- D. From the Azure portal, modify session control of Policy1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

There are two types of controls: Grant controls – To gate access
Session controls – To restrict access to a session
Grant controls oversee whether a user can complete authentication and reach the resource that they’re attempting to sign-in to. If you have multiple controls selected, you can configure whether all of them are required when your policy is processed. The current implementation of Azure Active Directory enables you to set the following grant control requirements:



References:
<https://blog.lumen21.com/2017/12/15/conditional-access-in-azure-active-directory/>

NEW QUESTION 201
DRAG DROP

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

Actions	Answer Area
From VM1, connect to the collector virtual machine.	
From VM1, deploy a virtual machine.	
From VM1, register the configuration server.	
From the Azure portal, downloaded the OVF file.	
From the ASRV1 blade in the Azure portal, select a protection goal.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 205

HOT SPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization servers in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating system (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	3 TB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	Not applicable	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	Not applicable	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	Not applicable	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).
You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure.
Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1:

VM1
VM2
VM3
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 and VM3

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2:

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA and VMB, and VMC

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: VM3
Not VM1 as Bitlocker is not supported. BitLocker must be disabled before you enable replication for a VM.
Not VM2 as maximum Operating system disk size for a generation VM is 2,048 GB. Box 2: VMA and VMB only
Not VMC as the max data disk size is 4,095 GB References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-supportmatrix# azure-vm-requirements>

NEW QUESTION 209

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises network that includes a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1. You create an Azure Logic App named App1. You need to ensure that App1 can query a database on SQL1. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway.

From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

Create an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

From an Azure virtual machine, install an on-premises data gateway.

From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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connectors.

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

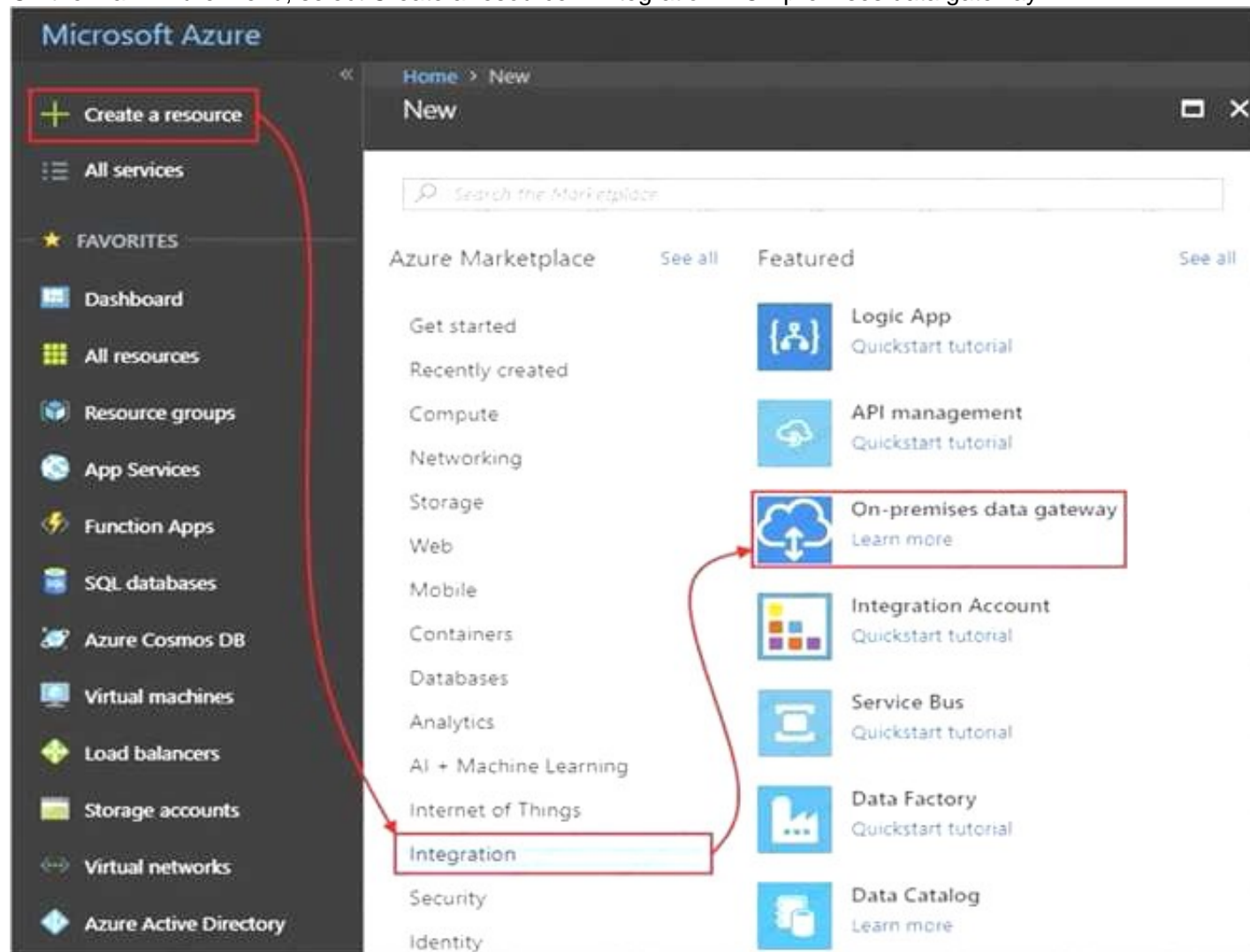
Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 211

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered: Authorization

Automation Resources Compute KeyVault Network Storage Billing Web

Subscription1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has the following configurations: Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)

Network security group (NSG): NSG1 Public IP address: None

Availability set: AVSet Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24 Managed disks: No Location: East US

You need to record all the successful and failed connection attempts to VM1.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: ADF

Explanation:

Step 1: (D)

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 212

You create a new replication policy in Azure for the physical servers. You successfully complete the following actions:

Create and configure a Recovery Services vault.

Ensure Internet connectivity.
Ensure that the required URLs are reachable.
Ensure that the host server requirements are met.
Ensure that the servers marked for replication comply with the requirements of the Azure virtual machines.
You need to replicate the on-premises servers to Azure.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions		Answer Area	
Deploy the OVF template			
Enable replication	➡		⬆
Download and install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup	⬅		⬇
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider			
Associate the configuration server to the replication policy			
Download the vault registration key			

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 2: Deploy the OVF template Set up the source environment.
Download the OVF template for the configuration server, and import the template in VMware.
Note: Open Virtualization Format (OVF) template is an industry standard software distribution model for virtual machine templates. Starting January 2018, configuration server for the VMware to Azure scenario will be available to all our customers as an OVF template.
Step 3: Associate the configuration server to the replication policy Associate the replication policy with your on-premises configuration server. Step 4: Enable replication
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-set-up-replication>

NEW QUESTION 217

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
All administrators must enter a verification code to access the Azure portal.
You need to ensure that the administrators can access the Azure portal only from your on-premises network. What should you configure?

- A. the multi-factor authentication service settings
- B. an Azure AD Identity Protection user risk policy
- C. the default for all the roles in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- D. an Azure AD Identity Protection sign-in risk policy

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 218

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.
You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.
You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.
Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Actions

Create a Storage Sync Service

Create a sync group

Install the Azure File Sync agent

Run Server Registration

Answer Area

First action:

Action

Second action:

Action

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service
The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.
Second action: Run Server Registration
Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. A server can only be registered to one Storage Sync Service and can sync with other servers and Azure file shares associated with the same Storage Sync Service. The Server Registration UI should open automatically after installation of the Azure File Sync agent.



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