

## AZ-103 Dumps

### Microsoft Azure Administrator

<https://www.certleader.com/AZ-103-dumps.html>



### NEW QUESTION 1

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 2

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

You are a global administrator.

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

### NEW QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

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

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

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

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

#### Actions

#### Answer Area

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

From Server1, run `waimportexport.exe`.

Attach an external disk to Server1.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

### Answer Area

Attach an external disk to Server1.

From Server1, run `waimportexport.exe`.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

### NEW QUESTION 5

#### HOTSPOT

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]**.

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

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

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

- 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-signature-part-1>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 policy.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. 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-enable-replication>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group. You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

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

**Actions**

**Answer Area**

Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Create a Recovery Services vault.

Register Server1.

Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1.

Add a server endpoint.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

HOTSPOT

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

? Replicates synchronously

? Remains available if a single data center in the region fails

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

Blob storage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

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

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to copy files to a storage account.

Which two files should you create before you prepare the drives for the import job? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an XML manifest file
- B. a driveset CSV file
- C. a dataset CSV file
- D. a PowerShell PS1 file
- E. a JSON configuration file

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

B: Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.

C: Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage, and then you create a file share named data.

Which UNC path should you include in a script that references files from the data file share? To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values	Answer Area
blob	<div> <div>\\</div> <div>Value</div> <div>.</div> <div>Value</div> <div>\</div> <div>Value</div> </div>
blob.core.windows.net	
contosostorage	
data	
file	
file.core.windows.net	
portal.azure.com	
subscription1	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

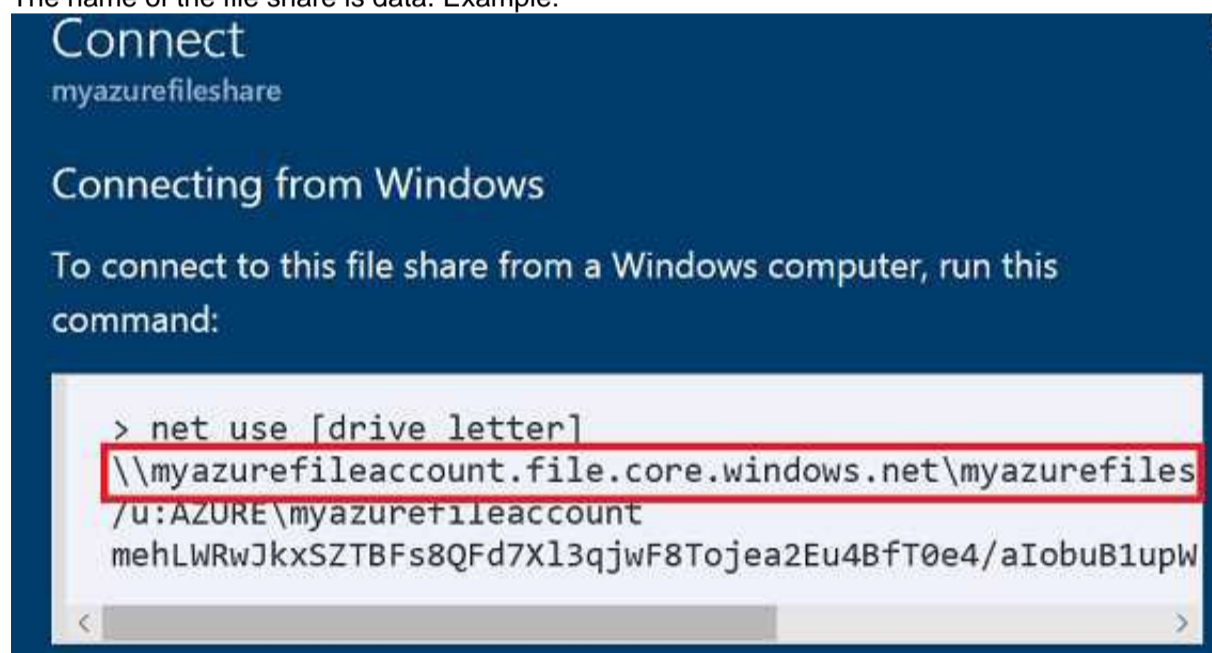
**Explanation:**

Box 1: contosostorage The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

Box 3: data

The name of the file share is data. Example:






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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

**HOTSPOT**

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

Storage accounts								
Contoso								
<div> <div>+ Add</div> <div>Edit columns</div> <div>Refresh</div> <div>Assign Tags</div> <div>Delete</div> </div>								
<b>Subscriptions:</b> All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? <a href="#">Switch directories</a>								
<div> <div>Filter by name...</div> <div>All subscriptions</div> <div>All resource groups</div> <div>All types</div> <div>All locations</div> <div>No grouping</div> </div>								
3 items								
<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTI...	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, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.  
? General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.  
? Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.  
? General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.  
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-options>

NEW QUESTION 13

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 report.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Unattached Disks report lists storage that is not attached to any active VM. To open the report, click in the Optimizer tab. Select Inefficiencies and the click Unattached Disks.  
References:  
<https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/0e4b3c28-a7f3-416b-84b7-3753f534e1b9/faq-how-to-save-money-with-cloudyn-8211-10-steps?forum=Cloudyn>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management/overview>

NEW QUESTION 14

DRAG DROP  
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs Windows Server 2016 and is part of an availability set.  
VM1 has virtual machine-level backup enabled. VM1 is deleted.  
You need to restore VM1 from the backup. VM1 must be part of the availability set.  
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 Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

Answer Area

➡

⬅

⬆

⬇

- A. Mastered

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B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1. You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.

What should you use?

- A. LAD 3.0
- B. Azure Analysis Services
- C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension
- D. Azure HDInsight

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

You can use extensions to configure diagnostics on your VMs to collect additional metric data.

The basic host metrics are available, but to see more granular and VM-specific metrics, you need to install the Azure diagnostics extension on the VM. The Azure diagnostics extension allows additional monitoring and diagnostics data to be retrieved from the VM.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-monitoring>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image.

You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed.

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

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Virtual Machine Scale Sets can be used with the Azure Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension handler. Virtual machine scale sets provide a way to deploy and manage large numbers of virtual machines, and can elastically scale in and out in response to load. DSC is used to configure the VMs as they come online so they are running the production software.

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

**HOTSPOT**

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

VM1 is backed up daily by Azure Backup without using the Azure Backup agent.

VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 only

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

Box 2: A new Azure virtual machine only

On the Restore configuration blade, you have two choices:

? Create virtual machine

? Restore disks References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms>

## NEW QUESTION 25

### 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:

#### Answer Area

Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.
Resize VM1.
Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

### NEW QUESTION 28

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 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 Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.  
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

### NEW QUESTION 30

#### 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/new-azurermvirtualnetwork?view=azurerm-ps-6.7.0>

### NEW QUESTION 35

#### HOTSPOT

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 38

You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2. What should you do first?

- A. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.
- B. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
- C. Provision virtual network gateways.
- D. Move VM1 to Subscription2.

**Answer:** C

### Explanation:

The virtual networks can be in the same or different regions, and from the same or different subscriptions. When connecting VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions do not need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant.

Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a good way to easily connect VNets. Connecting a virtual network to another virtual network using the VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet) is similar to

creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location. Both connectivity types use a VPN gateway to provide a secure tunnel using IPsec/IKE, and both function the same way when communicating.

The local network gateway for each VNet treats the other VNet as a local site. This lets you specify additional address space for the local network gateway in order to route traffic.

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

### NEW QUESTION 43

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed:

- ? The DNS Manager console
- ? Azure PowerShell
- ? Azure CLI 2.0

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

What should you use?

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

**Answer:** B

### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

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

**Answer:** E

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 50

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage.

You plan to create a file share named dat a.

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 51

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:

1. Add the custom domain name to your directory
2. Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar
3. Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 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 58**

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 license.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Assign a role to a user

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

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

3. 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.

4. Press Select to save.

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

**NEW QUESTION 63****HOTSPOT**

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/create-collections>

**NEW QUESTION 68**

You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory- aadconnectsync-troubleshoot-password-hash-synchronization#no-passwords-are-synchronized- troubleshoot-by-using-the-troubleshooting-task>

**NEW QUESTION 70**

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains 100 user accounts.

You purchase 10 Azure AD Premium P2 licenses for the tenant.

You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features. What should you do?

- A. From the Groups blade of each user, invite the users to a group.
- B. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license.
- C. From the Directory role blade of each user, modify the directory role.
- D. From the Azure AD domain, add an enterprise application.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To assign a license, under Azure Active Directory > Licenses > All Products, select one or more products, and then select Assign on the command bar.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/license-users- groups>

**NEW QUESTION 73**

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 server at the domain registrar. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

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

**NEW QUESTION 75**

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

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

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

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

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

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Modify the NS record, not the SOA record.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 78**

HOTSPOT

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 are a.

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

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

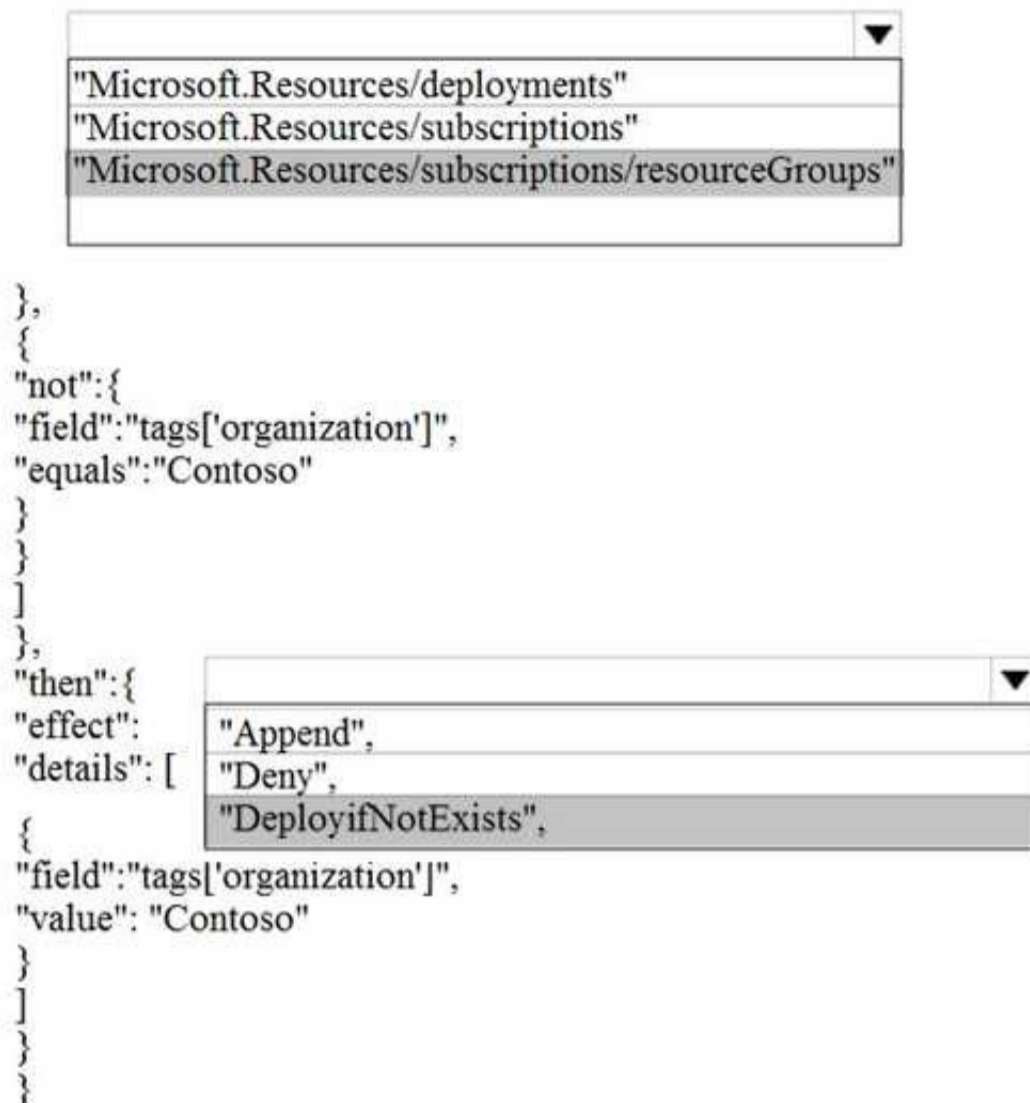
```
},
{
  "not": {
    "field": "tags['organization']",
    "equals": "Contoso"
  }
}
],
},
"then": {
  "effect":
  "details": [
    {
      "field": "tags['organization']",
      "value": "Contoso"
    }
  ]
}
}
```

	▼
"Append",	
"Deny",	
"DeployifNotExists",	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



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

#### 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-lock-resources>

#### NEW QUESTION 84

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

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

What should you do first?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure AD Connect lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for the domains and tries to match them with a custom domain in Azure AD. Then it helps you with the appropriate action that needs to be taken. The Azure AD sign-in page lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for on-premises Active Directory and displays the corresponding status against each suffix. The status values can be one of the following: State: Verified Azure AD Connect found a matching verified domain in Azure AD. All users for this domain can sign in by using their on-premises credentials. State: Not verified Azure AD Connect found a matching custom domain in Azure AD, but it isn't verified. The UPN suffix of the users of this domain will be changed to the default .onmicrosoft.com suffix after synchronization if the domain isn't verified.

Action Required: Verify the custom domain in Azure AD.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/plan-connect-user-signin>

**NEW QUESTION 86**

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-AzureRmSubscription.

**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:

1. Go to Subscriptions.
2. Select a subscription.
3. 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 91**

You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.

You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

The Azure AD device administrator role The user performing the Azure AD join

In the Azure portal, you can manage the device administrator role on the Devices page. To open the Devices page:

1. Sign in to your Azure portal as a global administrator or device administrator.
2. On the left navbar, click Azure Active Directory.
3. In the Manage section, click Devices.
4. On the Devices page, click Device settings.
5. To modify the device administrator role, configure Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

**NEW QUESTION 94**

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.

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS zone 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 create a PTR record for www in the contoso.com zone. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

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

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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 zone.

**Answer:** D

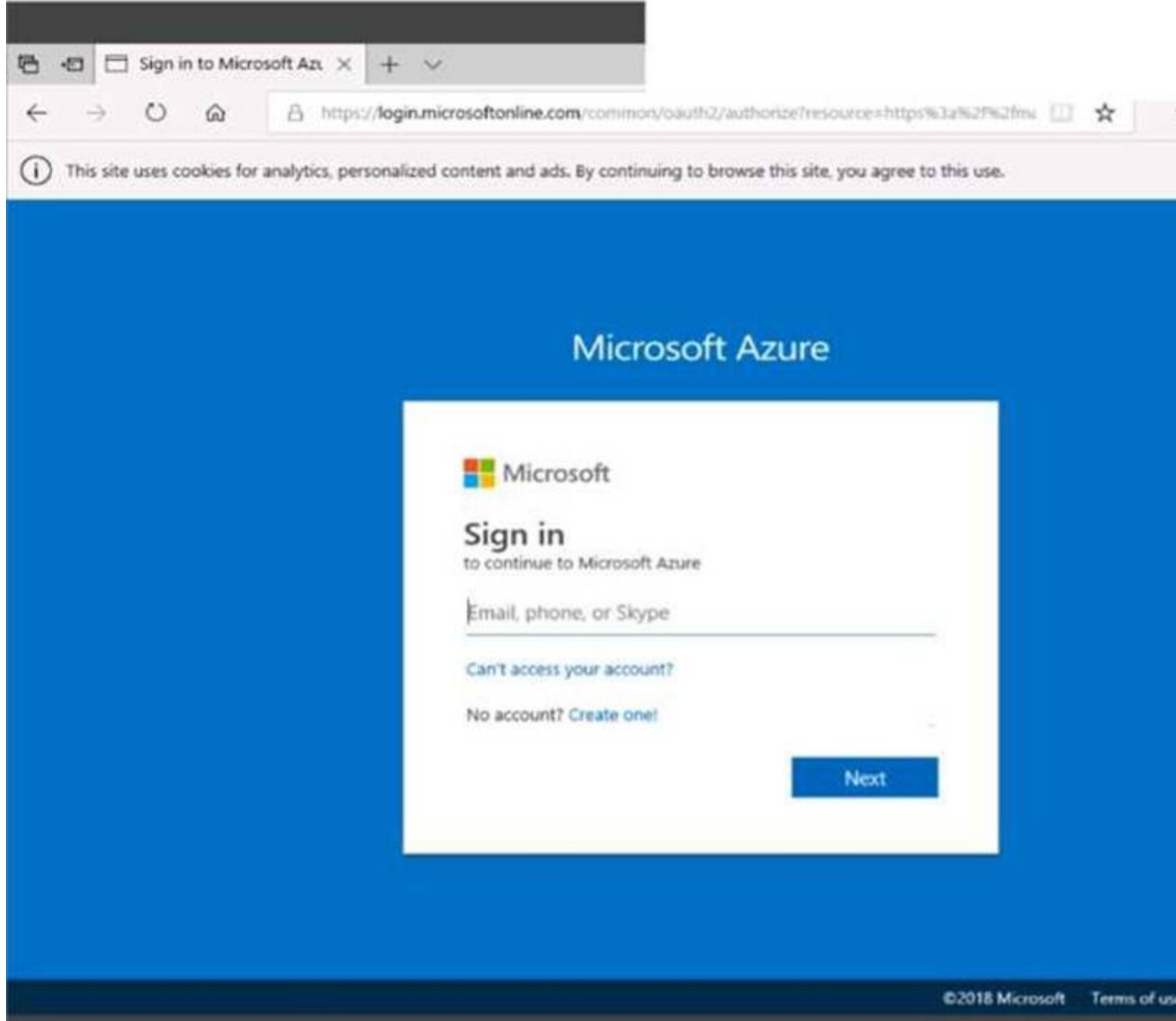
**Explanation:**

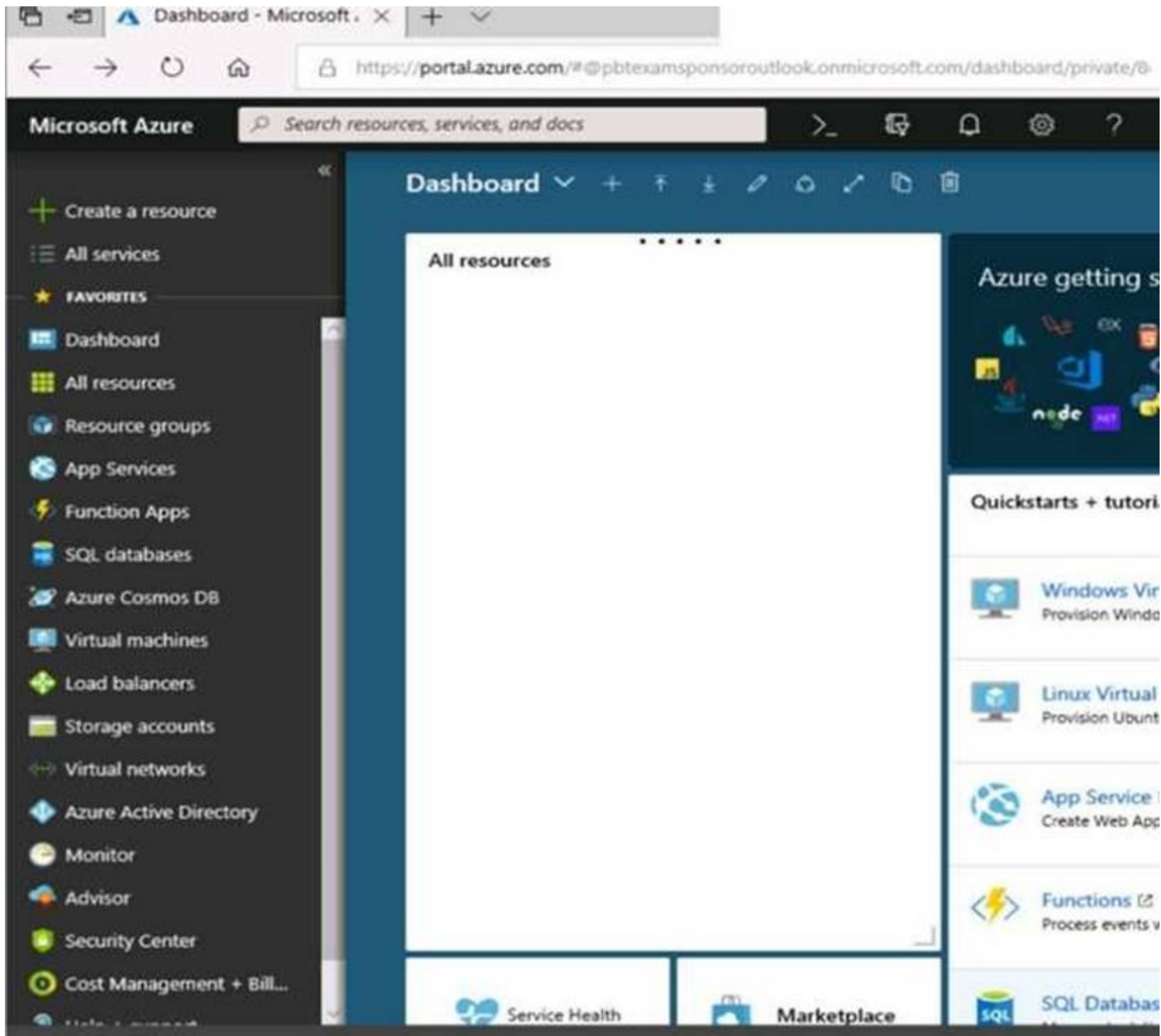
Configure A records for the domains and sub domains.

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

**NEW QUESTION 100**

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





Instructions
Comments
Controls Available
Keyboard Shortcuts Available

### Tasks

Click to expand each objective

- Configure servers

☐ Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.
- Configure file and share access

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

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

#### Overview

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

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

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

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your on-premises network uses an IP address range of 131.107.2.0 to 131.107.2.255.

You need to ensure that only devices from the on-premises network can connect to the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1: Navigate to the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

Step 2: Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.

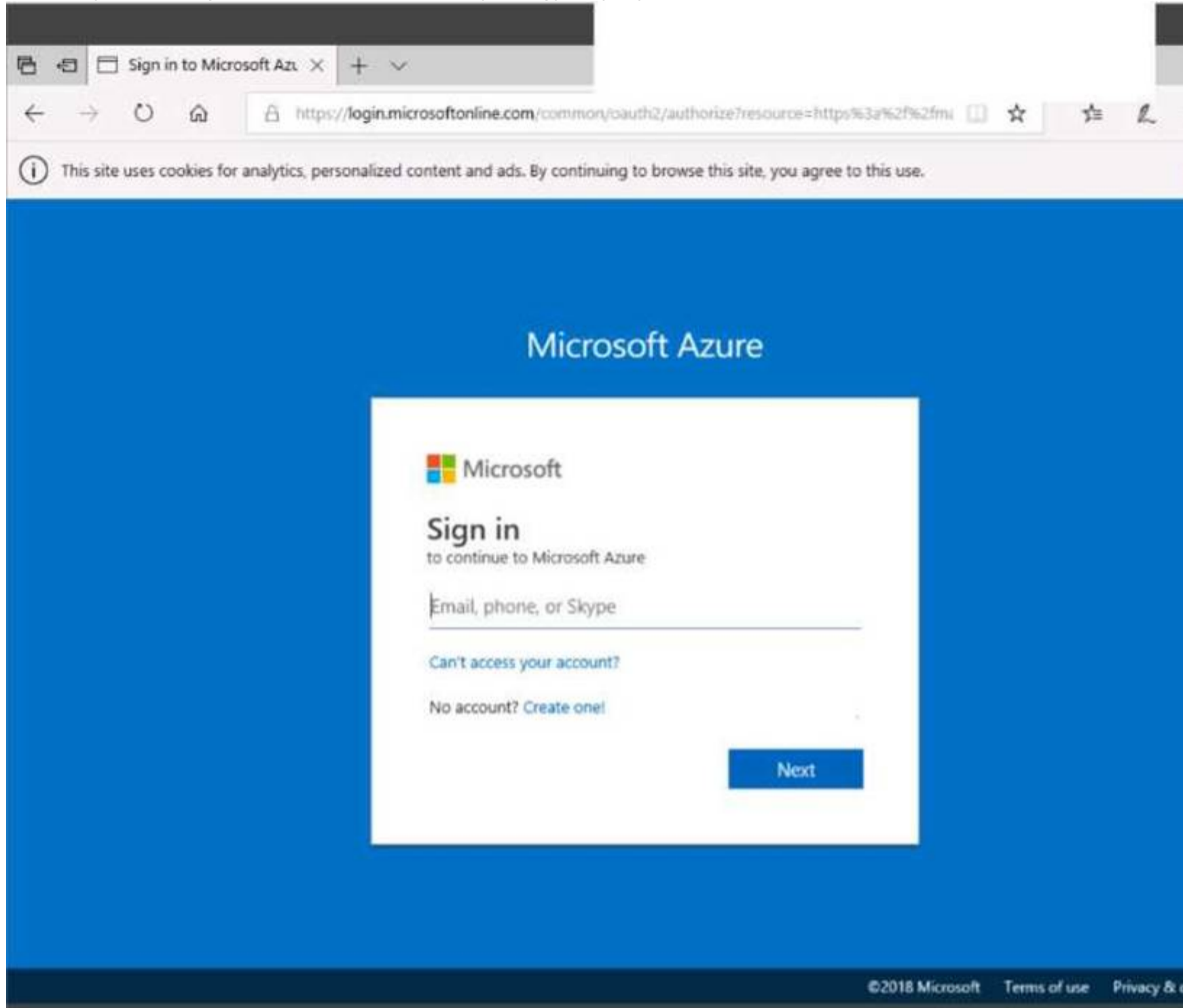
Step 3: Ensure that you have elected to allow access from 'Selected networks'.

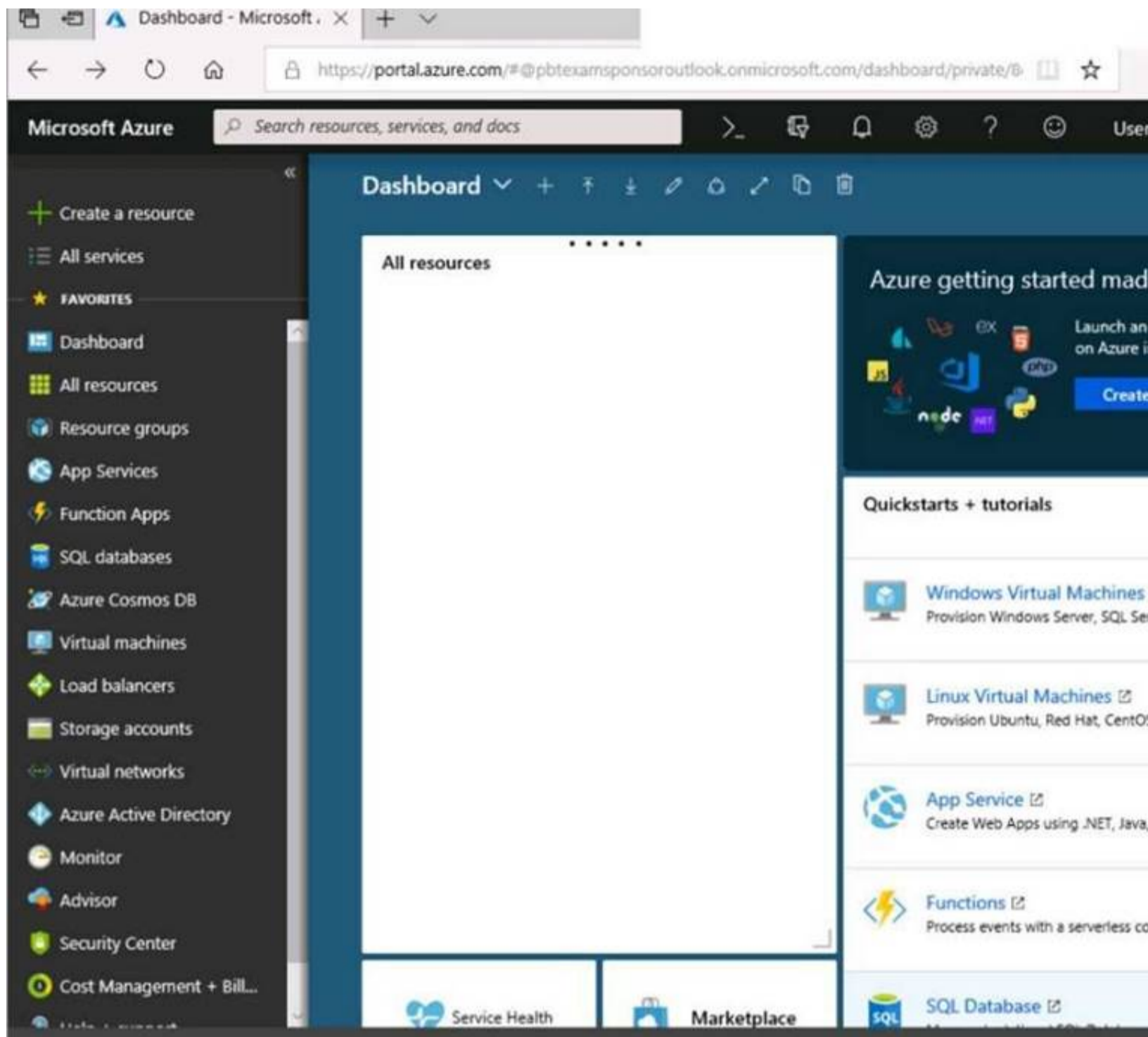
Step 4: To grant access to an internet IP range, enter the address range of 131.107.2.0 to 131.107.2.255 (in CIDR format) under Firewall, Address Ranges.

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

**NEW QUESTION 101**

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





Instructions

Comments

Controls Available

Keyboard Shortcuts Available

## Tasks

Click to expand each objective

### — Configure servers

- ☐ Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.

### + Configure file and share access

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

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the 'Next' button. Scoring 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.

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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 store media files in the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

You need to configure the storage account to store the media files. The solution must ensure that only users who have access keys can download the media files and that the files are accessible only over HTTPS.

What should you do from Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

## Explanation:

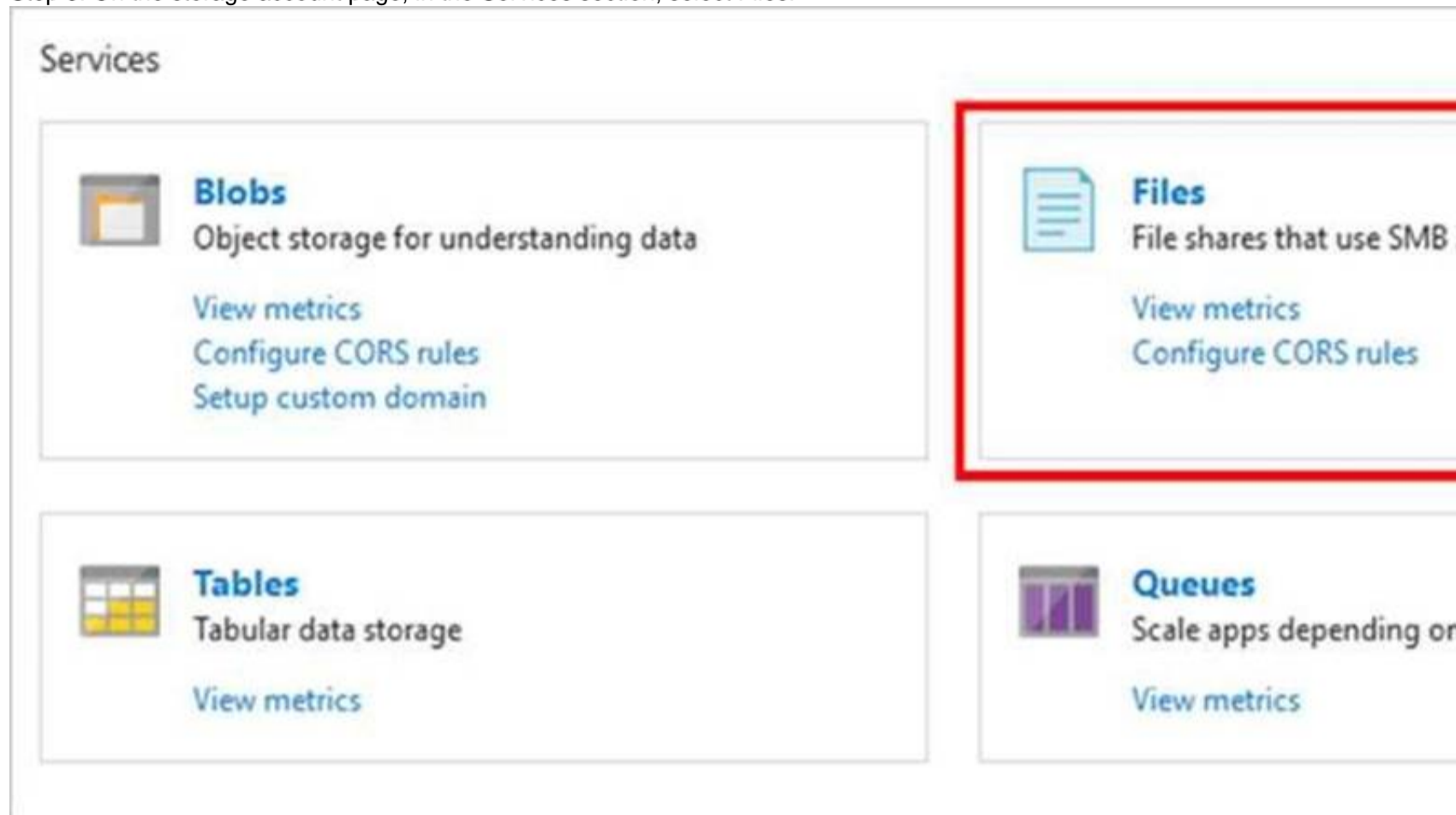
We should create an Azure file share.

Step 1: In the Azure portal, select All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select Storage Accounts.

On the Storage Accounts window that appears.

Step 2: Locate the rg1lod7523691n1 storage account.

Step 3: On the storage account page, in the Services section, select Files.



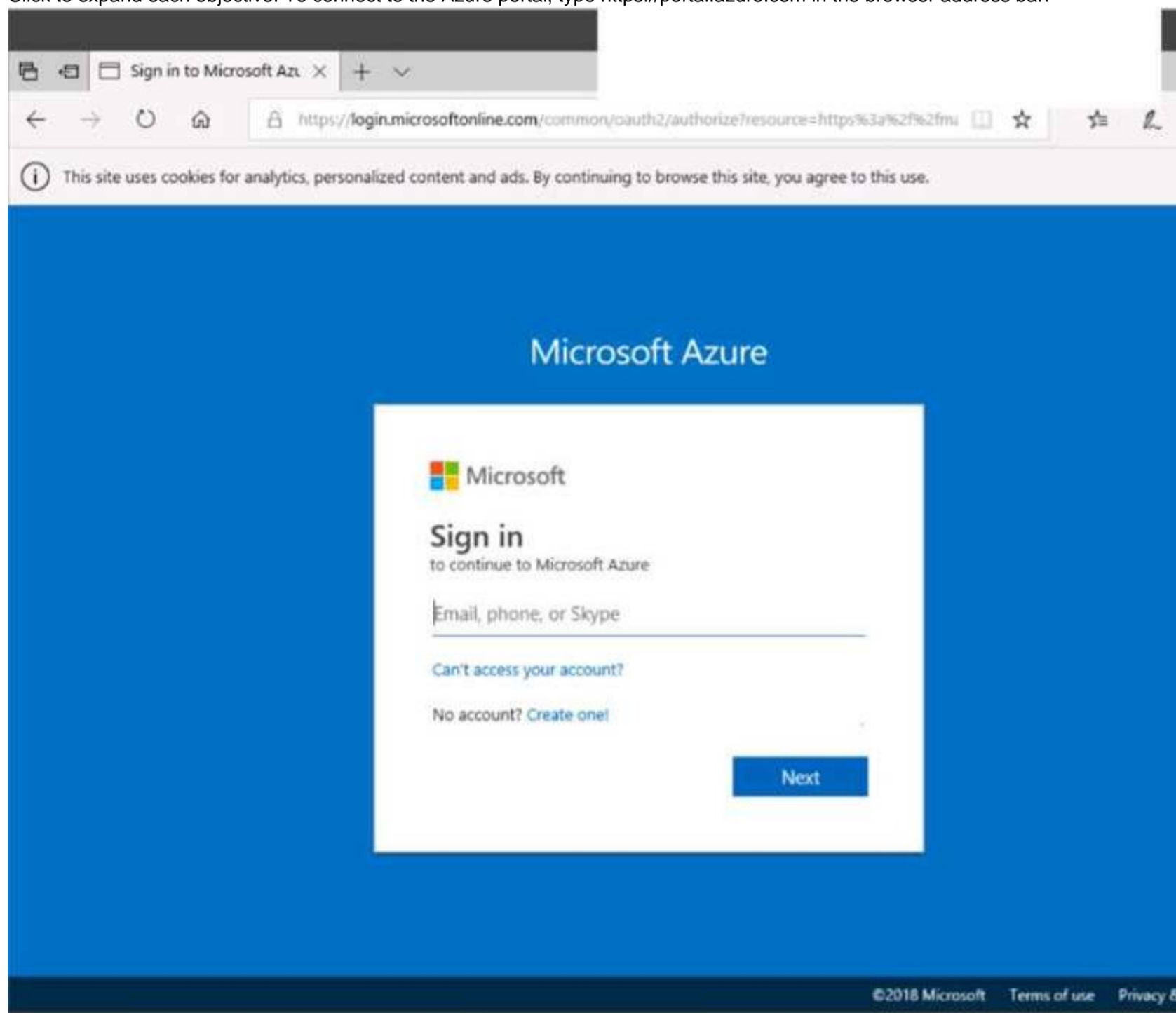
Step 4: On the menu at the top of the File service page, click + File share. The New file share page drops down.

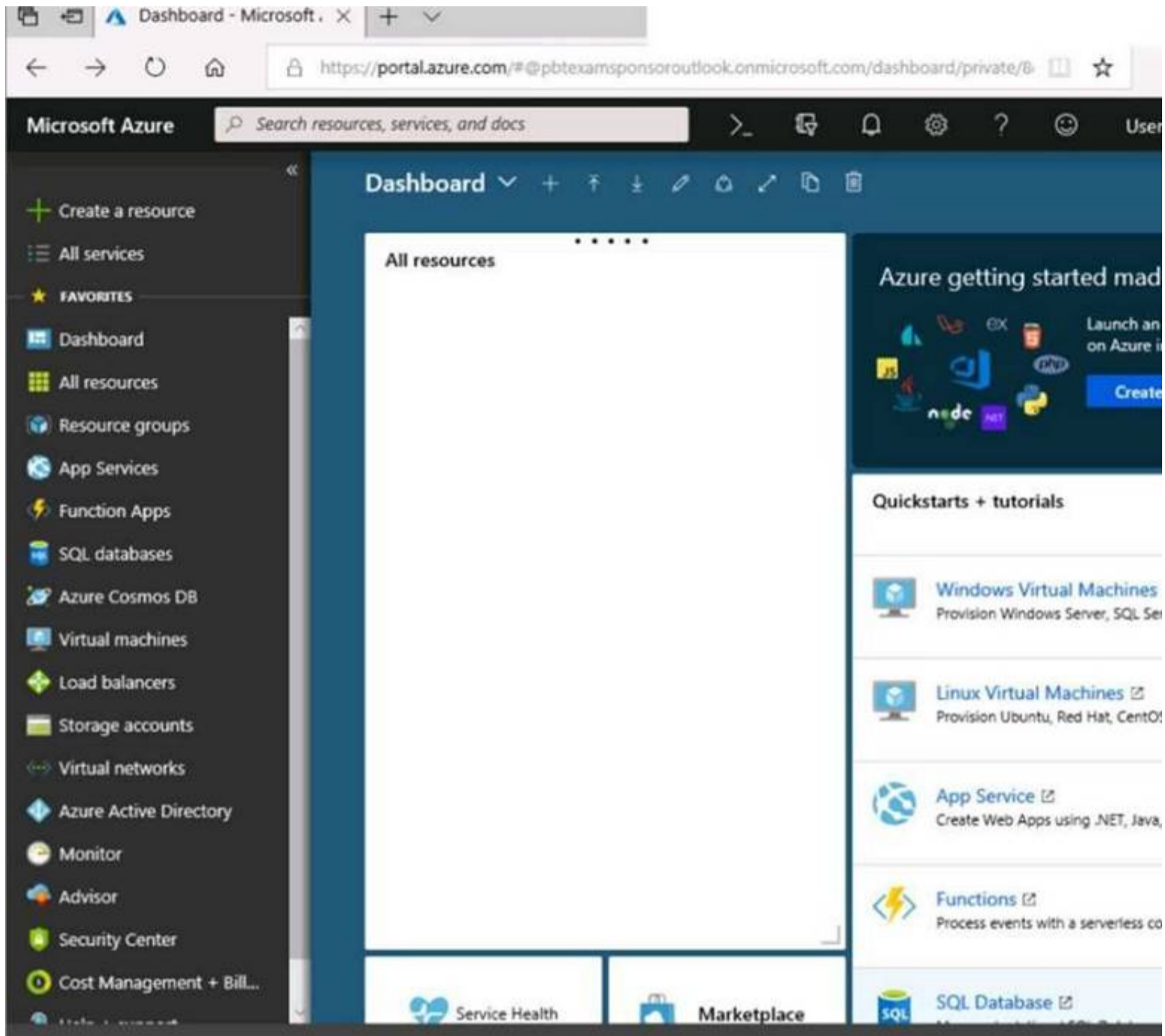
Step 5: In Name type myshare. Click OK to create the Azure file share.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 102

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?

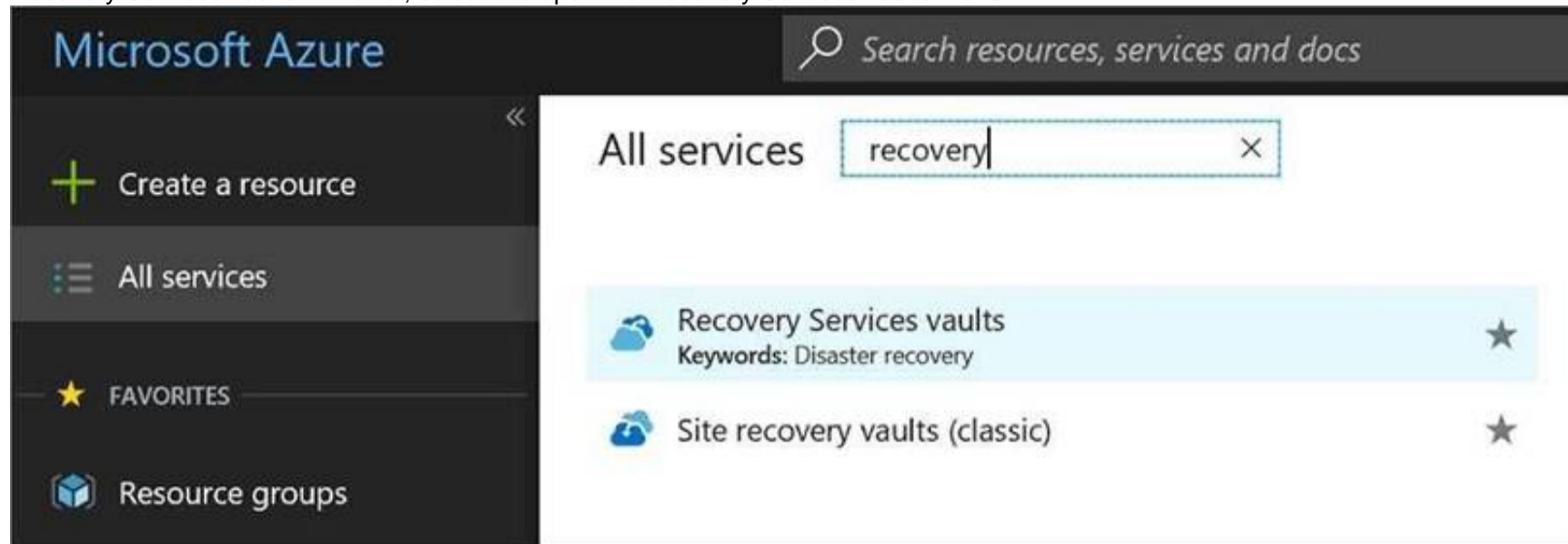
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

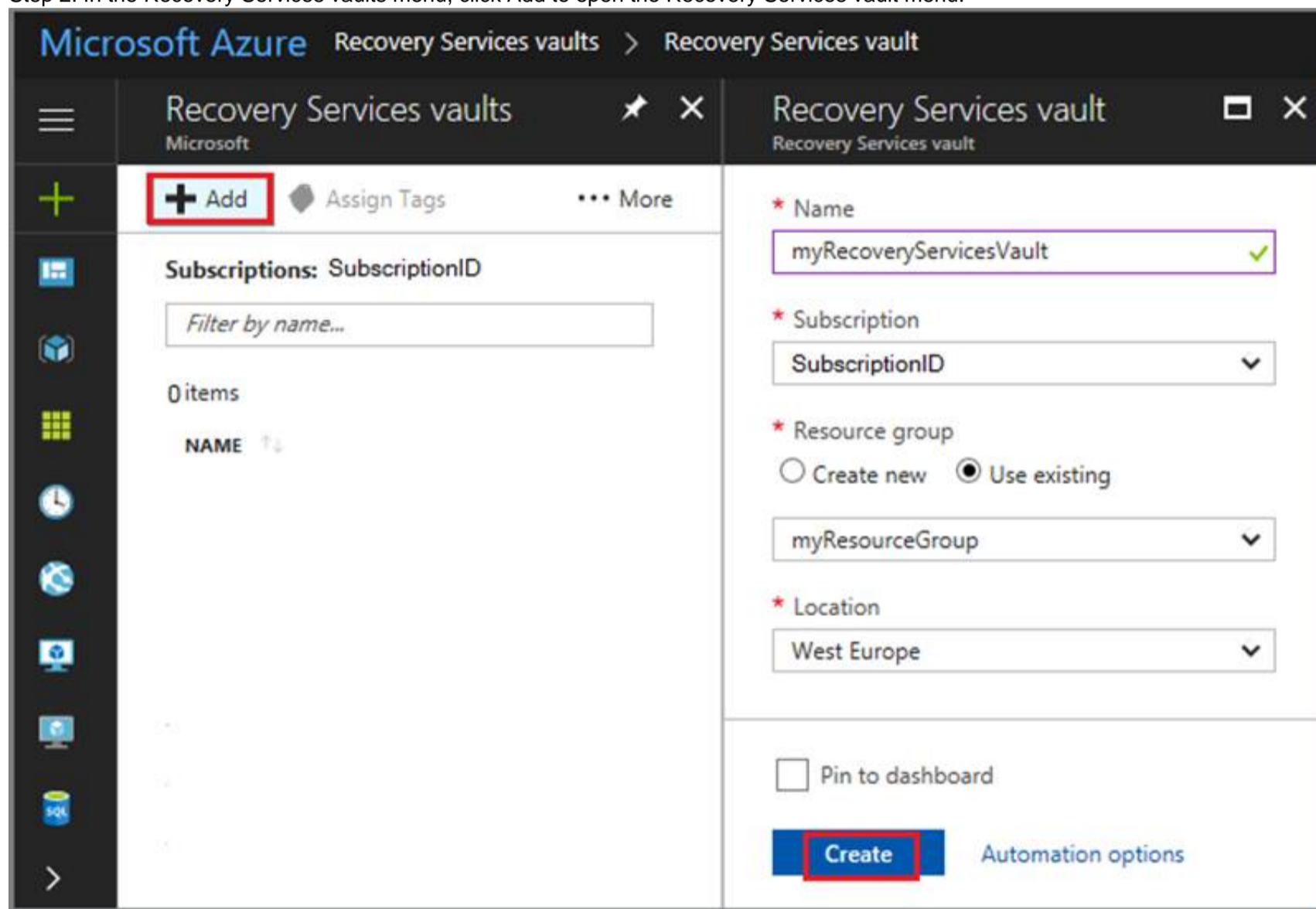
**Explanation:**

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.

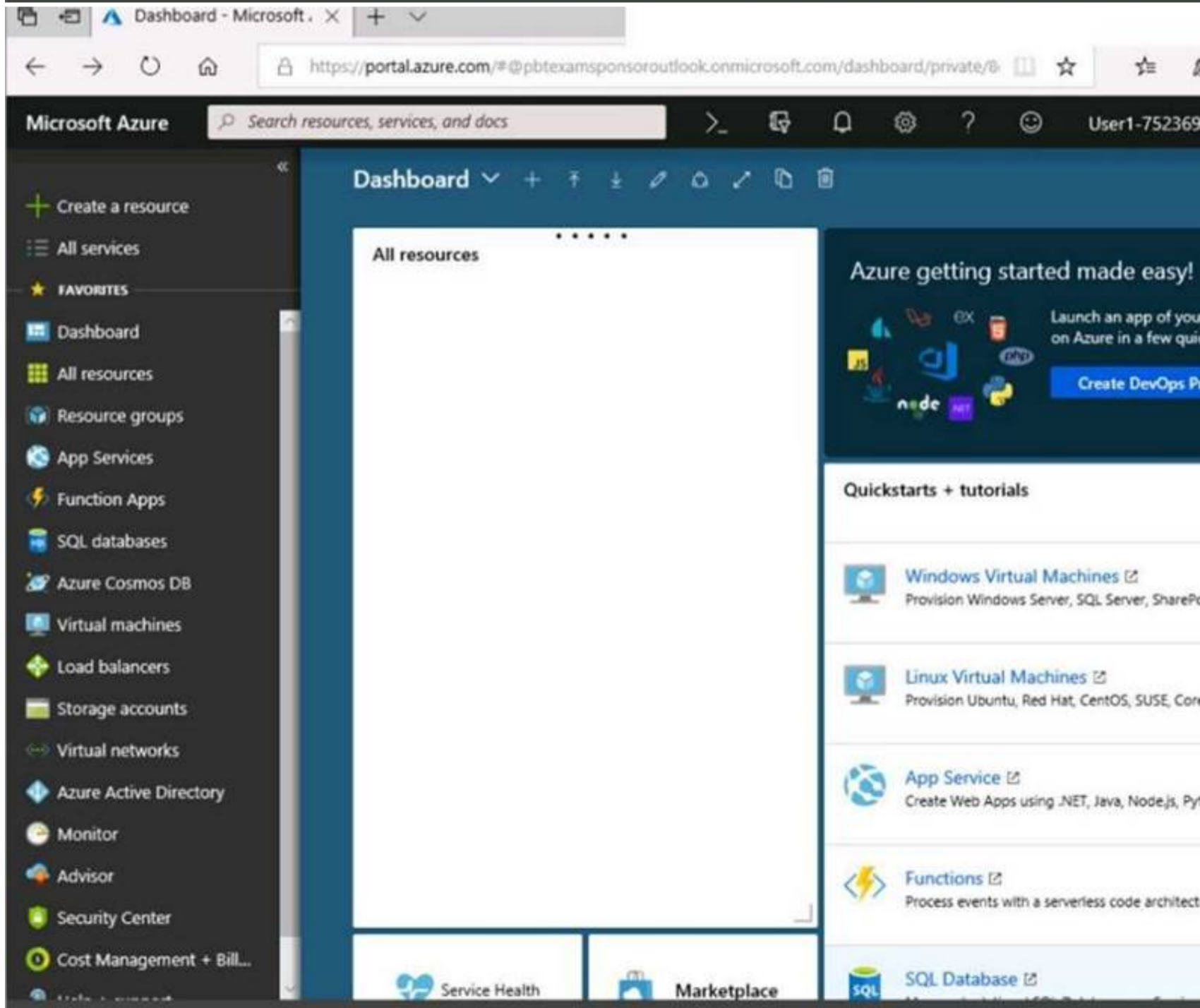
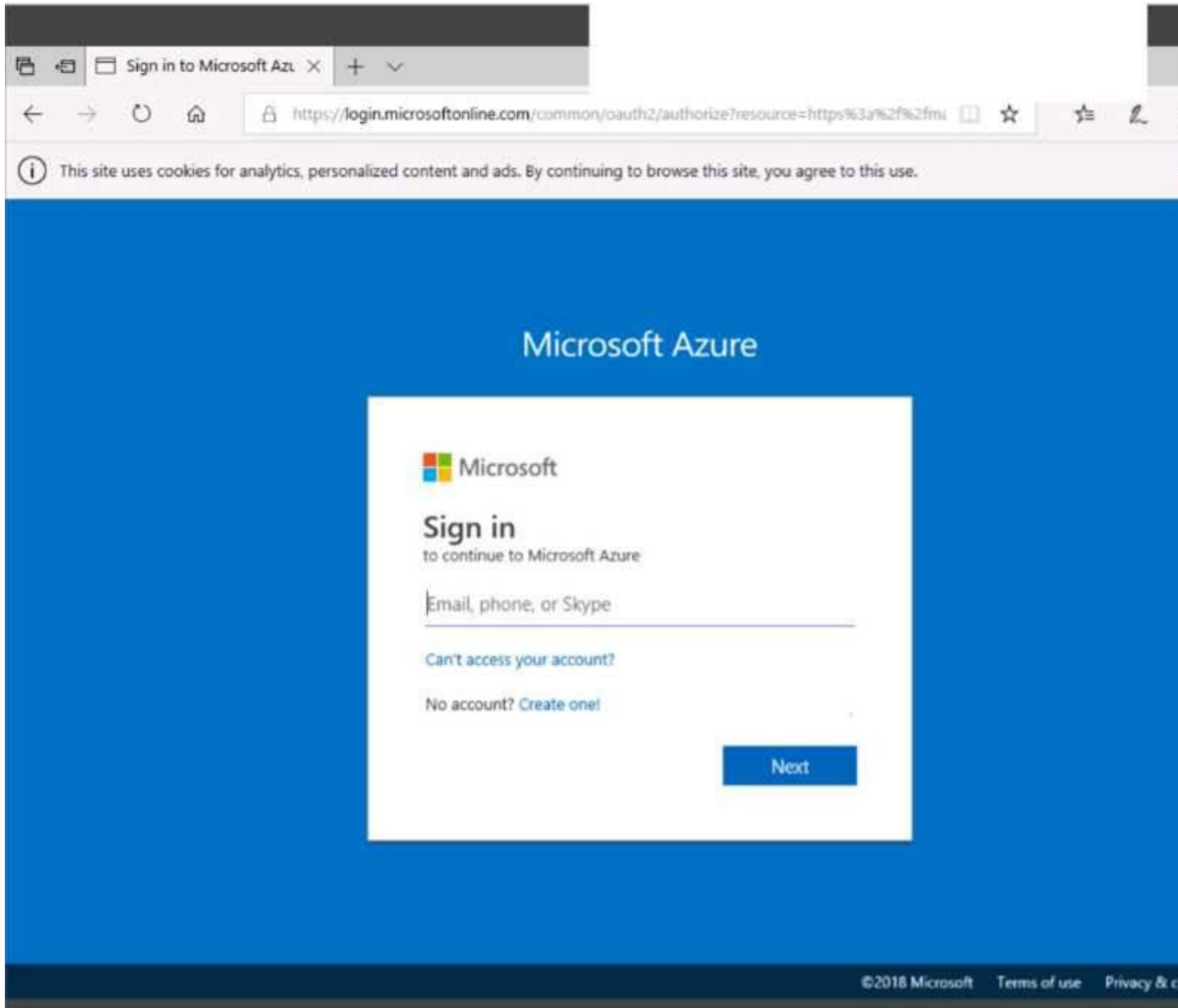
From the Location drop-down menu, choose West Europe.

Click Create to create your Recovery Services vault.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-backup-vm-at-scale>

**NEW QUESTION 104**

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



Instructions
Comments
Controls Available
Keyboard Shortcuts Available

### Tasks

Click to expand each objective

- Configure servers
  - ☐ Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.
- + Configure file and share access

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

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

#### Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to configure VM1 to be accessible from the Internet.

You need to add a public IP address to the network interface used by VM1. What should you do from Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

You can add private and public IP addresses to an Azure network interface by completing the steps that follow.

Step 1: In Azure portal, click More services > type virtual machines in the filter box, and then click Virtual machines.

Step 2: In the Virtual machines pane, click the VM you want to add IP addresses to. Click Network interfaces in the virtual machine pane that appears, and then select the network interface you want to

add the IP addresses to. In the example shown in the following picture, the NIC named myNIC from the VM named myVM is selected:

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface. On the left, the 'Virtual machines' pane is open, showing a list of virtual machines. 'myVM' is selected and highlighted with a red box. In the center, the 'myVM - Network interfaces' pane is open, showing a list of network interfaces. 'myNIC' is selected and highlighted with a red box. On the right, the 'Network interfaces' pane is open, showing a table of network interfaces. The table has columns for 'NAME' and 'PUBLIC IP ADDRESS'. The row for 'myNIC' is highlighted with a red box, showing the public IP address '52.161.29.217'.

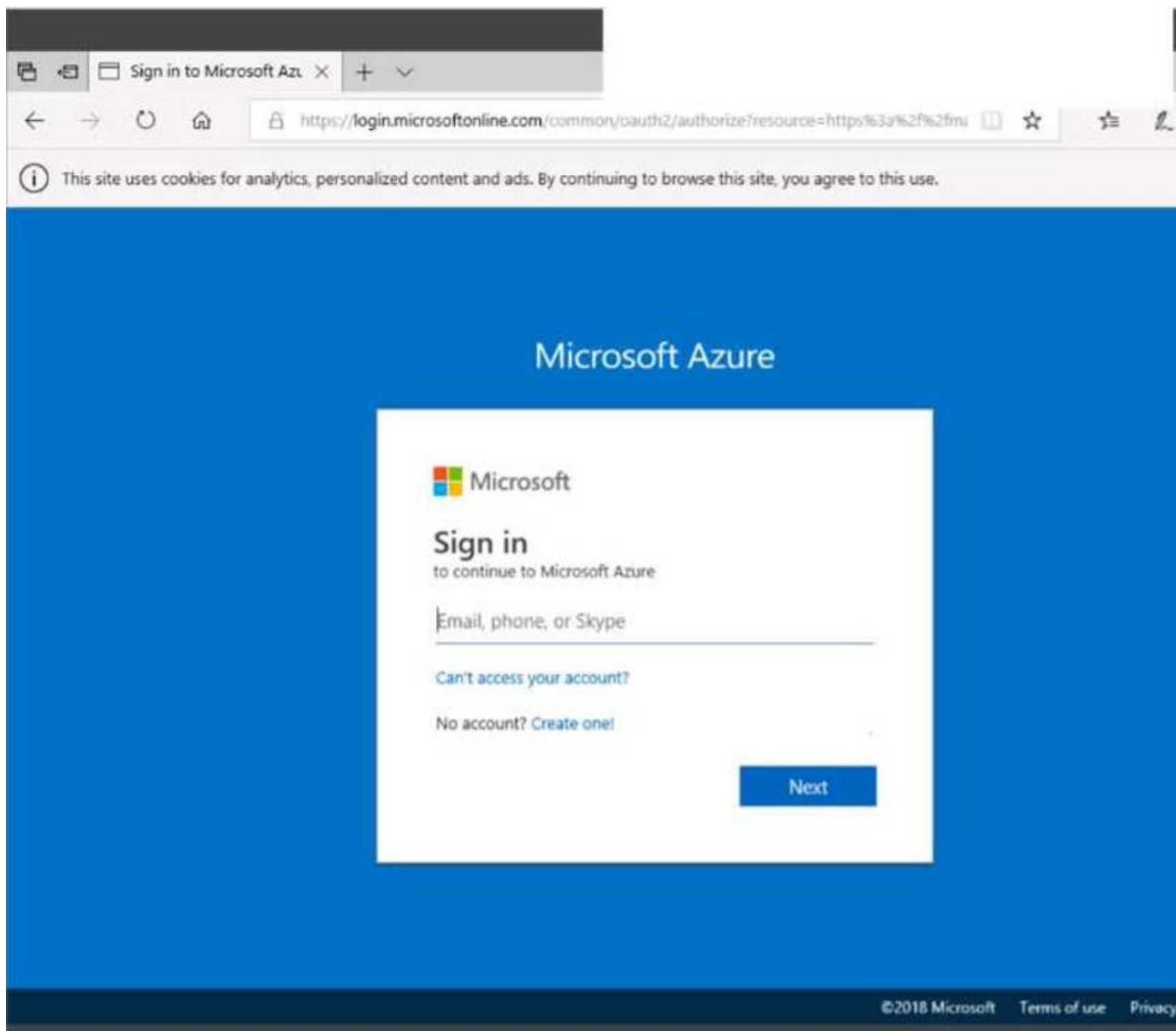
Step 3: In the pane that appears for the NIC you selected, click IP configurations. Step 4: Click Create public IP address.

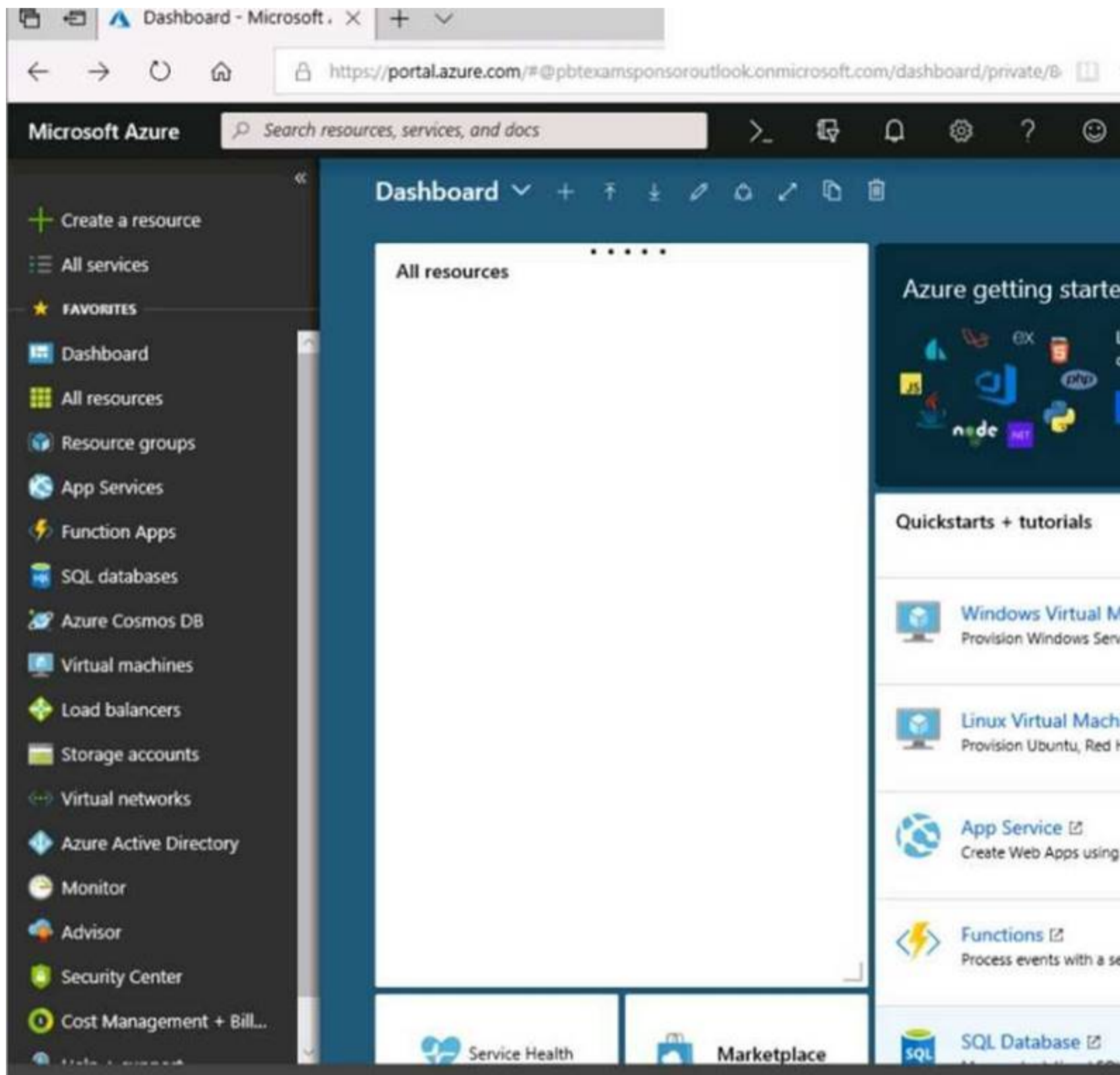
The screenshot shows the 'Create public IP address' pane in the Azure portal. The pane has a dark header with the title 'Create public IP address'. Below the header, there are several fields and options, each with a red asterisk indicating a required field. The fields are: Name (myPublicIp3), IP address assignment (Static), Idle timeout (minutes) (4), DNS name label, Subscription ([Subscription name]), Resource group (myResourceGroup), and Location (West Central US). The 'Static' option for IP address assignment is highlighted with a red box. The 'Create' button at the bottom is also highlighted with a red box. There is a 'Pin to dashboard' checkbox and a link to 'Automation options'.

Step 5: In the Create public IP address pane that appears, enter a Name, select an IP address assignment type, a Subscription, a Resource group, and a Location, then click Create, as shown in the following picture:  
References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-multiple-ip-addresses-portal>

#### NEW QUESTION 109

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





Instructions
Comments
Controls Available
Keyboard Shortcuts Available

### Tasks

Click to expand each objective

- Configure servers
  - ☐ Add the "Print and Document Services" role to server LON-SVR1, installing any required management features and enabling both Print and LPD Services.
- + Configure file and share access

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

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#### Overview

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

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

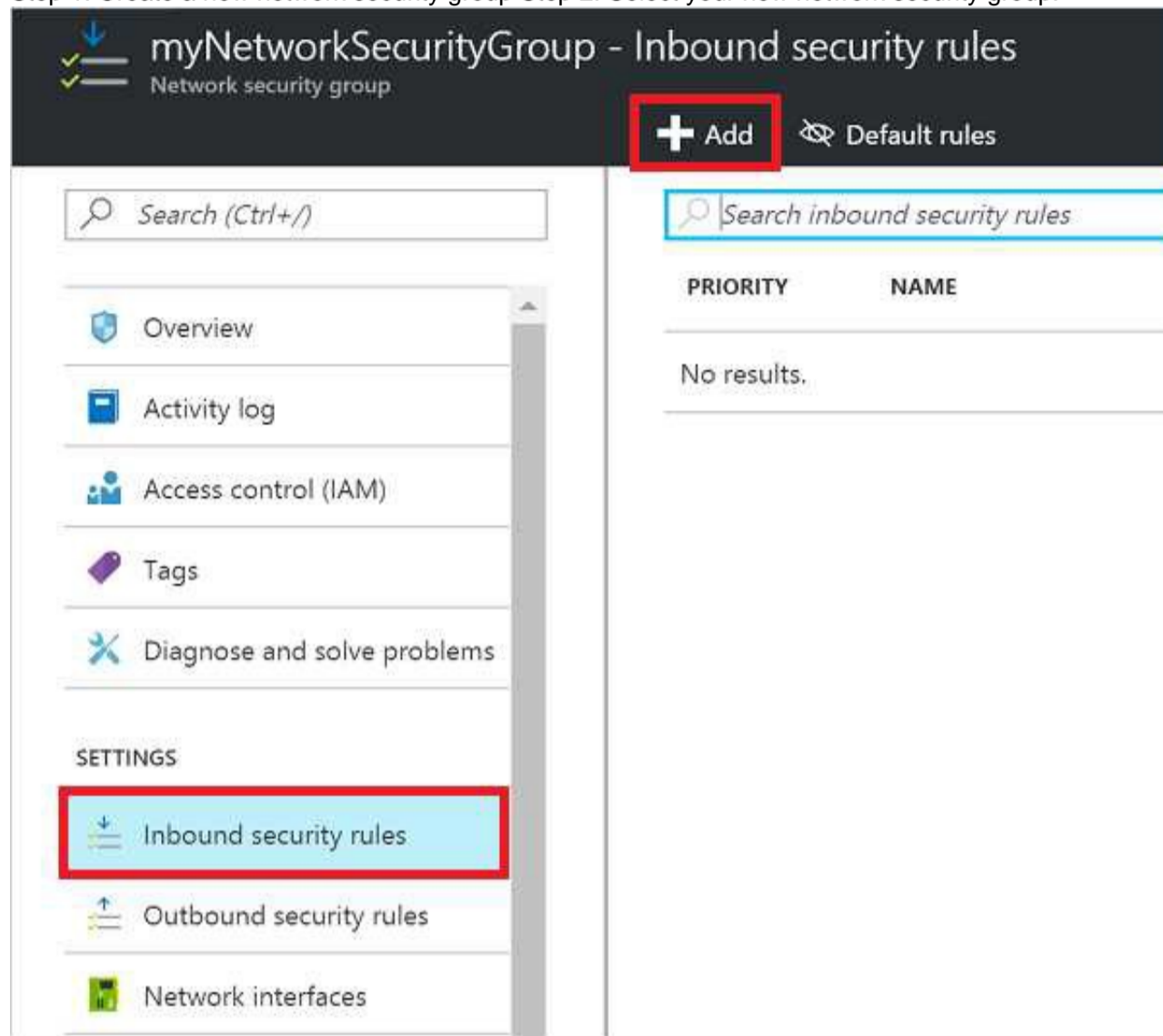
You need to allow RDP connections over TCP port 3389 to VM1 from the internet. The solution must prevent connections from the Internet over all other TCP ports.  
What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

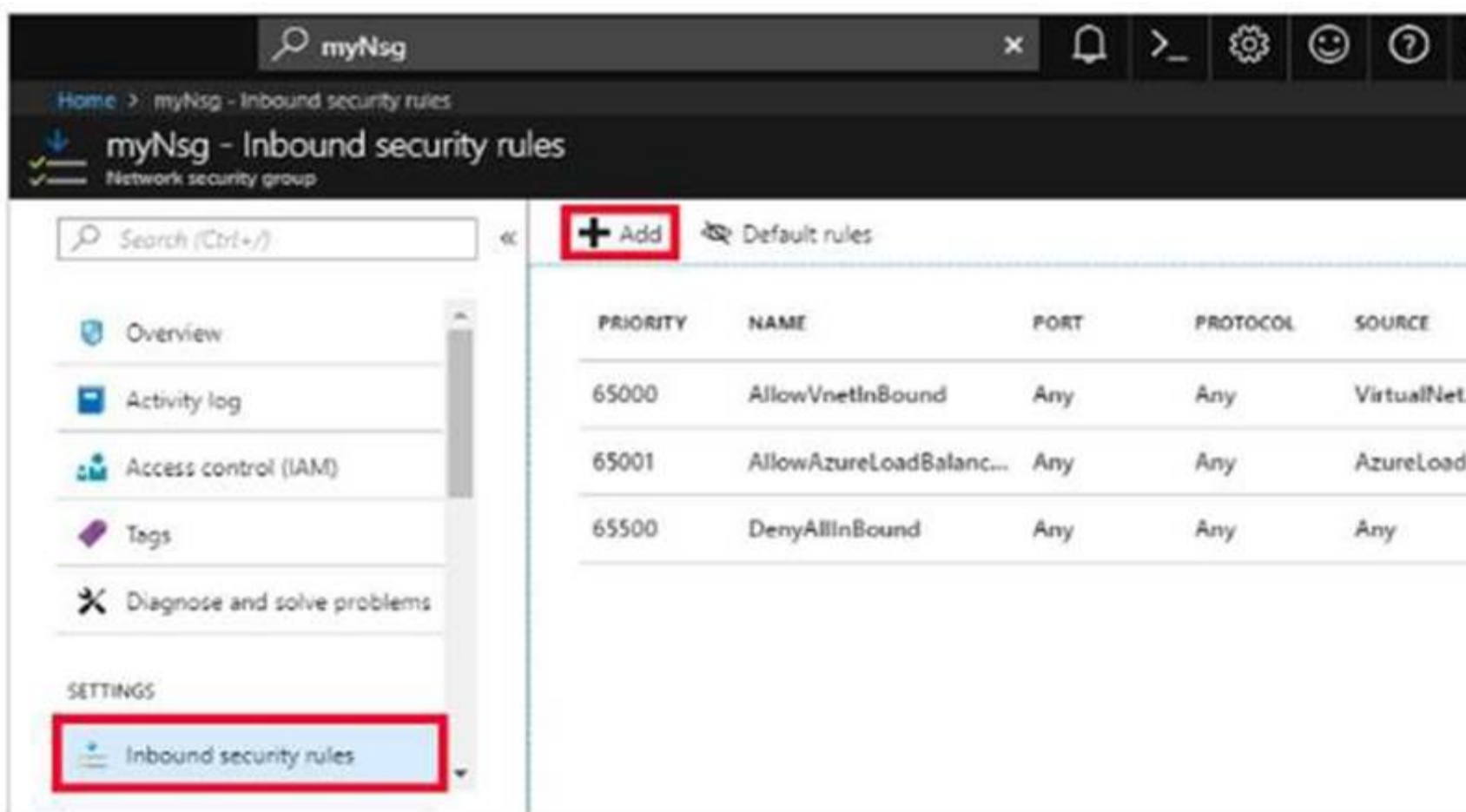
**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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



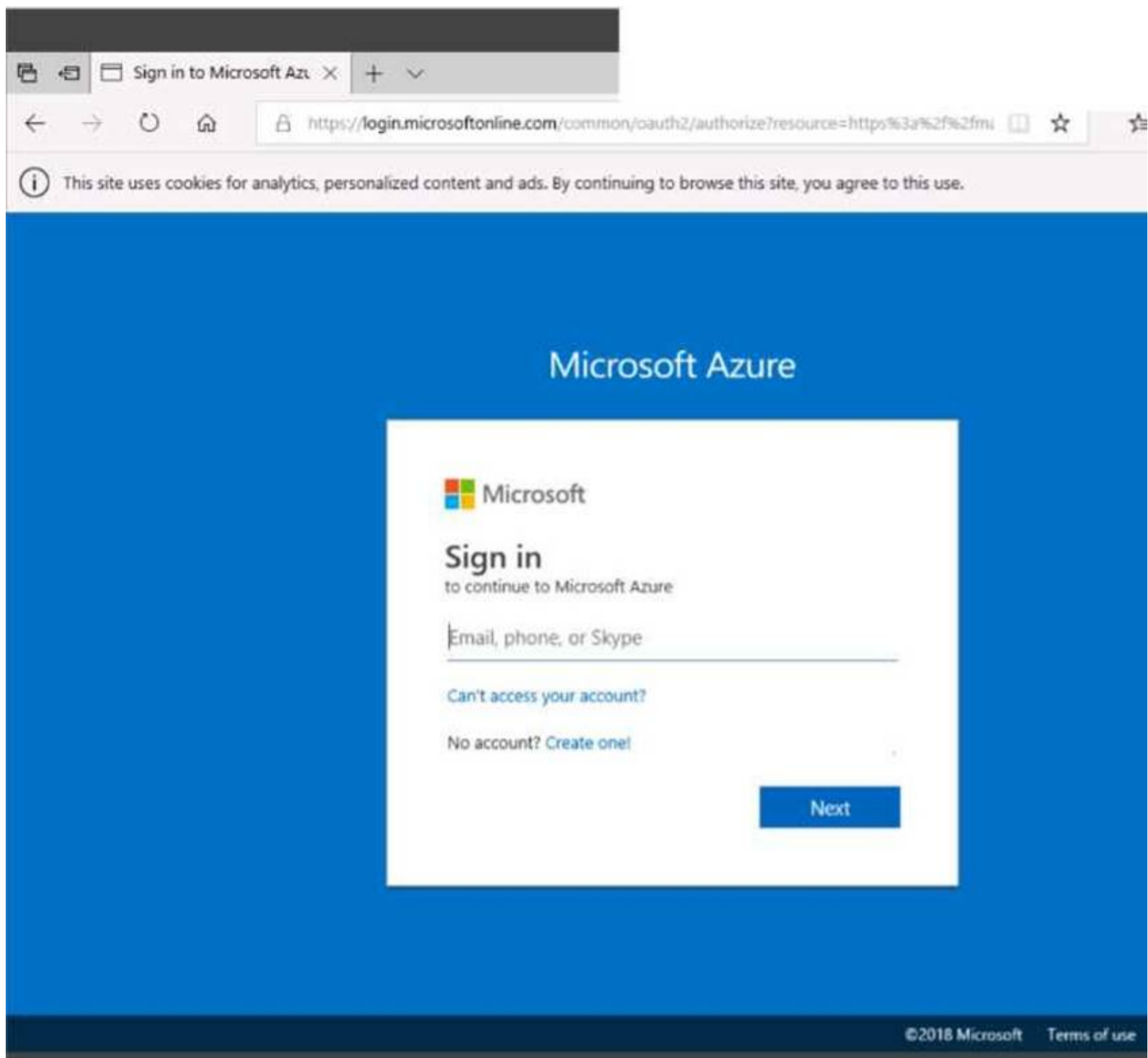
Step 3: Select Inbound security rules, . Under Add inbound security rule, enter the following  
Destination: Select Network security group, and then select the security group you created previously. Destination port ranges: 3389  
Protocol: Select TCP

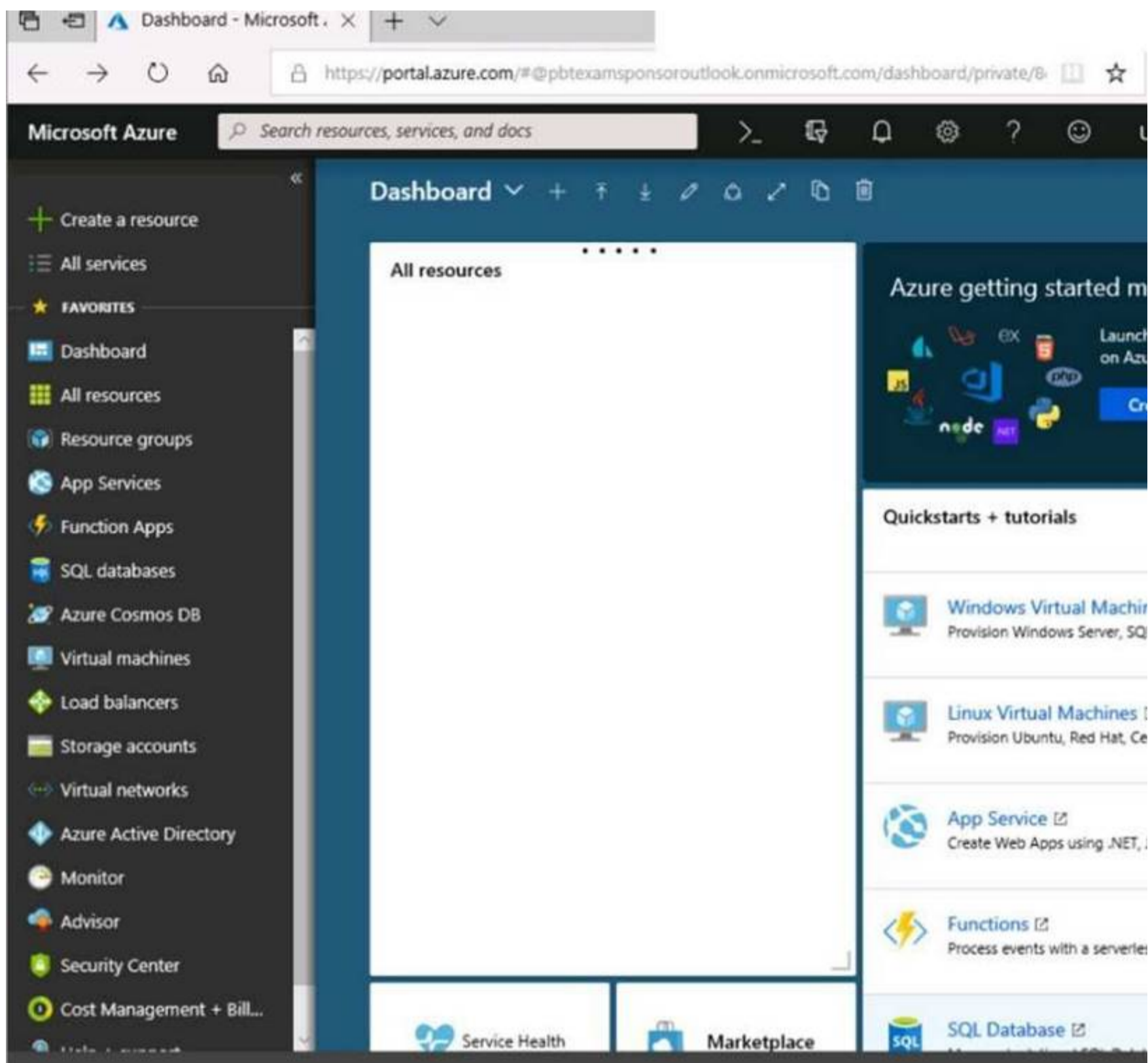


References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>

**NEW QUESTION 110**

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





[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

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

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

[Download a template for automation](#)

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

Create storage account

Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template f  
'corpdatalod7523690'.

Basics

Advanced

Tags

Review + create

BASICS

Subscription

Resource group

Location

Storage account name

Deployment model

Account kind

Replication

Performance

Access tier (default)

Microsoft AZ-100 5

corpdatalod7523690

East US

corpdata7523690n1

Resource manager

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Read-access geo-redundant storage  
(RA-GRS)

Standard

Hot

ADVANCED

Secure transfer required

Hierarchical namespace

Enabled

Disabled

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

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

Overview

Outputs

Inputs

Template

Delete


Cancel

Redeploy

Refresh

### 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](#)

**Pricing not available for this offering**

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

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

**0.0960 USD/hr**

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

### TERMS

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

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

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#### Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

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

? VNET1005a

? VNET1005b

? VNET1005c

All the network traffic between the three virtual networks will be routed through VNET1005 a.

You need to create the virtual networks, and then to ensure that all the Azure virtual machines can connect to other virtual machines by using their private IP address. The solution must NOT require any virtual network gateways and must minimize costs.

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

- 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: VNET1005a

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

Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24

Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 115

You have an Azure tenant that contains two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. In Subscription1, you deploy a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 uses managed disks. You need to move Server1 to Subscription2. The solution must minimize administration effort. What should you do first?

- A. In Subscription2, create a copy of the virtual disk.
- B. From Azure PowerShell, run the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet.
- C. Create a snapshot of the virtual disk.
- D. Create a new virtual machine in Subscription2.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

To move existing resources to another resource group or subscription, use the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-move-resources#moveresources>

#### NEW QUESTION 116

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains 100 virtual machines. Your company has three cost centers named Manufacturing, Sales, and Finance. You need to associate each virtual machine to a specific cost center. What should you do?

- A. Add an extension to the virtual machines.
- B. Modify the inventory settings of the virtual machine.
- C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.
- D. Configure locks for the virtual machine.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 119

You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit.

**SCOPE**

\* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))

Subscription 1

Exclusions

Subscription 1/ContosoRG1

**BASICS**

\* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

\* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types

Assignment ID

/subscriptions/3eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e6fb866b854f54accae2a9

Description

Assigned by:

admin1@contoso.com

**PARAMETERS**

\* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

Microsoft.Sql/servers

Which of the following statements are true?  
Which of the following statements are true?

- A. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1.
- B. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
- C. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- D. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription 1.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

## NEW QUESTION 121

### Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to connect several virtual machines to the VNET01-USEA2 virtual network.

In the Web-RGlod8095859 resource group, you need to create a virtual machine that uses the Standard\_B2ms size named Web01 that runs Windows Server 2016. Web01 must be added to an availability set.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Answer:

See explanation below.

Step 1. Choose Create a resource in the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal.

Step 2. In the Basics tab, under Project details, make sure the correct subscription is selected and then choose Web-RGlod8095859 resource group

Home > New > Create a virtual machine

## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization.  
Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

### PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

\* Subscription ⓘ Pay-As-You-Go

\* Resource group ⓘ (New) myResourceGroup

[Create new](#)

Step 3. Under Instance details type/select: Virtual machine name: Web01

Image: Windows Server 2016 Size: Standard\_B2ms size Leave the other defaults.

### INSTANCE DETAILS

\* Virtual machine name ⓘ myVM

\* Region ⓘ East US

Availability options: None

\* Image ⓘ Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

[Browse all images and disks](#)

\* Size ⓘ Standard DS1 v2  
1 vcpu, 3.5 GB memory  
[Change size](#)

Step 4. Finish the Wizard

## NEW QUESTION 122

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription. You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure SQL Database
- B. Azure Data Factory
- C. A virtual machine

D. Azure Blob storage

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 123

Overview

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to prevent users from accidentally deleting blob data from Azure.

You need to ensure that administrators can recover any blob data that is deleted accidentally from the storagelod8095859 storage account for 14 days after the deletion occurred.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

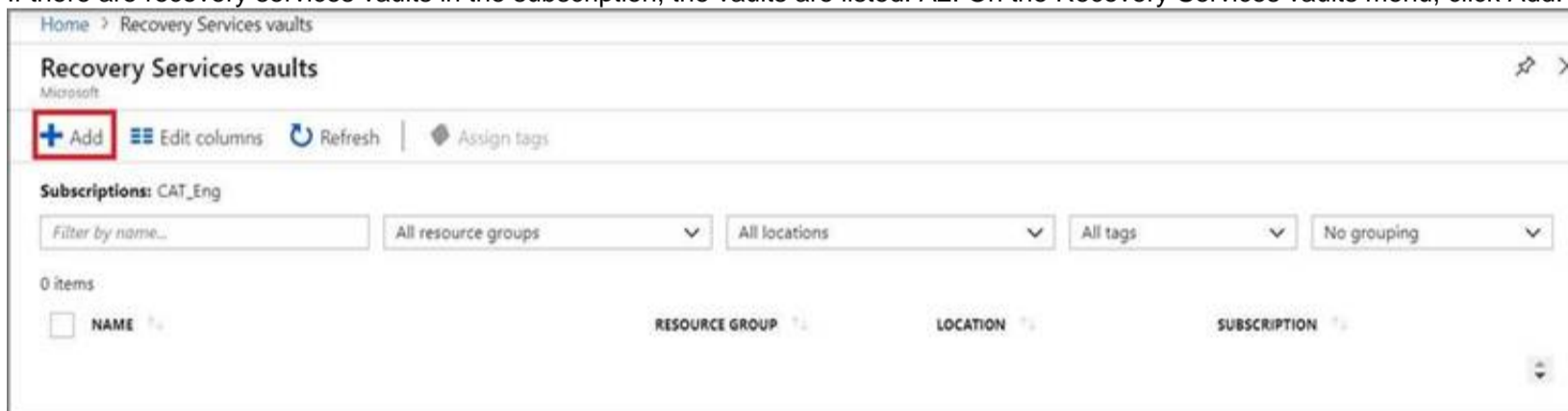
Answer:

See explanation below.

Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below) A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.



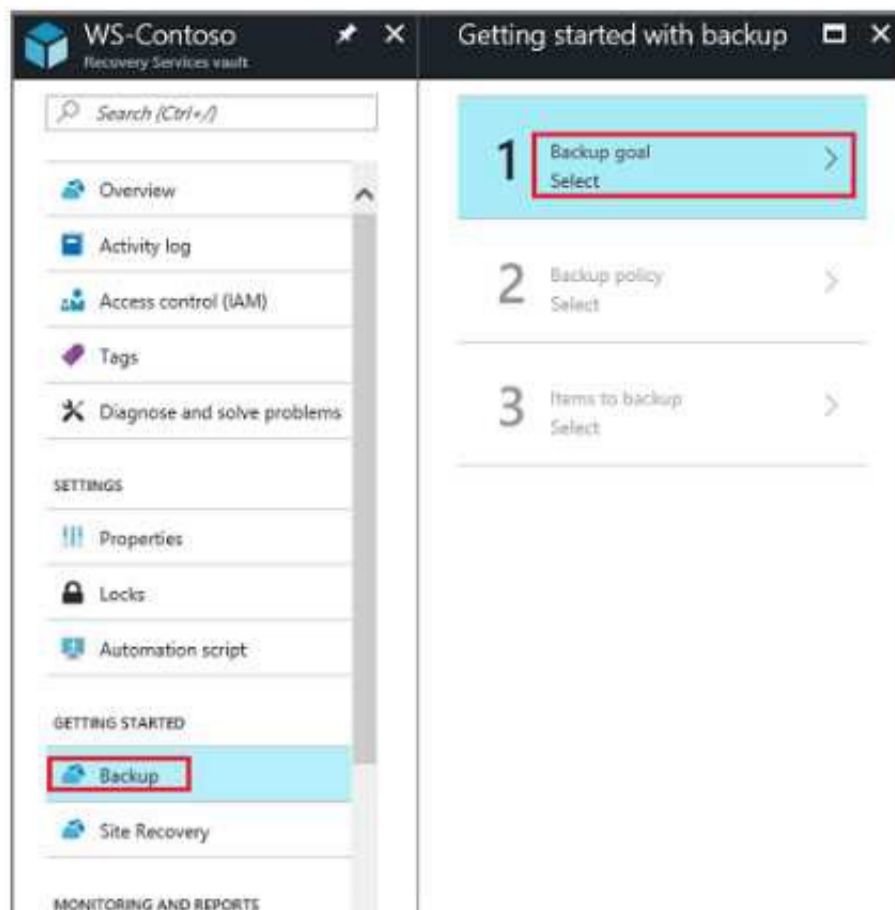
If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed. A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.



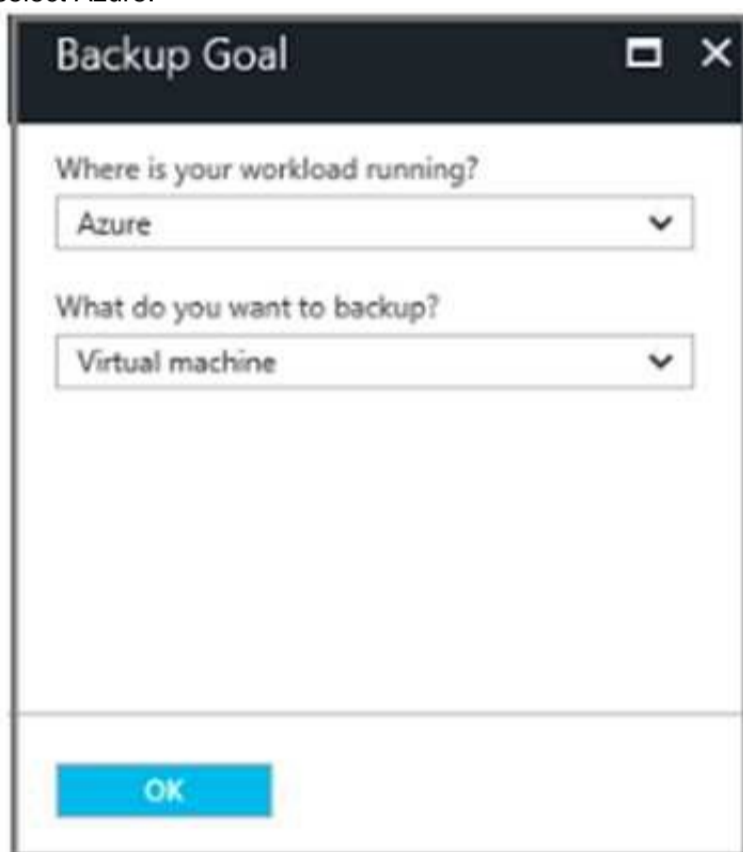
A3. The Recovery Services vault blade opens, prompting you to provide a Name, Subscription, Resource group, and Location

Task B. Create a backup goal

B1. On the Recovery Services vault blade (for the vault you just created), in the Getting Started section, click Backup, then on the Getting Started with Backup blade, select Backup goal.



The Backup Goal blade opens. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the Recovery Services vault blade. B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

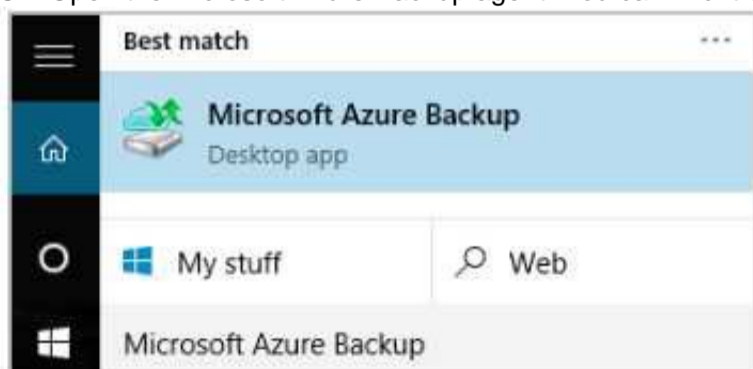


B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Blob Storage, and click OK.

B4. Finish the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

C1. Open the Microsoft Azure Backup agent. You can find it by searching your machine for Microsoft Azure Backup.



C2. In the Backup agent's Actions pane, click Schedule Backup to launch the Schedule Backup Wizard.

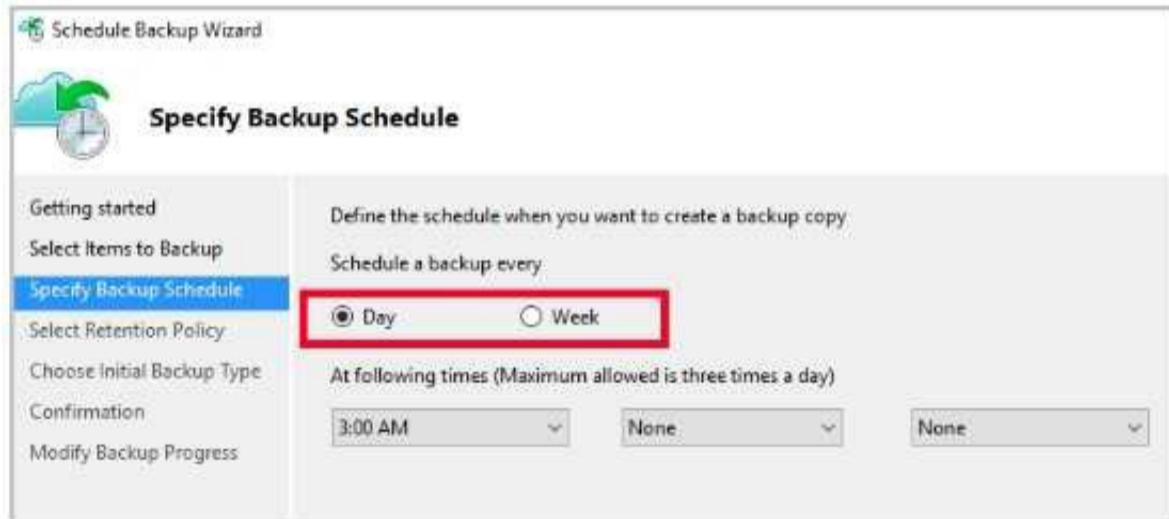


C3. On the Getting started page of the Schedule Backup Wizard, click Next.

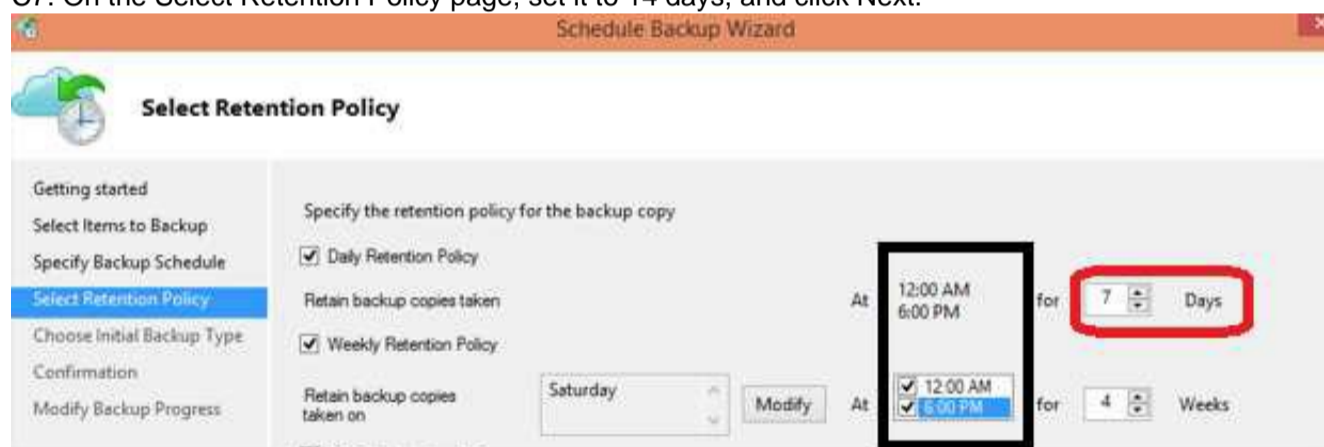
C4. On the Select Items to Backup page, click Add Items. The Select Items dialog opens.

C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK. C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.

On the Specify Backup Schedule page, specify Schedule a backup every day, and click Next.



C7. On the Select Retention Policy page, set it to 14 days, and click Next.



C8. Finish the Wizard. References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 124

You plan to back up an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You discover that the Backup Pre-Check status displays a status of Warning. What is a possible cause of the Warning status?

- A. VM1 does not have the latest version of WaAppAgent.exe installed.
- B. VM1 has an unmanaged disk.
- C. VM1 is stopped.
- D. A Recovery Services vault is unavailable.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The Warning state indicates one or more issues in VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures and provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. Not having the latest VM Agent installed, for example, can cause backups to fail intermittently and falls in this class of issues. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-vm-backup-pre-checks/>

#### NEW QUESTION 125

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.

VM2 is protected by RSV1.

You need to use RSV2 to protect VM2. What should you do first?

- A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup.
- B. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 backup.
- C. From the RSV1 blade, click Backu
- D. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup.
- E. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

**NEW QUESTION 129**

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that you use for testing. VM1 is protected by Azure Backup.

You delete VM1.

You need to remove the backup data stored for VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Modify the backup policy.
- B. Delete the Recovery Services vault.
- C. Stop the backup.
- D. Delete the storage account.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure Backup provides backup for virtual machines — created through both the classic deployment model and the Azure Resource Manager deployment model — by using custom-defined backup policies in a Recovery Services vault.

With the release of backup policy management, customers can manage backup policies and model them to meet their changing requirements from a single window. Customers can edit a policy, associate more virtual machines to a policy, and delete unnecessary policies to meet their compliance requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 132**

HOTSPOT

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

**INSTANCES**

* Instance count ⓘ	<input type="text" value="4"/>	✓
* Instance size (View full pricing details) ⓘ	<input type="text" value="DS1_v2 (1 vCPU, 3.5 GB)"/>	✓
Deploy as low priority ⓘ	<input type="button" value="No"/> <input type="button" value="Yes"/>	
Use managed disks ⓘ	<input type="button" value="No"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Yes"/>	
<a href="#">+ Show advanced settings</a>		

**AUTOSCALE**

Autoscale ⓘ	<input type="button" value="Disabled"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Enabled"/>	
* Minimum number of VMs ⓘ	<input type="text" value="2"/>	✓
* Maximum number of VMs ⓘ	<input type="text" value="20"/>	✓
Scale out		
* CPU threshold (%) ⓘ	<input type="text" value="80"/>	✓
* Number of VMs to increase by ⓘ	<input type="text" value="2"/>	✓
Scale in		
* CPU threshold (%) ⓘ	<input type="text" value="30"/>	✓
* Number of VMs to decrease by ⓘ	<input type="text" value="4"/>	✓

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

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

▼
2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1:

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher. The initial instance count is 4 and rises to 6 when the 2 extra instances of VMs are added.

Box 2:

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to 0 as the minimum instances is set to 2. Instances are only added when the CPU threshold reaches 80%.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns>

**NEW QUESTION 135**

Overview

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't

matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task. Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

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

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You recently created a virtual machine named Web01.

You need to attach a new 80-GB standard data disk named Web01-Disk1 to Web01.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

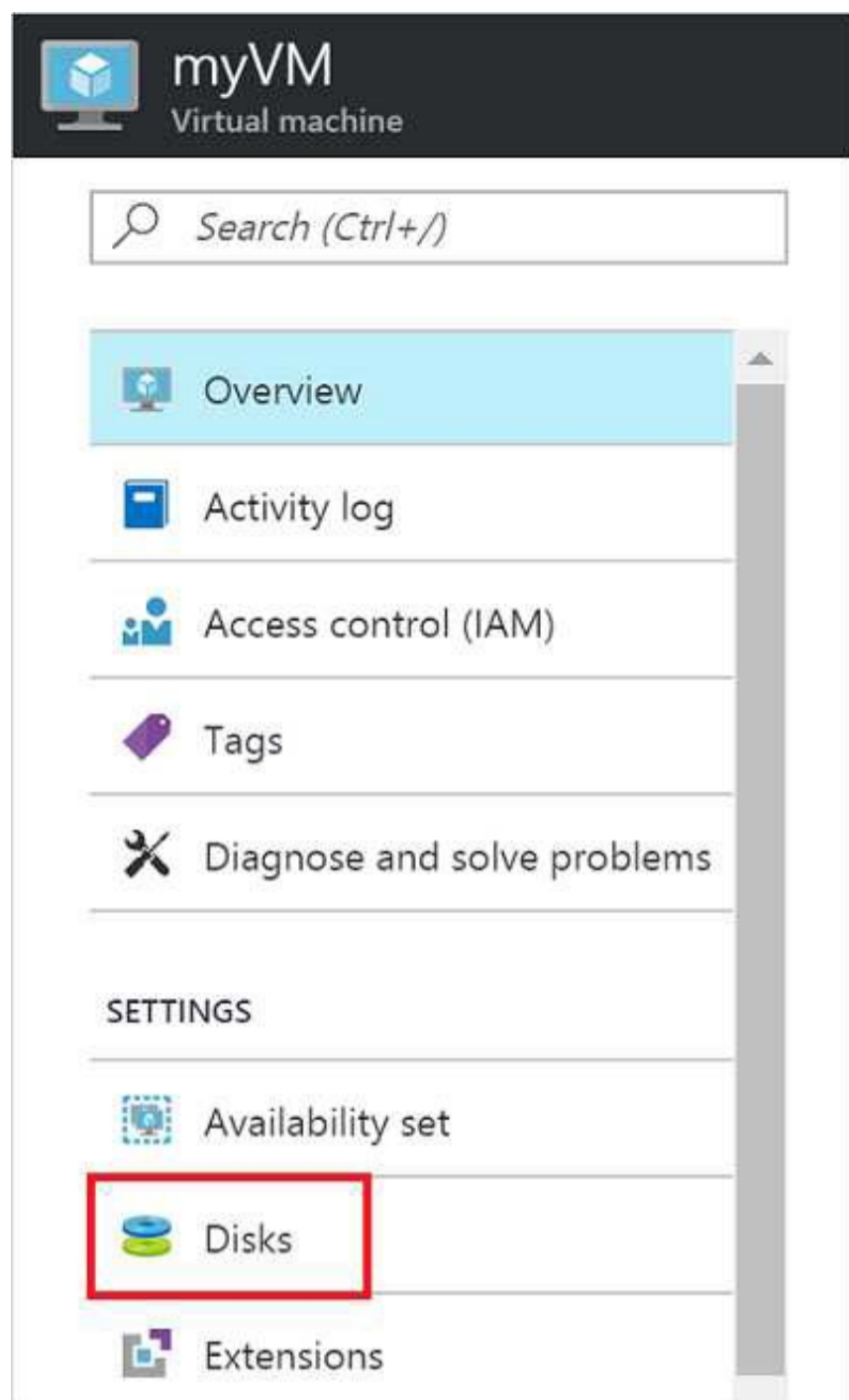
**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Add a data disk

Step 1. In the Azure portal, from the menu on the left, select Virtual machines. Step 2. Select the Web01 virtual machine from the list.

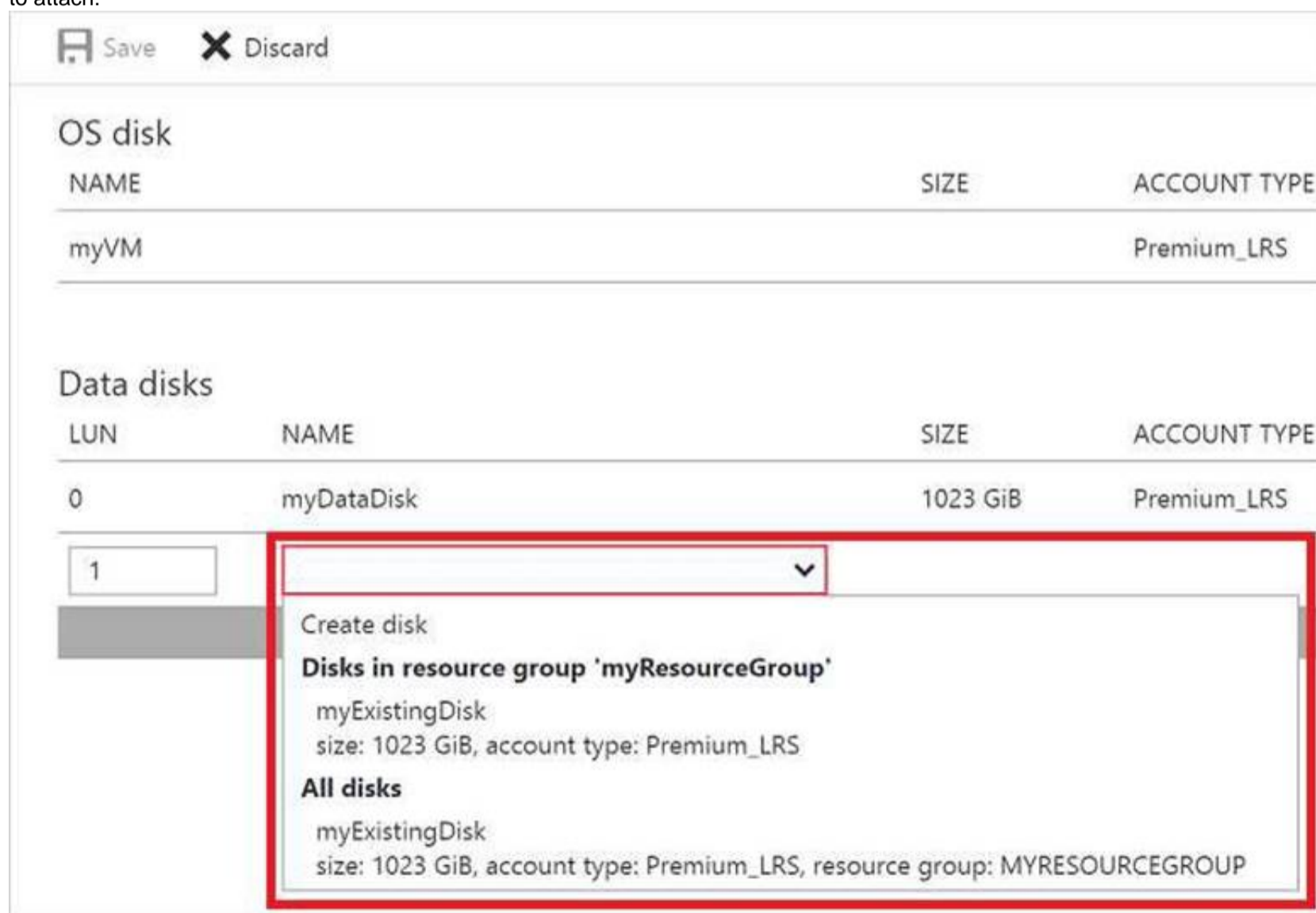
Step 3. On the Virtual machine page, , in Essentials, select Disks.



Step 4. On the Disks page, select the Web01-Disk1 from the list of existing disks.

Step 5. In the Disks pane, click + Add data disk.

Step 6. Click the drop-down menu for Name to view a list of existing managed disks accessible to your Azure subscription. Select the managed disk Web01-Disk1 to attach:



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/attach-disk-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 139**

## Overview

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task. Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

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

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to allow connections between the VNET01-USEA2 and VNET01-USWE2 virtual networks. You need to ensure that virtual machines can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address. The solution must NOT require any virtual network gateways.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

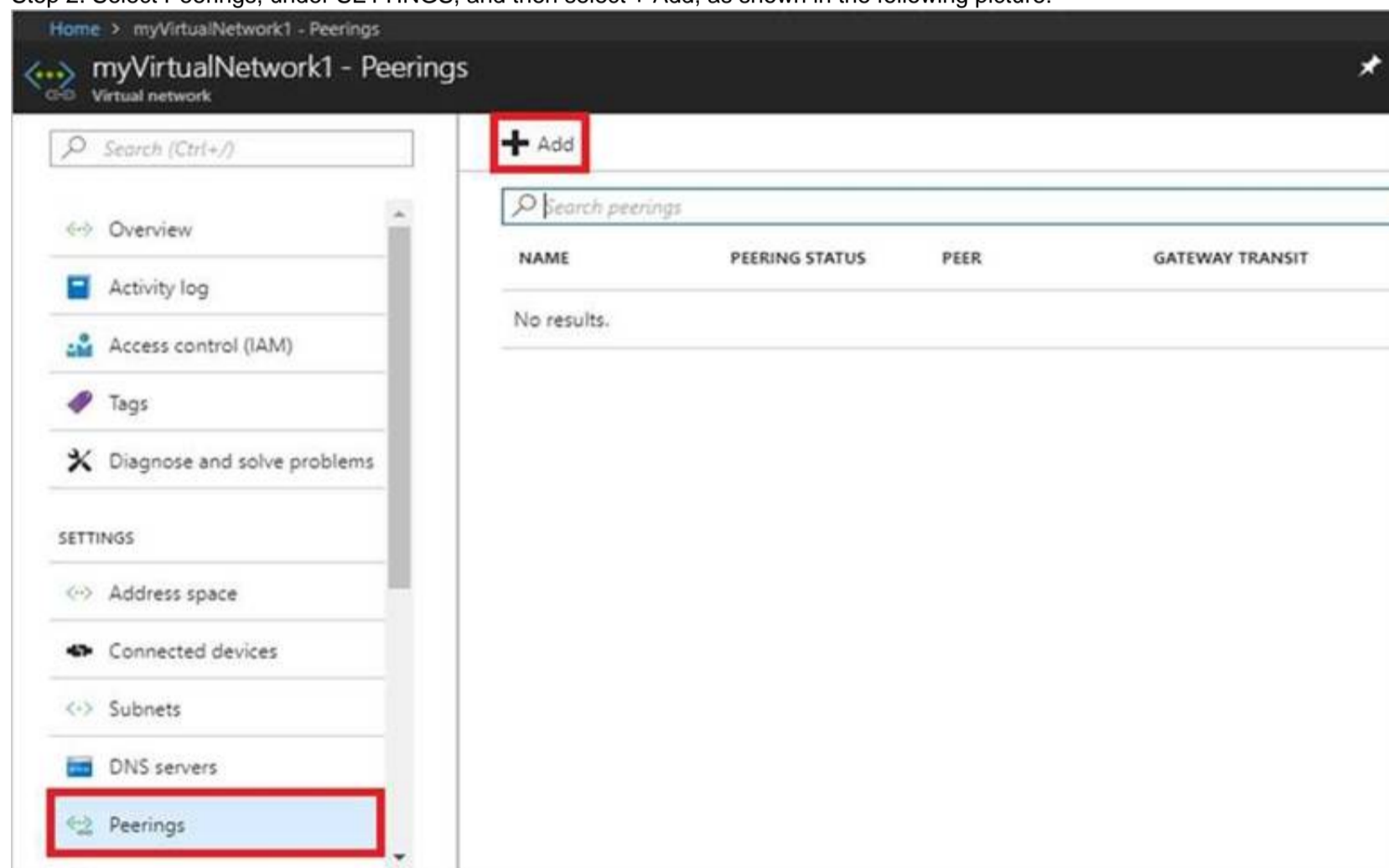
**Answer: A**

## Explanation:

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two Azure virtual networks. Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes. Peer virtual networks

Step 1. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01-USEA2. When VNET01-USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 2. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add, as shown in the following picture:



Step 3. Enter, or select, the following information, accept the defaults for the remaining settings, and then select OK.

Name: myVirtualNetwork1-myVirtualNetwork2 (for example) Subscription: elect your subscription.

Virtual network: VNET01-USWE2 - To select the VNET01-USWE2 virtual network, select Virtual network, then select VNET01-USWE2. You can select a virtual network in the same region or in a different region.

Now we need to repeat steps 1-3 for the other network VNET01-USWE2:

Step 4. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01- USEA2. When VNET01- USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 5. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

## NEW QUESTION 142

### Overview

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task. Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

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

To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to host several secured websites on Web01.

You need to allow HTTPS over TCP port 443 to Web01 and to prevent HTTP over TCP port 80 to Web01.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Answer:

See explanation below.

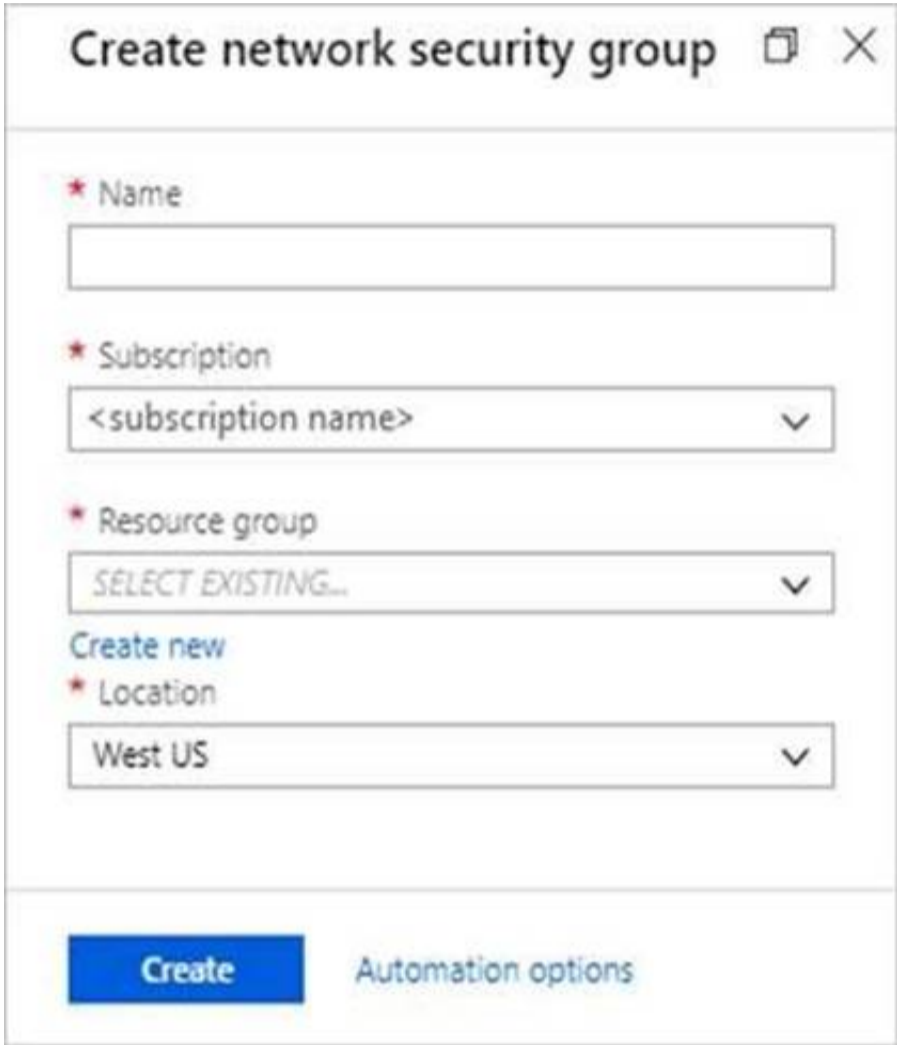
You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

Step A: Create a network security group

A1. Search for and select the resource group for the VM, choose Add, then search for and select Network security group.

A2. Select Create.



The Create network security group window opens. A3. Create a network security group

Enter a name for your network security group.

Select or create a resource group, then select a location. A4. Select Create to create the network security group.

Step B: Create an inbound security rule to allows HTTPS over TCP port 443 B1. Select your new network security group.

B2. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add. B3. Add inbound rule

B4. Select Advanced.

From the drop-down menu, select HTTPS.

You can also verify by clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 443. B5. Select Add to create the rule.

Repeat step B2-B5 to deny TCP port 80

B6. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add. B7. Add inbound rule

B8. Select Advanced.

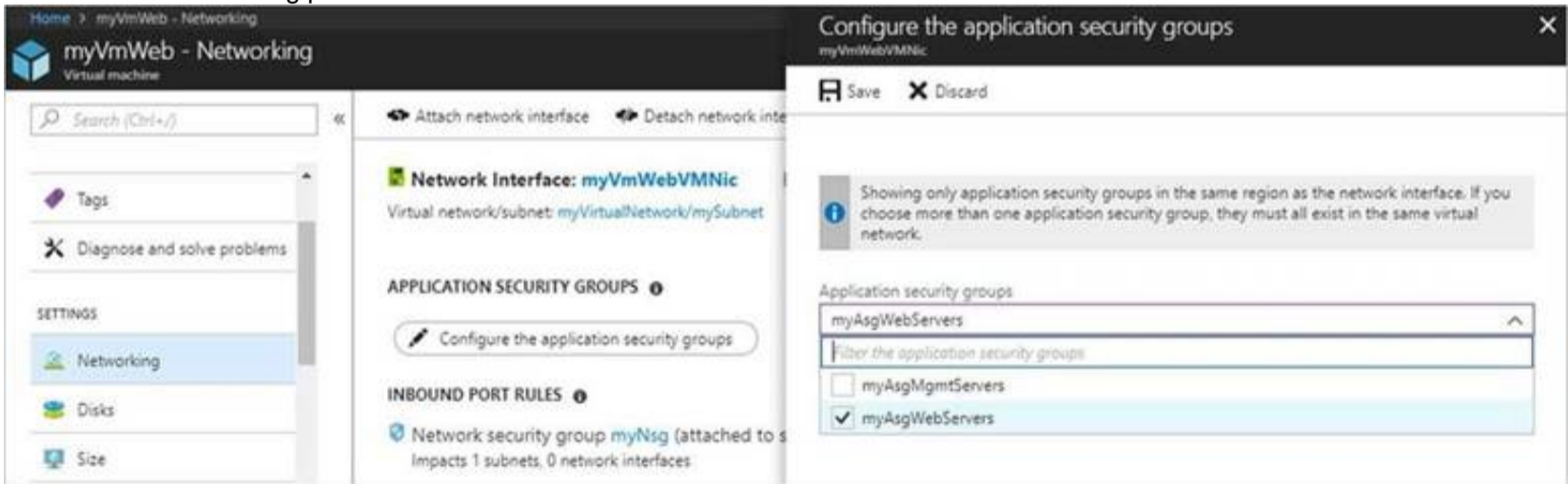
Clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 80. B9. Select Deny.

Step C: Associate your network security group with a subnet

Your final step is to associate your network security group with a subnet or a specific network interface.

C1. In the Search resources, services, and docs box at the top of the portal, begin typing Web01. When the Web01 VM appears in the search results, select it.

C2. Under SETTINGS, select Networking. Select Configure the application security groups, select the Security Group you created in Step A, and then select Save, as shown in the following picture:



References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 143**

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.

The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup

ResourceGroupName: default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName    : AG1
Enabled           : True
EmailReceivers    : {Action1_EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers      : {Action1_SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers  : {}
Id                : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c/
                  : resourceGroups/default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGr
Name              : ActionGroup1
Type              : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location          : Global
Tags              : {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria is triggered every minute.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

▼
0
4
6
12
60

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

▼
0
4
6
12
60

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute. Box 2: 12

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be send, which equals 12 per hour.

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes. Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes. Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.

Other actions are not rate limited. References:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overview-alerts.md>

**NEW QUESTION 148**

**HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure subscription that contains several virtual machines and an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1. You create a log search query as shown in the following exhibit.



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

Answer Area

If you run the query on Monday, the query will return the events from the last [answer choice].

1 day  
7 days  
8 days  
14 days  
21 days

The query results will be displayed in a [answer choice].

table that has two columns  
table that has three columns  
graph that has the Computer values on the Y axis  
graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 14 days  
Two weeks will be covered.  
Note: Startofweek returns the start of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided. Start of the week is considered to be a Sunday. Endofweek returns the end of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided. Last day of the week is considered to be a Saturday.  
Box 2:  
The render operator renders results in as graphical output. Timechart is a Line graph, where the first column is x-axis, and should be datetime. Other columns are y-axes. In this case the Y axis has avg(CounterValue) Values.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/log-query-overview>  
[https://docs-analytics-eus.azurewebsites.net/queryLanguage/query\\_language\\_renderoperator.html](https://docs-analytics-eus.azurewebsites.net/queryLanguage/query_language_renderoperator.html)

NEW QUESTION 153

DRAG DROP  
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.



Incorrect Answers:

Not Install the Azure File Sync agent: The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share.

### NEW QUESTION 155

#### HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named AAD1.

Subscription1 contains the objects in the following table:

Name	Type
Share1	Azure file share
Account1	Azure Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Vault1	Recovery Services vault

You plan to create a single backup policy for Vault1. To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

AAD1 only
Account1 only
RG1 only
Share1 only
AAD1 and Share1 only
AAD1, Share1 and Account1 only
AAD1, Share1, Account1, and RG1

In the backup policy that you create, you can configure the backups to be retained for up to:

7 days
31 days
90 days
120 days
365 days
99 years

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered


**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: RG1 only Box 2: 99 years

With the latest update to Azure Backup, customers can retain their data for up to 99 years in Azure. Note: A backup policy defines a matrix of when the data snapshots are taken, and how long those snapshots are retained.

The backup policy interface looks like this:

\* Policy name 

Backup frequency  
Daily  5:30 AM  Local Time (UTC-07:00)

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point.

\* At  5:30 AM  Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point.

\* On  Sunday \* At  5:30 AM  Week(s)

☒ Retention of monthly backup point.

\* On  First \* Day  Sunday \* At  5:30 AM  Month(s)

☒ Retention of yearly backup point.

\* In  January \* On  First \* Day  Sunday \* At  5:30 AM  Year(s)

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm#defining-a-backup-policy>

<https://blogs.microsoft.com/firehose/2015/02/16/february-update-to-azure-backup-includes-data-retention-up-to-99-years-offline-backup-and-more/>

### NEW QUESTION 158

#### HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

Name	IP address range
Subnet0	10.0.0.0/24
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet	10.0.254.0/24

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router. You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.

How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Address prefix

Next hop type:

Assigned to:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Address prefix

▼

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:

▼

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:

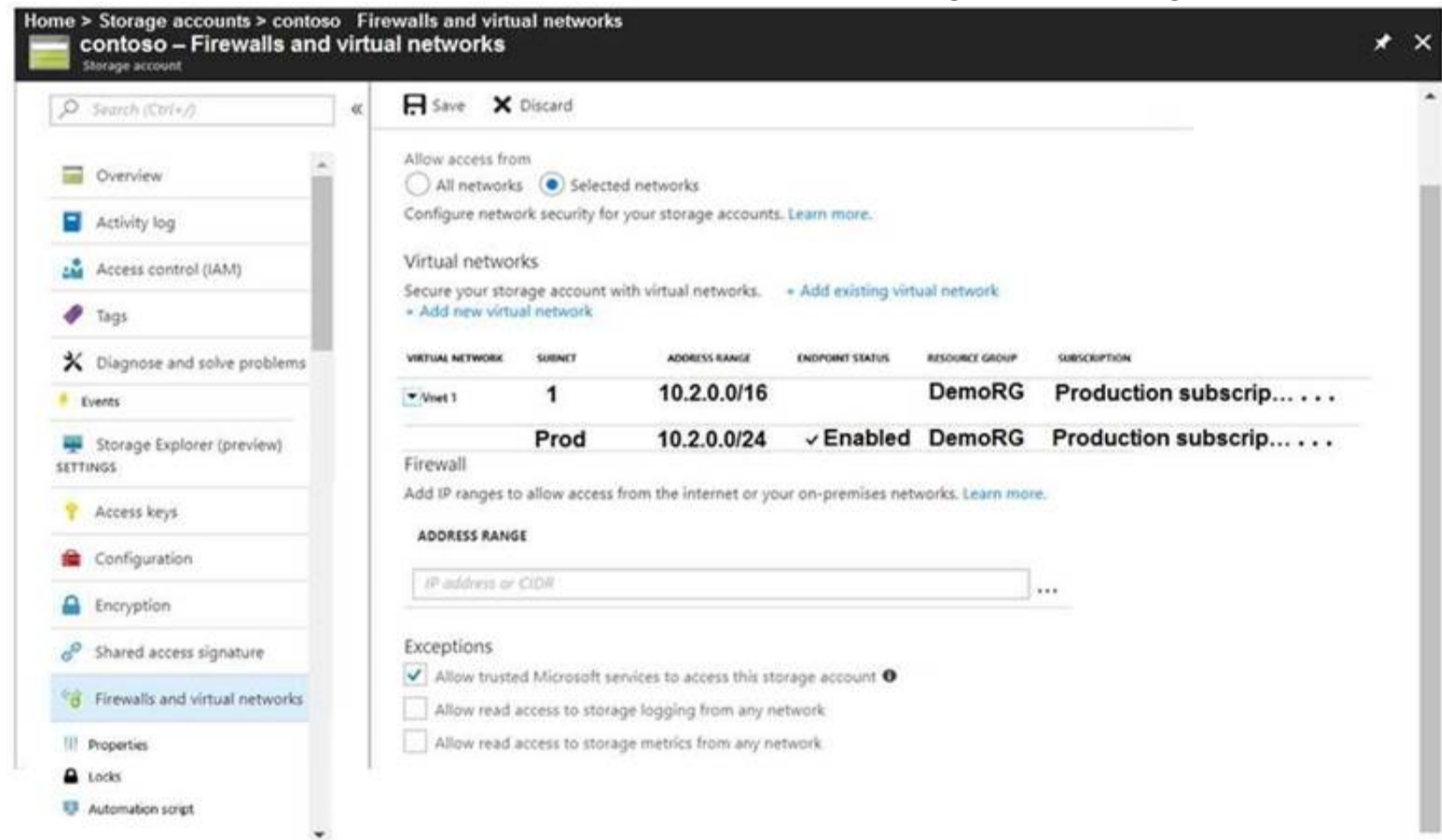
▼

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

NEW QUESTION 162

HOTSPOT

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1. You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.



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

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account.

▼

always
during a backup
never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account.

▼

always
during a backup
never

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

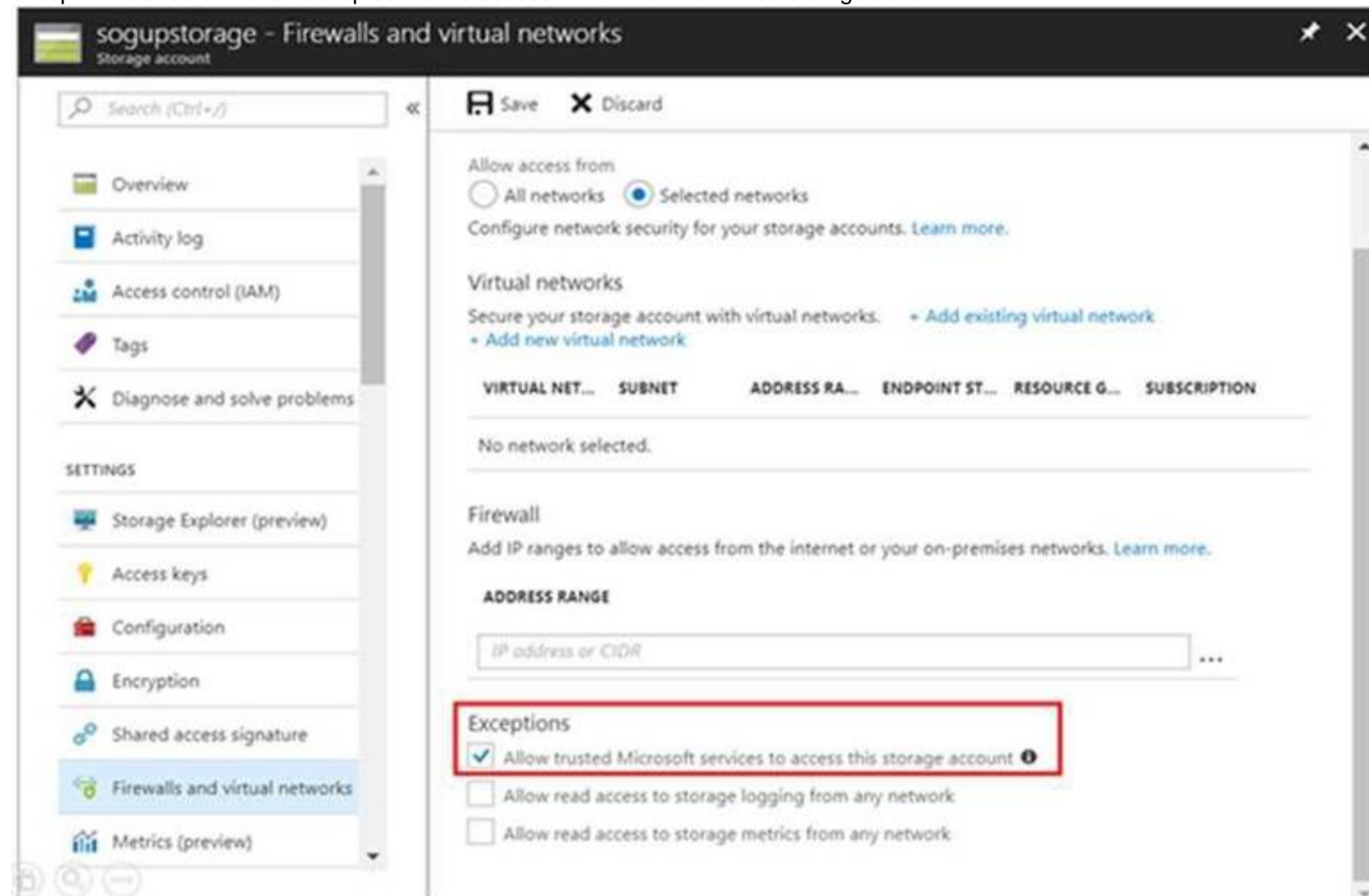
**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: always

Endpoint status is enabled. Box 2: Never

After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured-with-azure-storage-firewalls-and-virtual-networks/>

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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

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

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

You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes.

You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day. Solution: You add a triggered WebJob to App1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You need to change to Basic pricing Tier.

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 171**

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

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

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

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

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

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You should switch to the Basic Tier.

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 172**

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

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

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

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

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

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

You would need the Logic App Contributor role. References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 174**

Note This question is part of a series of questions that present the same seer Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

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

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

You should use Azure Network Watcher. References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**

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

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

A. Owner

B. Contributor

C. Web Plan Contributor

D. Website Contributor

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 180****HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure web app named WebApp1.

You need to provide developers with a copy of WebApp1 that they can modify without affecting the production WebApp1. When the developers finish testing their changes, you must be able to switch the current line version of WebApp1 to the new version.

Which command should you run prepare the environment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: New-AzureRmWebAppSlot

The New-AzureRmWebAppSlot cmdlet creates an Azure Web App Slot in a given a resource group that uses the specified App Service plan and data center.

Box 2: -SourceWebApp References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.websites/new-azurermwebappslot>

**NEW QUESTION 185**

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

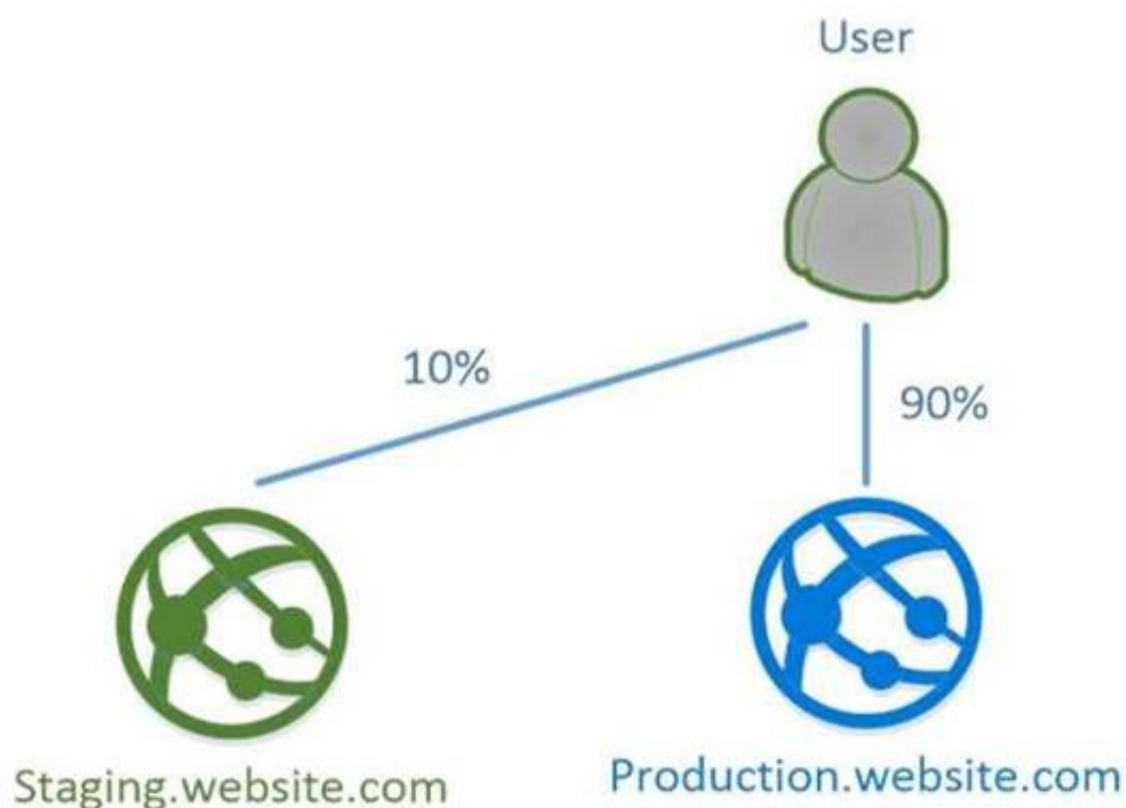
**Answer:** A

**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 186**

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 sessions.

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 188**

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:

1. Use an EC2 instance that's running Windows Server 2012 R2 to create a configuration server and register it with your recovery vault.
2. 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 192**

You plan to move services from your on-premises network to Azure.

You identify several virtual machines that you believe can be hosted in Azure. The virtual machines are shown in the following table.

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

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

- A. Sea-CA01
- B. Hou-NW01
- C. NYC-FS01
- D. Sea-DC01
- E. BOS-DB01

**Answer:** CE

#### NEW QUESTION 197

##### HOTSPOT

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	<i>Not applicable</i>	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	<i>Not applicable</i>	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	<i>Not applicable</i>	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 are a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1:

▼

☐ VM1 only
 ☐ VM2 only
 ☐ VM3 only
 ☐ VM1 and VM2 only
 ☐ VM1 and VM3 only
 ☐ VM1, 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, VMB, and VMC

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm- requirements](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements)

NEW QUESTION 199

HOTSPOT

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	<i>Not applicable</i>	Site1.contoso.com
Listener2	HTTP	Rule2	Site2.contoso.com
Listener3	HTTP	Rule3	<i>Not applicable</i>

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 200

HOTSPOT

You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network

named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

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

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Public IP addresses:

1	2	3	4	
---	---	---	---	--

Virtual network gateways:

1	2	3	4	
---	---	---	---	--

Local network gateways:

1	2	3	4	
---	---	---	---	--

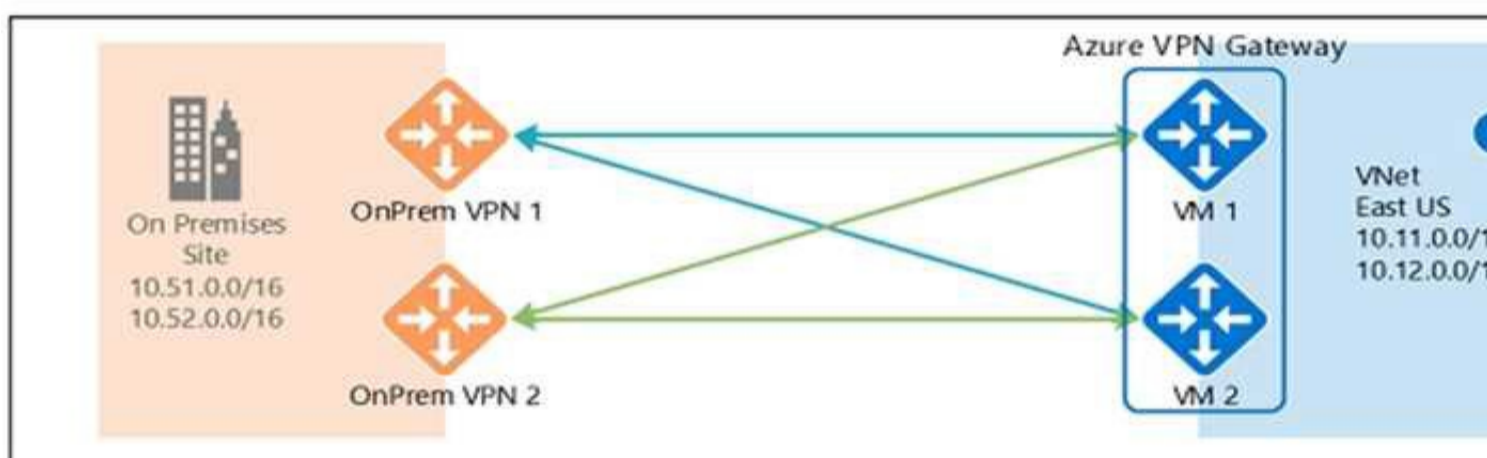
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**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 201

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 204

You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines.

You need to direct all the Remote Desktop protocol (RDP) to VM3 only. What should you configure?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To port forward traffic to a specific port on specific VMs use an inbound network address translation (NAT) rule.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Load-balancing rule to distribute traffic that arrives at frontend to backend pool instances. References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 205**

You have an azure subscription that contain a virtual named VNet1. VNet1. contains four subnets named Gateway, perimeter, NVA, and production.

The NVA contain two network virtual appliance (NVAs) that will network traffic inspection between the perimeter subnet and the production subnet.

You need o implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.

The NVA must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled.

B. Deploy a standard load balancer.

C. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health prob.

D. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe.

E. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled.

F. Deploy a basic load balancer.

**Answer:** BCE

**Explanation:**

A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.

-Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresses.

-Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused. Incorrect Answers:

F: HA Ports are not available for the basic load balancer. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 207**

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

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

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disable

B. Session persistence to Client IP

C. a health probe

D. Session persistence to None

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 208**

DRAG DROP

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

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

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

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

- 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 connectors.

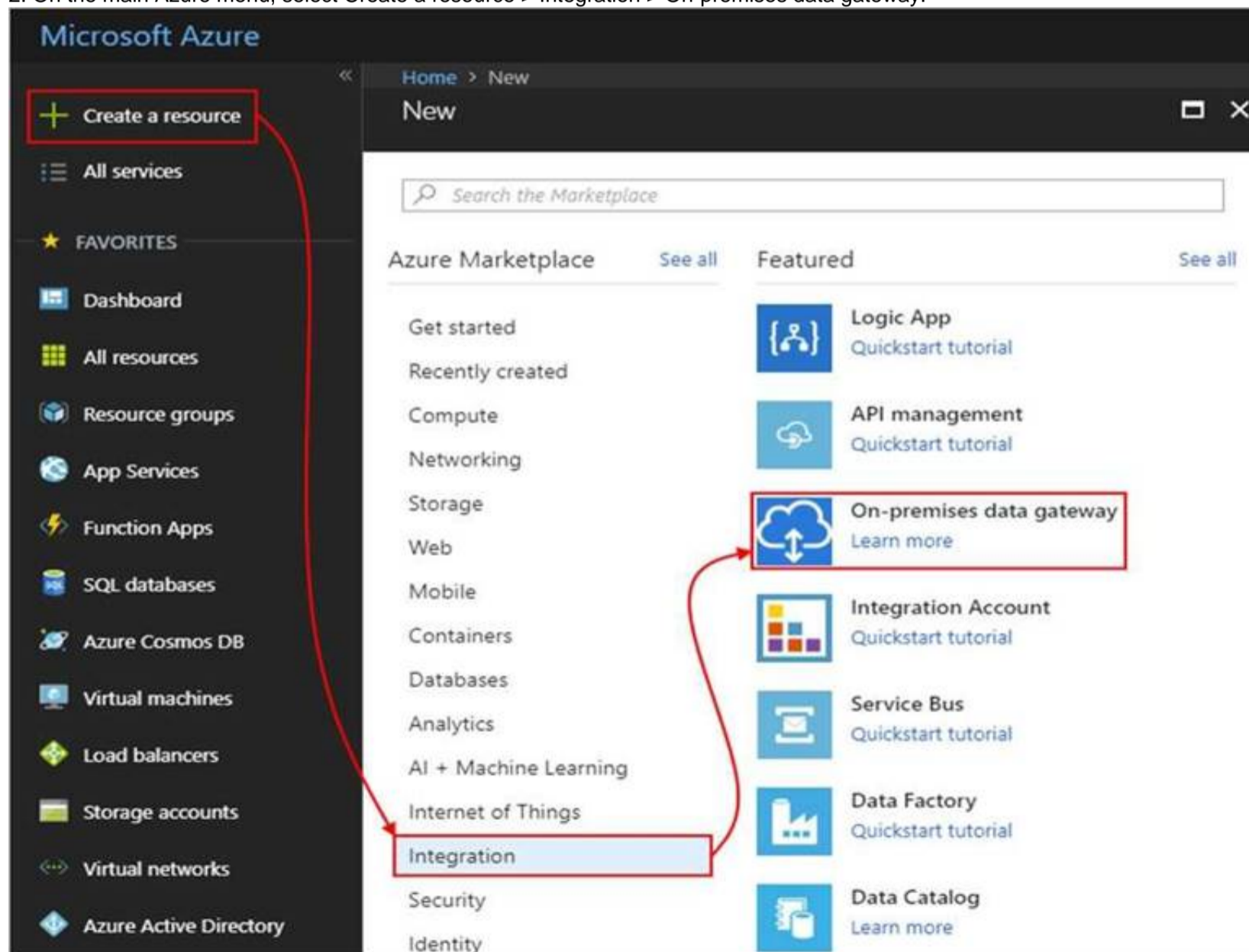
Box 1: From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

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.

1. Sign in to the Azure portal. Make sure you use the same Azure work or school email address used to install the gateway.
2. On the main Azure menu, select Create a resource > Integration > On-premises data gateway.



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

4. 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.

5. In the Azure portal, create or open your logic app in the Logic App Designer.

6. Add a connector that supports on-premises connections, for example, SQL Server.

7. Set up your connection. References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 209**

You have a Basic App Service plan named ASP1 that hosts an Azure App Service named App1. You need to configure a custom domain and enable backups for App1.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure a WebJob for App1.
- B. Scale up ASP1.
- C. Scale out ASP1.
- D. Configure the application settings for App1.

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 210**

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure web app named App1 that has two deployment slots named Production and Staging. Each slot has the unique settings shown in the following table.

Setting	Production	Staging
Web sockets	Off	On
Custom domain name	App1-prod.contoso.com	App1-staging.contoso.com

You perform a slot swap.

What are the configurations of the Production slot after the swap? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correction is worth one point.

Web sockets: 

Off

On

Custom domain name: 

App1-prod.contoso.com

App1-staging.contoso.com

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Swapping the slots means the destination slot website URL will run source slot code with destination slot settings.

**NEW QUESTION 212**

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 will access an external service that requires certificate authentication.

You plan to require the use of HTTPS to access WebApp1. You need to upload certificates to WebApp1.

In which formats should you upload the certificate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Certificate format for HTTPS access: 

CER

CRL

CRT

PFX

Certificate format for external service access: 

CER

CRL

CRT

PFX

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A PFX file contains the public key file (SSL Certificate) and its unique private key file. This is required for HTTPS access. The web app will distribute the public key (in a CER file) to clients that connect to the web app.  
The CER file is an SSL Certificate which has the public key of the external service. The external service will have the private key associated with the public key contained in the CER file.

**NEW QUESTION 215**

You have an Azure web app named App1 that streams video content to users. App1 is located in the East US Azure region.  
Users in North America stream the video content without any interruption.  
Users in Asia and Europe report that the video buffer often and do not play back smoothly.  
You need to recommend a solution to improve video streaming to the European and Asian users. What should you recommend?

- A. Scale out the App Service plan.
- B. Scale up the App Service plan.
- C. Configure an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) endpoint.
- D. Configure Azure File Sync.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 220**

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.  
VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.  
Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.  
You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2. Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Connection Monitor feature in Azure Network Watcher is now generally available in all public regions. Connection Monitor provides you RTT values on a per-minute granularity. You can monitor a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine, FQDN, URI, or IPv4 address. References:  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all-public-regions/>

**NEW QUESTION 225**

**HOTSPOT**

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- ? Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- ? Availability set: AVSet
- ? Network security group (NSG): None
- ? Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- ? Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1. You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.  
Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

Create and assign an NSG to VM1
Remove the public IP address from VM1
Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

Create and configure an NSG
Remove the public IP address from VM1
Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

▼

Create and assign an NSG to VM1

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

▼

Create and configure an NSG

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

#### NEW QUESTION 229

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

##### Block/unblock users

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

##### Blocked users

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

What caused AlexW to be blocked?

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

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 230

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

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

**Answer:** A

##### Explanation:

Require MFA for admins is a baseline policy that requires MFA for the following directory roles:

- ? Global administrator
- ? SharePoint administrator
- ? Exchange administrator
- ? Conditional access administrator
- ? Security administrator

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/baseline-protection>

#### NEW QUESTION 234

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

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

**Answer:** A

##### Explanation:

With Azure Active Directory Identity Protection, you can:

- ? require users to register for multi-factor authentication
- ? handle risky sign-ins and compromised users

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/flows>

#### NEW QUESTION 237

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is in a resource group named RG1. VM1 runs services that will be used to deploy resources to RG1.

You need to ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1. What should you do fit -

- A. From the Azure portal modify the Access control (IAM) settings of VM1.
- B. From the Azure portal, modify the Policies settings of RG1.
- C. From the Azure portal, modify the value of the Managed Service Identity option for VM1.
- D. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of RG1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A managed identity from Azure Active Directory allows your app to easily access other AAD-protected resources such as Azure Key Vault. The identity is managed by the Azure platform and does not require you to provision or rotate any secrets.

User assigned managed identities can be used on Virtual Machines and Virtual Machine Scale Sets. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-managed-service-identity>

**NEW QUESTION 238**

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 242**

**HOTSPOT**

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 243**

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

When key events occur in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM), email notifications are sent. For example, PIM sends emails for the following events:

- ? When a privileged role activation is pending approval
- ? When a privileged role activation request is completed
- ? When a privileged role is activated
- ? When a privileged role is assigned
- ? When Azure AD PIM is enabled

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 248**

**HOTSPOT**

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

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

The screenshot shows the 'Roles' tab in the Azure portal. At the top, there are buttons for '+ Add', 'Remove', 'Roles', 'Refresh', and 'Help'. Below these are filters for Name (Search by name or email), Type (All), Role (3 selected), Scope (All scopes), and Group by (Role). The main section shows '5 items (4 Users, 1 Service Principals)'. A table lists the roles with columns for Name, Type, Role, and Scope. The first row shows Admin3 as the owner of a role named 'Service administrator' with the scope 'This resource'.

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

The screenshot shows the 'Tenant' configuration page in the Azure portal. At the top, there are buttons for 'Save' and 'Discard'. The page contains several fields: 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, and 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 250

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:**

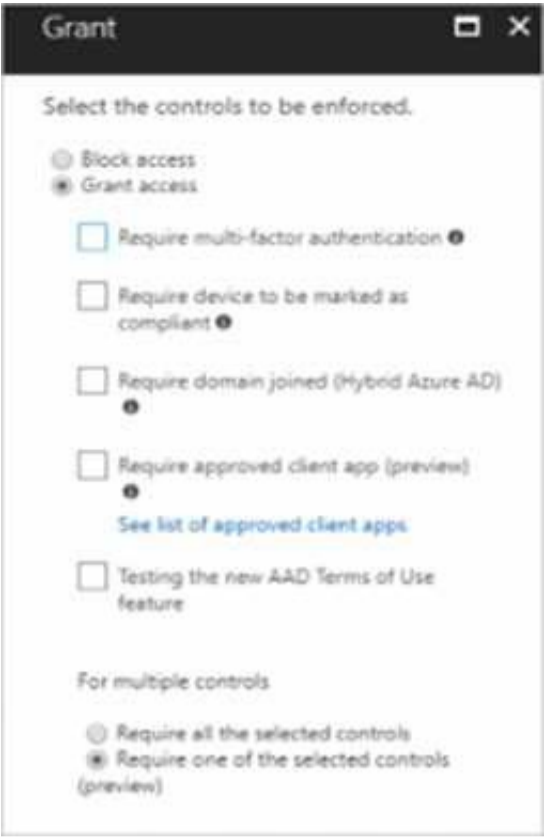
There are two types of controls:

? 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 255**  
.....

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