



Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-103

Microsoft Azure Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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

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.

Answer Area

- 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 3

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.
You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine. A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are a.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

File to create:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Answer.ini | |
| Autounattend.conf | |
| Cloud-init.txt | |
| Unattend.xml | |

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| The az vm create command | |
| The Azure portal | |
| The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Unattend.xml

In preparation to deploy shielded VMs, you may need to create an operating system specialization answer file. On Windows, this is commonly known as the "unattend.xml" file. The New- ShieldingDataAnswerFile Windows PowerShell function helps you do this. Starting with Windows Server version 1709, you can run certain Linux guest OSes in shielded VMs. If you are using the System Center Virtual Machine Manager Linux agent to specialize those VMs, the New- ShieldingDataAnswerFile cmdlet can create compatible answer files for it.

Box 2: The Azure Portal

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

HOTSPOT

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

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5

10

15

20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1

2

5

10

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 10
One public and one private network interface for each of the five VMs. Box 2: 1
You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1. VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit.

Network Interface: **vm1900** **Effective security rules** **Topology** **Network security group** **VM1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **vm1900**)
 Virtual network/subnet: **VMRG-vnet/default** Public IP: **104.40.215.211** Private IP: **10.0.0.5** Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

INBOUND PORT RULES

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

Add inbound port rule

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

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

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

Add outbound port

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

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

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

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

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

You would need to Redeploy the VM. References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

NEW QUESTION 9

You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set.
You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.
How should you configure the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are a.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentschema.json",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
      "name": "ha",
      "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "properties": {
        "platformFaultDomainCount": 0,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount": 0
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Select two alternatives below.

- A. platformFaultDomainCount: 0
- B. platformFaultDomainCount: 1
- C. platformFaultDomainCount: 2
- D. platformFaultDomainCount: 3
- E. platformFaultDomainCount: 4
- F. platformUpdateDomainCount: 10
- G. platformUpdateDomainCount: 20
- H. platformUpdateDomainCount: 25
- I. platformUpdateDomainCount: 30
- J. platformUpdateDomainCount: 40
- K. platformUpdateDomainCount: 50

Answer: CG

Explanation:

Use two fault domains.

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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 11

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

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

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

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

? Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.

? Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.

? Prevent all other access to account1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

1. Navigate to the storage account you want to secure.
2. Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.
3. To deny access by default, choose to allow access from 'Selected networks'. To allow traffic from all networks, choose to allow access from 'All networks'.
4. Click Save to apply your changes. E: Grant access from a Virtual Network

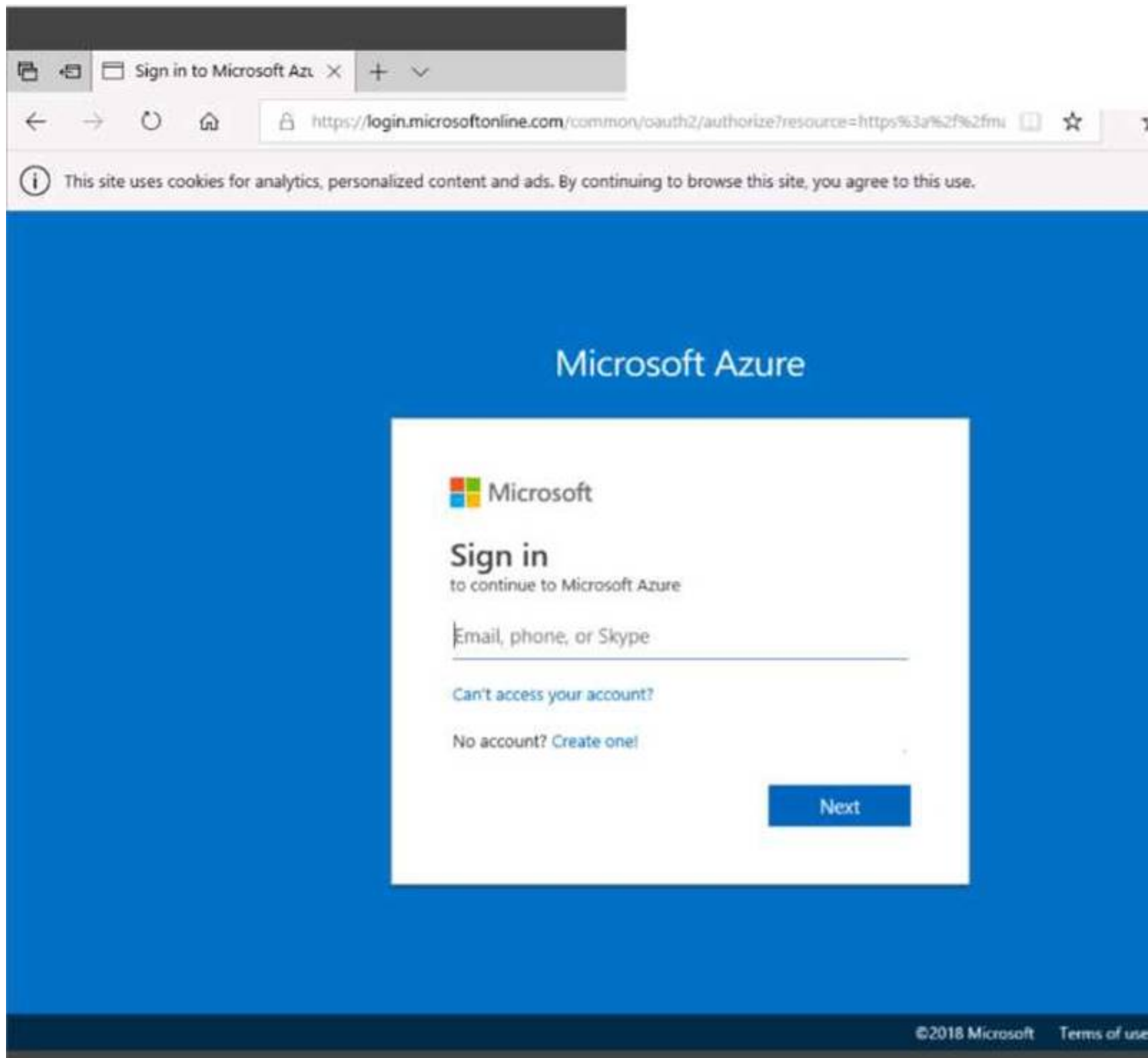
Storage accounts can be configured to allow access only from specific Azure Virtual Networks.

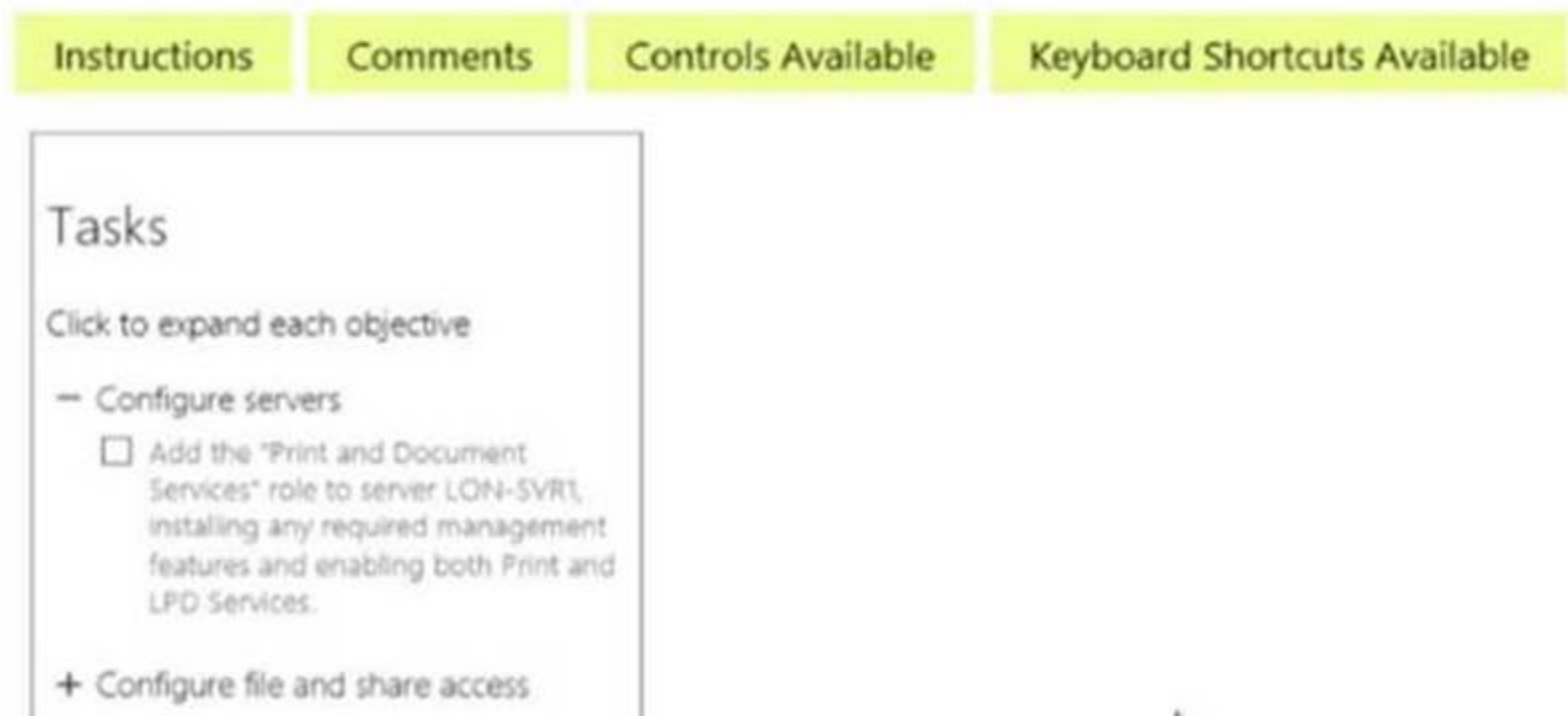
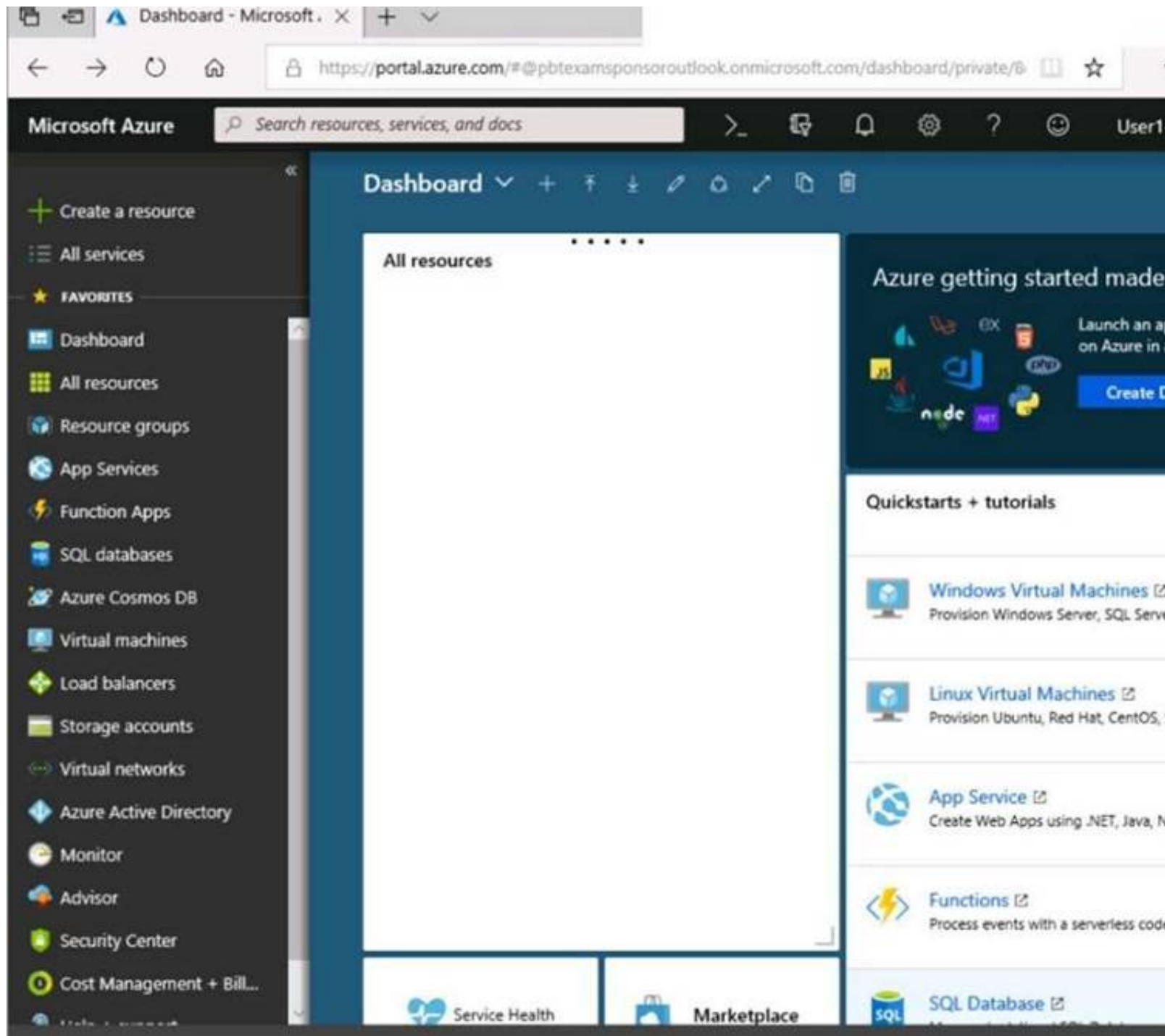
By enabling a Service Endpoint for Azure Storage within the Virtual Network, traffic is ensured an optimal route to the Azure Storage service. The identities of the virtual network and the subnet are also transmitted with each request.

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

NEW QUESTION 16

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.

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To start the lab

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

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

The administrator reports that connections across the virtual networks fail.

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

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

To create a virtual network gateway

Step1 : In the portal, on the left side, click +Create a resource and type 'virtual network gateway' in

search. Locate Virtual network gateway in the search return and click the entry. On the Virtual network gateway page, click Create at the bottom of the page to open the Create virtual network gateway page.

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

Create virtual network gateway

Name

Gateway type

VPN

ExpressRoute

VPN type

Route-based

Policy-based

SKU

VpnGw1

Enable active-active mode

Virtual network

Choose a virtual network

Public IP address

Create new

Use existing

Configure public IP address

SKU

Assignment

Dynamic

Static

Configure BGP ASN

Subscription

Windows Azure Internal Consumption

Resource group

-

Location

Create

Automation options

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

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

Virtual network: Choose the virtual network to which you want to add this gateway. Click Virtual network to open the 'Choose a virtual network' page. Select the VNet. If you don't see your VNet, make sure the Location field is pointing to the region in which your virtual network is located.

Gateway subnet address range: You will only see this setting if you did not previously create a gateway subnet for your virtual network. If you previously created a valid gateway subnet, this setting will not appear.

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

Add subnet

RMVNet

Name

GatewaySubnet

Address range (CIDR block) ⓘ

192.168.0.0/26

192.168.0.0 - 192.168.0.63 (59 + 5 Azure reserved addresses)

Route table

None

>

Service endpoints

Services ⓘ

0 selected

▼

Subnet delegation

Delegate subnet to a service ⓘ

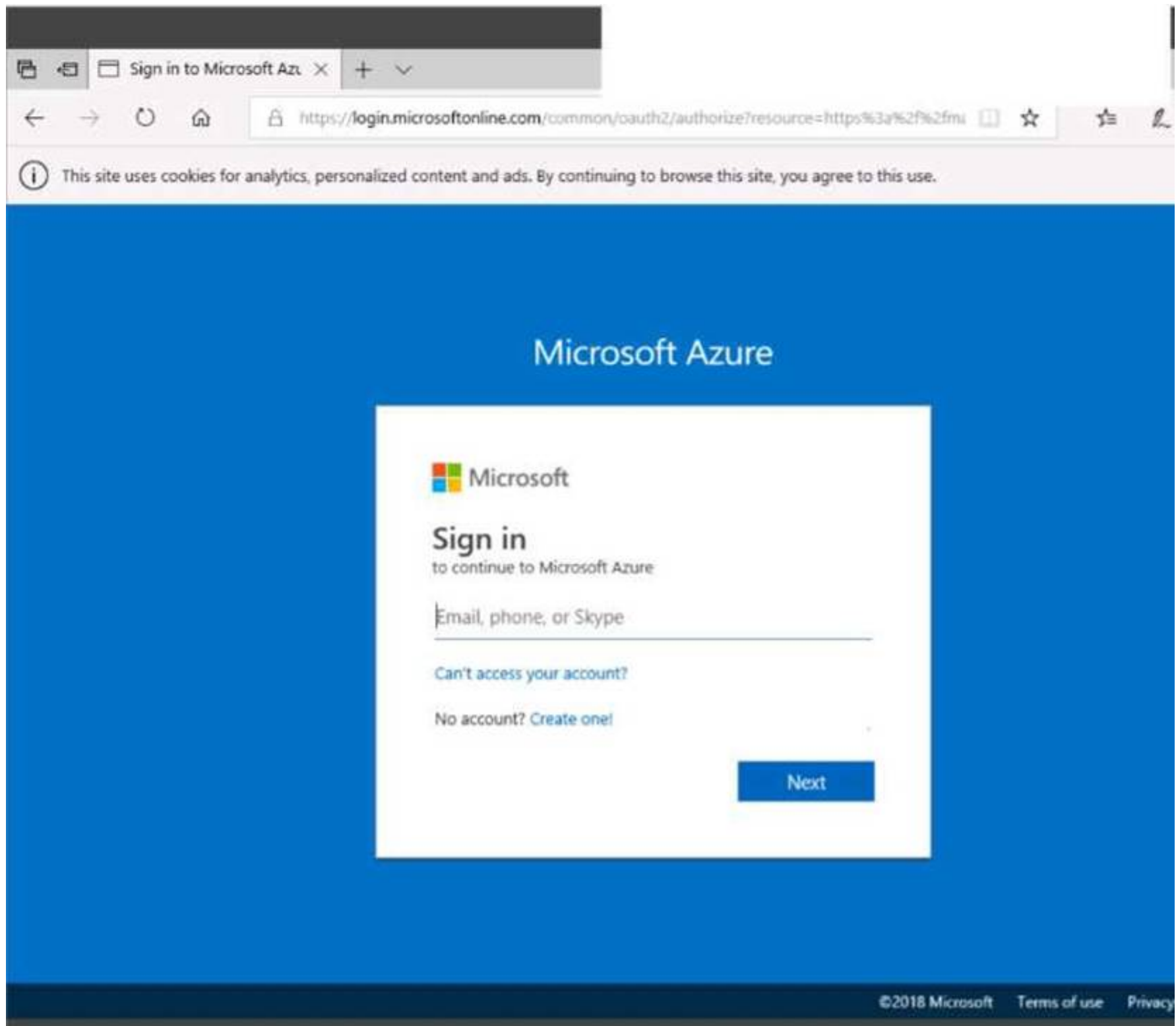
None

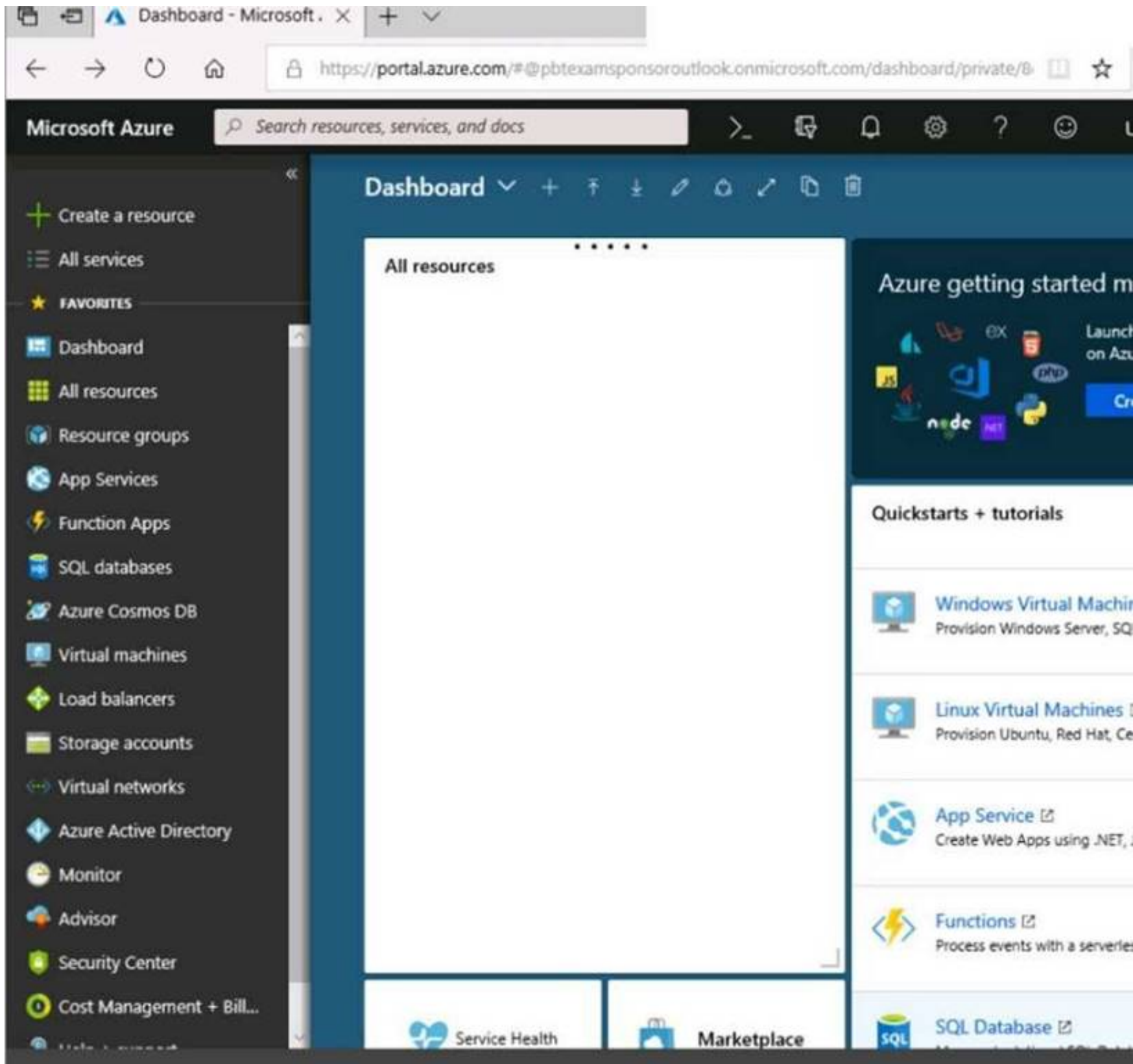
▼

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

NEW QUESTION 20

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





Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

BASICS

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

ADVANCED

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Secure transfer required | Enabled |
| Hierarchical namespace | Disabled |

Create

Previous

Next

Download a template for automation

Create storage account

Submitting deployment...
Submitting the deployment template for 'corpdatalod7523690'.

- Basics
- Advanced
- Tags
- Review + create

BASICS

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

ADVANCED

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Secure transfer required | Enabled |
| Hierarchical namespace | Disabled |

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

Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

 Delete  Cancel  Redeploy  Refresh

 Overview

 Outputs

 Inputs

 Template

... Your deployment is underway

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



Deployment
 name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335
 Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)
 Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

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.

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To start the lab

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You plan to create several virtual machines in different availability zones, and then to configure the virtual machines for load balanced connections from the Internet.

You need to create an IP address resource named ip1006 to support the planned load balancing solution. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

We should create a public IP address.

1. At the top, left corner of the portal, select + Create a resource.
2. Enter public ip address in the Search the Marketplace box. When Public IP address appears in the search results, select it.
3. Under Public IP address, select Create.
4. Enter, or select values for the following settings, under Create public IP address, then select Create:
 Name: ip1006 SKU: Basic SKU IP Version: IPv6
 IP address assignment: Dynamic Subscription: Select appropriate Resource group: Select appropriate
 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-public-ip-address>

NEW QUESTION 24

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 27

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 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

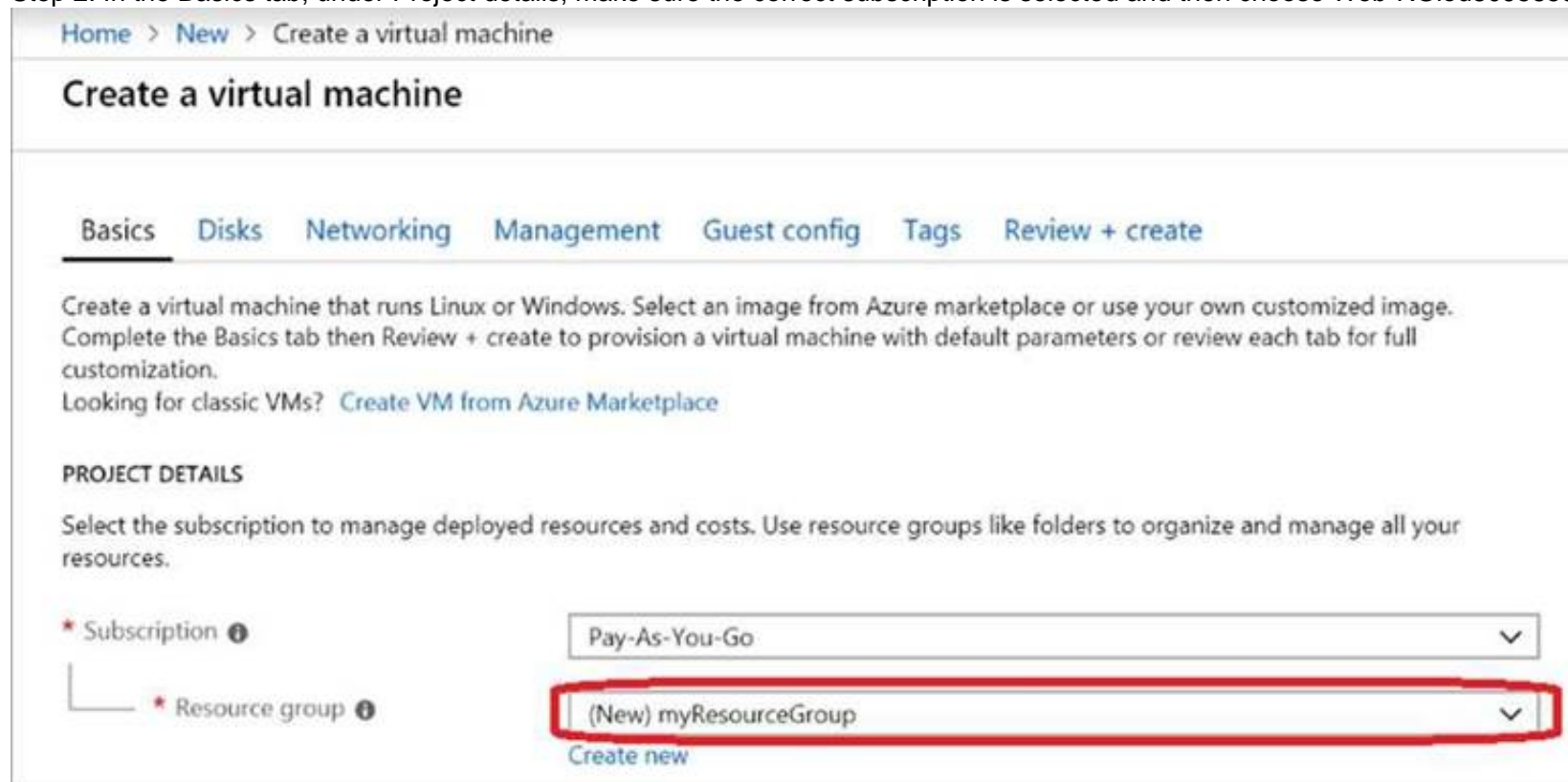
Explanation:

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.

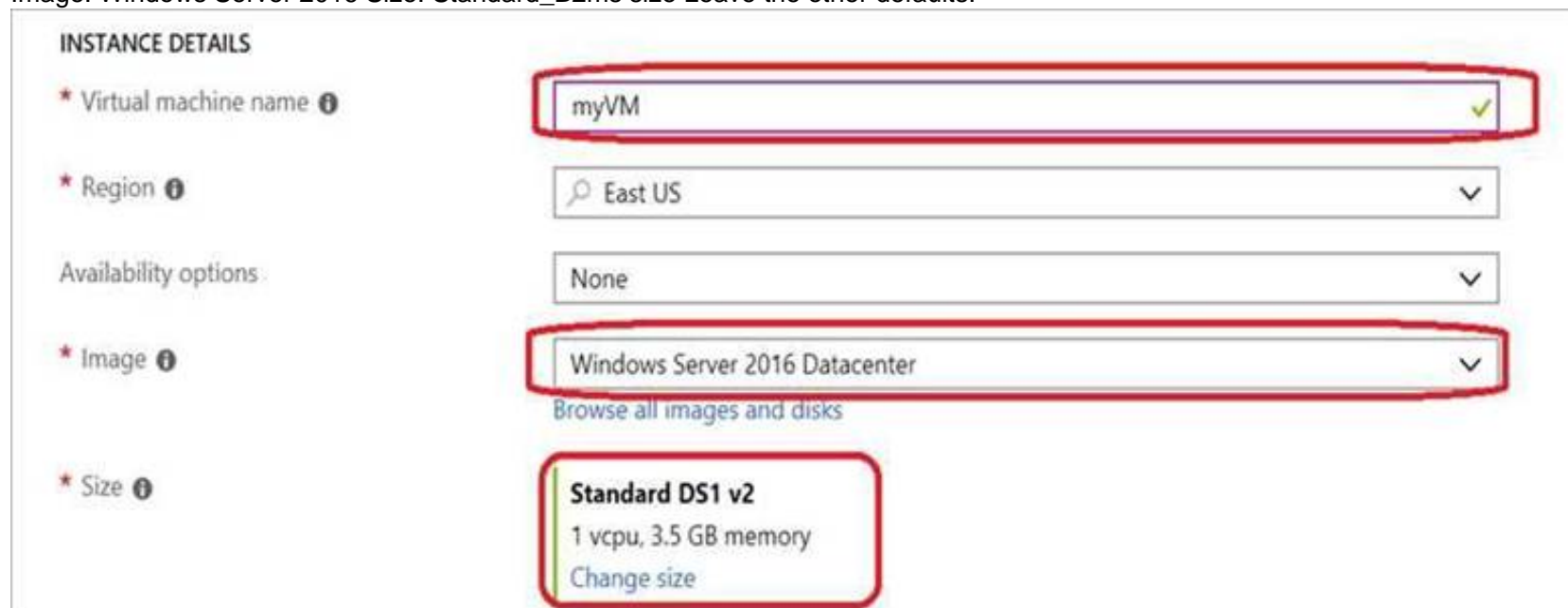
* Subscription ⓘ Pay-As-You-Go

* 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 32

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.

Your company plans to store several documents on a public website.

You need to create a container named bios that will host the documents in the storagelod8095859 storage account. The solution must ensure anonymous access and must ensure that users can browse folders in the container.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure portal create public container

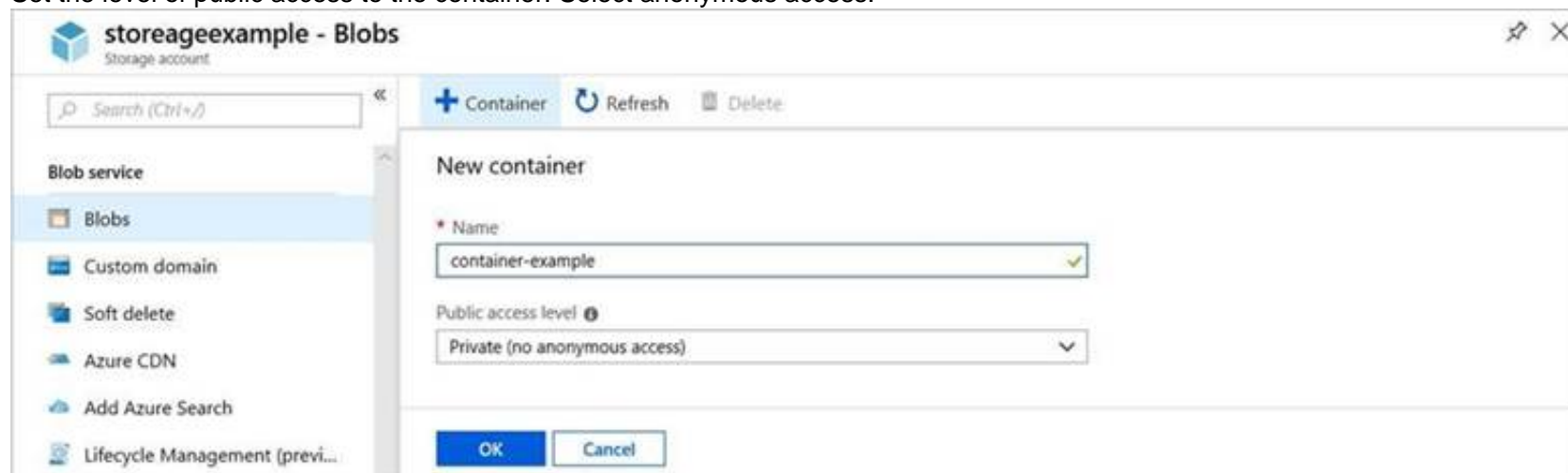
To create a container in the Azure portal, follow these steps:

Step 1. Navigate to your new storage account in the Azure portal.

Step 2. In the left menu for the storage account, scroll to the blob service section, then select Blobs. Select the + Container button.

Type a name for your new container: bios

Set the level of public access to the container: Select anonymous access.



Step 3. Select OK to create the container. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-quickstart-blobs-portal>

NEW QUESTION 37

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 40

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 42

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

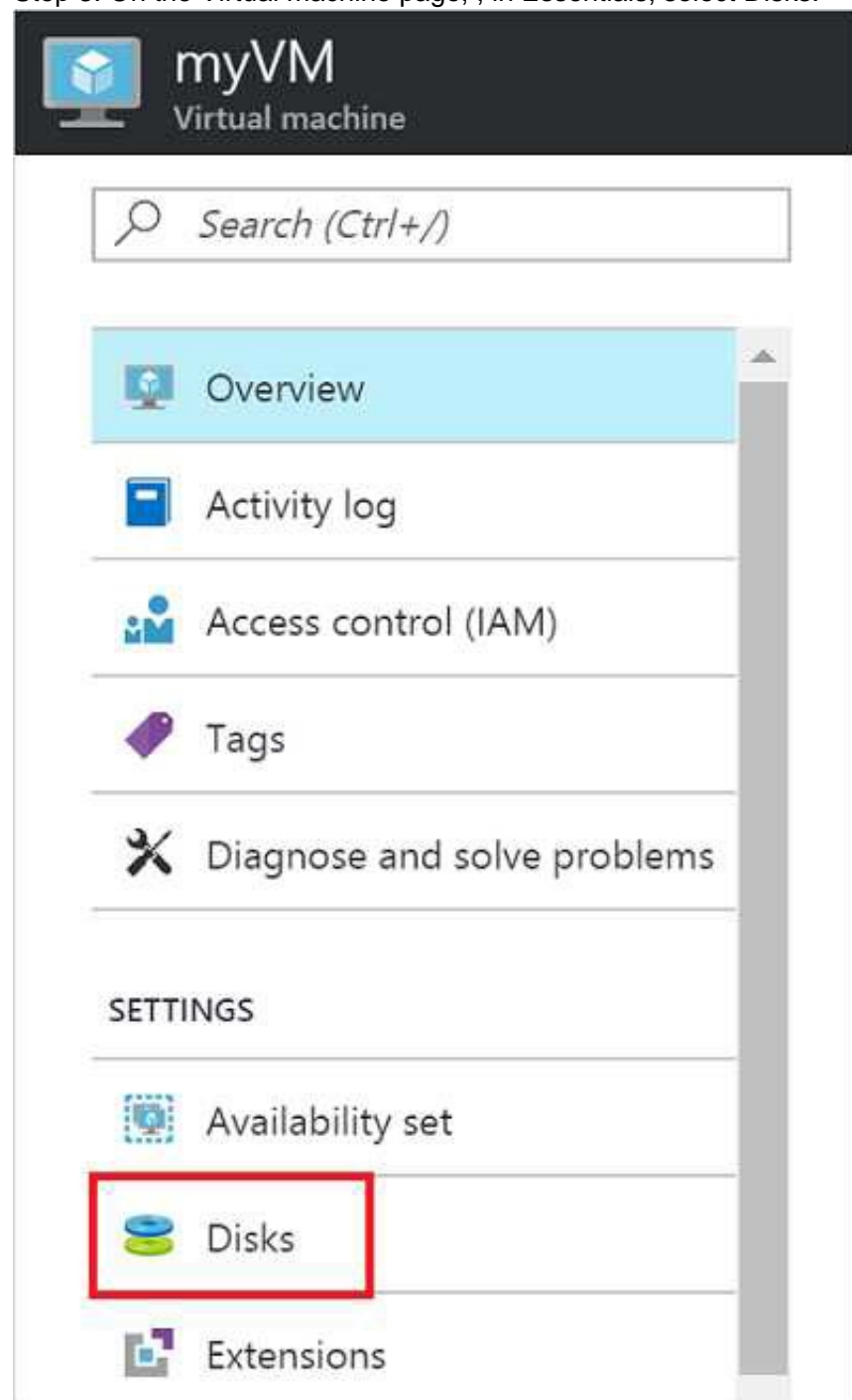
Answer: A

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:

Save

Discard

OS disk

| NAME | SIZE | ACCOUNT TYPE |
|------|------|--------------|
| myVM | | Premium_LRS |

Data disks

| LUN | NAME | SIZE | ACCOUNT TYPE |
|-----|------------|----------|--------------|
| 0 | myDataDisk | 1023 GiB | Premium_LRS |
| 1 | | | |

Create disk

Disks in resource group 'myResourceGroup'

myExistingDisk

size: 1023 GiB, account type: Premium_LRS

All disks

myExistingDisk

size: 1023 GiB, account type: Premium_LRS, resource group: MYRESOURCEGROUP

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

NEW QUESTION 46

HOTSPOT

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Users

Include

Exclude

Select the users this policy will apply to

All users

Select individuals and groups

Select users

Alain Charon

...

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

Box 3:

When you configure the sign-in risk policy, you need to set:

The type of access you want to be enforced when your sign-in risk level has been met:

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

You have an Azure subscription.

You have 100 Azure virtual machines.

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

Which blade should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/cost-management/tutorial-acm-opt-recommendations>

NEW QUESTION 55

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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 | <div>10.0.0.0/16</div> <div>10.0.1.0/24</div> <div>10.0.254.0/24</div> |
| Next hop type: | <div>Virtual appliance</div> <div>Virtual network</div> <div>Virtual network gateway</div> |
| Assigned to: | <div>GatewaySubnet</div> <div>Subnet0</div> <div>Subnet1 and Subnet2</div> |

- 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 59

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1. 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 File Storage
- C. An Azure Cosmos DB database
- D. The Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- E. Azure Data Factory
- F. A virtual machine

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 64

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

| Name | Type | Resource group |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|
| VNET1 | Virtual network | RG1 |
| VM1 | Virtual machine | RG1 |

The Not allowed resources types Azure policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:

```
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines
```

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual named VM2, and then connected VM2 to VNET1. What should you do first?

- A. Add a subnet to VNET1.
- B. Remove Microsft.Network/virtualsNetwork from the policy.
- C. Creata an Azure resource Manager template.
- D. Remove Microsof
- E. Compute/virtualmachine from the policy

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 69

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 71

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 76

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 81

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

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

What should you configure when you create the function app?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 85

HOTSPOT

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Pricing tier for ASP1: ▼

| |
|------|
| B1 |
| P1v2 |
| S1 |

Settings for WebApp1: ▼

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| Cross-origin resource sharing(CORS) |
| Networking |
| SSL |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: B1

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

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 92

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- a virtual network named VNet1
- a replication policy named RepIPolicy1
- 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 96

HOTSPOT

Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.

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

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

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

You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer are a.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

In Azure, run:

▼

New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway

New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection

Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

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

▼

0.0.0.0/0

10.0.0.0/16

192.168.0.0/20

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

Not: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection

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

Box 2: 192.168.0.0/20

Specify the VNET1 address. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.network/set-azurermvirtualnetworkgatewaydefaultsite>

NEW QUESTION 98

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 103

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: EF

Explanation:

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

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

You have an Azure web app named App1. 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 continuous WebJob to App1. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 110

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 112

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 116

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

With Azure Active Directory Identity Protection, you can:

? require users to register for multi-factor authentication

? handle risky sign-ins and compromised users References:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

HOTSPOT

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

| User | Role |
|-------|---------------------|
| User1 | Owner |
| User2 | Security Admin |
| User3 | Network Contributor |

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Add a subnet to VNet1:

▼

User1 only

User3 only

User1 and User3 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

▼

User1 only

User2 only

User3 only

User1 and User2 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 and User3 only.

The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access to them. Box 2: User1 and User2 only

The Security Admin role: In Security Center only: Can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

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 127

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1 and an Azure subscription named You enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.

You need to secure the members of the Lab Creator role. The solution must ensure that the lab creators request access when they create labs.

What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

As a Privileged Role Administrator you can:

? Enable approval for specific roles

? Specify approver users and/or groups to approve requests

? View request and approval history for all privileged roles References:

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

NEW QUESTION 128

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 132

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:

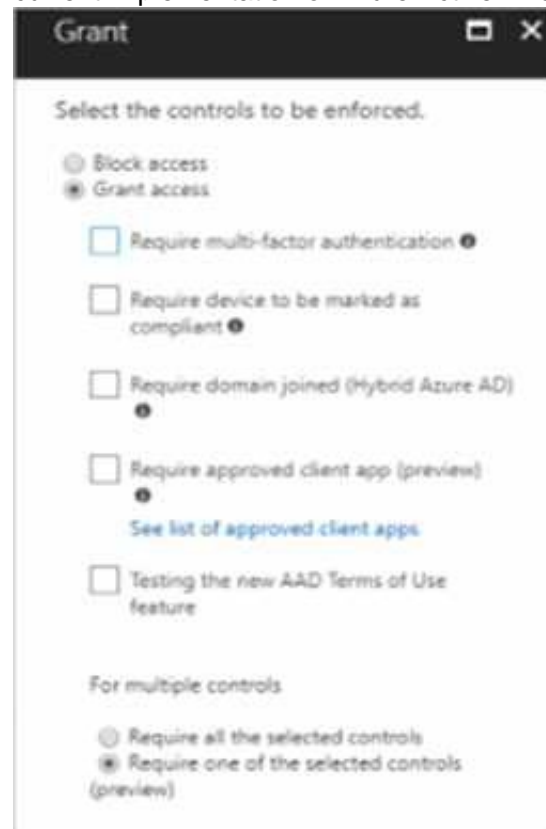
There are two types of controls:

? 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 137

HOTSPOT

You need to implement App2 to meet the application? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

App Service plan pricing tier:

Isolated
Shared
Standard

Enabled feature:

Always On
Auto Swap
Web Sockets

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Standard

Not Shared: A Shared plan does not support Always on. Box 2: Always on

If your function app is on the Consumption plan, there can be up to a 10-minute delay in processing new blobs if a function app has gone idle. To avoid this cold-start delay, you can switch to an App Service plan with Always On enabled, or use a different trigger type.

Scenario: A newly developed API must be implemented as an Azure function named App2. App2 will use a blob storage trigger. App2 must process new blobs immediately.

App2 must be able to connect directly to the private IP addresses of the Azure virtual machines. App2

will be deployed directly to an Azure virtual network. The cost of App1 and App2 must be minimized. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-storage-blob> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

NEW QUESTION 141

You need to create a web app named corp7509086n2 that can be scaled horizontally. The solution must use the lowest possible pricing tier for the App Service plan.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1:

In the Azure Portal, click Create a resource > Web + Mobile > Web App. Step 2:

Use the Web app settings as listed below. Web App name: corp7509086n2

Hosting plan: Azure App Service plan Pricing tier of the Pricing Tier: Standard

Change your hosting plan to Standard, you can't setup auto-scaling below standard tier. Step 3:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/environment/app-service-web-how-to-create-a-web-app-in-an-ase>

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

NEW QUESTION 142

You plan to connect a virtual network named VNET1017 to your on-premises network by using both an Azure ExpressRoute and a site-to-site VPN connection.

You need to prepare the Azure environment for the planned deployment. The solution must maximize the IP address space available to Azure virtual machines.

What should you do from the Azure portal before you create the ExpressRoute or the VPN gateway?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

We need to create a Gateway subnet Step 1:

Go to More Services > Virtual Networks Step 2:

Then click on the VNET1017, and click on subnets. Then click on gateway subnet. Step 3:

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

Add subnet
REBELADMINVNet01

Name
GatewaySubnet

Address range (CIDR block)
10.7.1.0/28
10.7.1.0 - 10.7.1.15 (16 addresses)

Route table
None

OK

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 145

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

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

What should you do from the Azure portal?

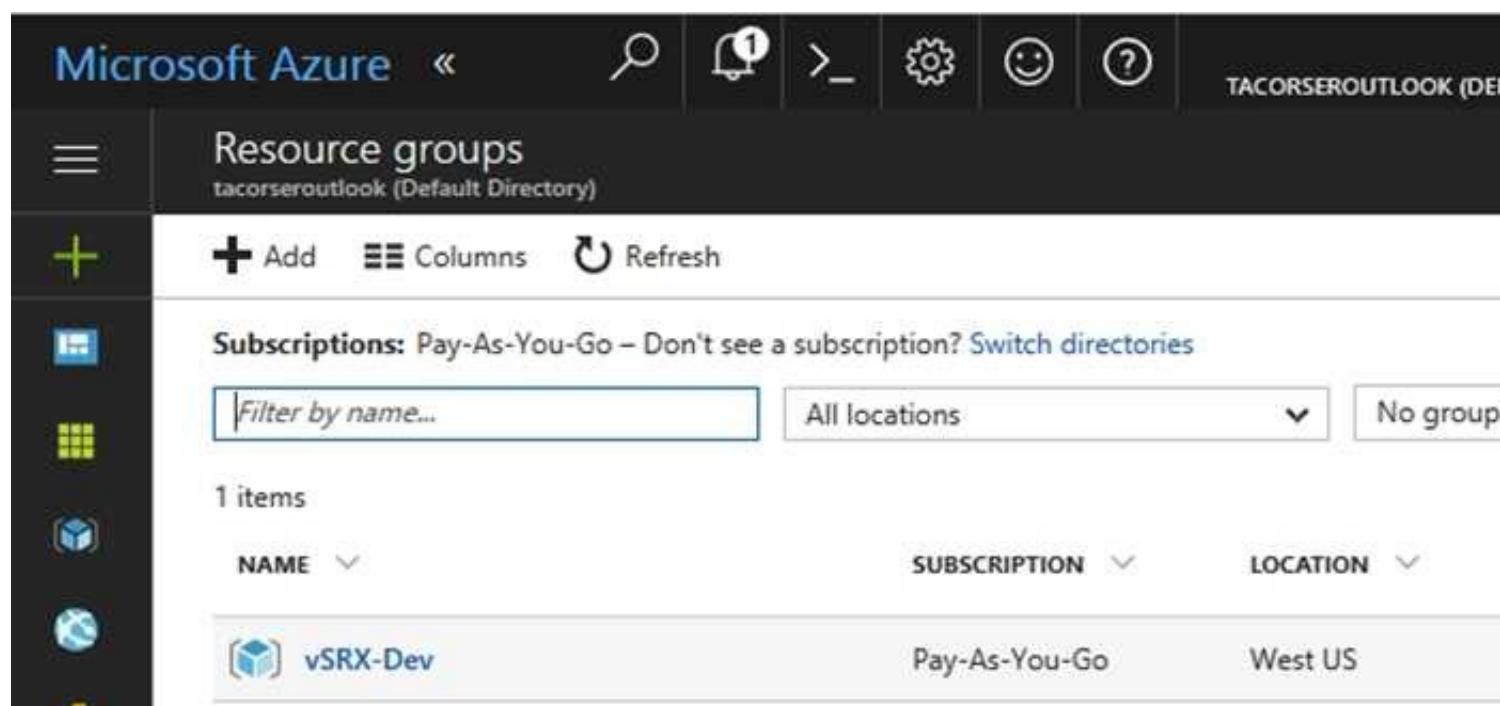
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

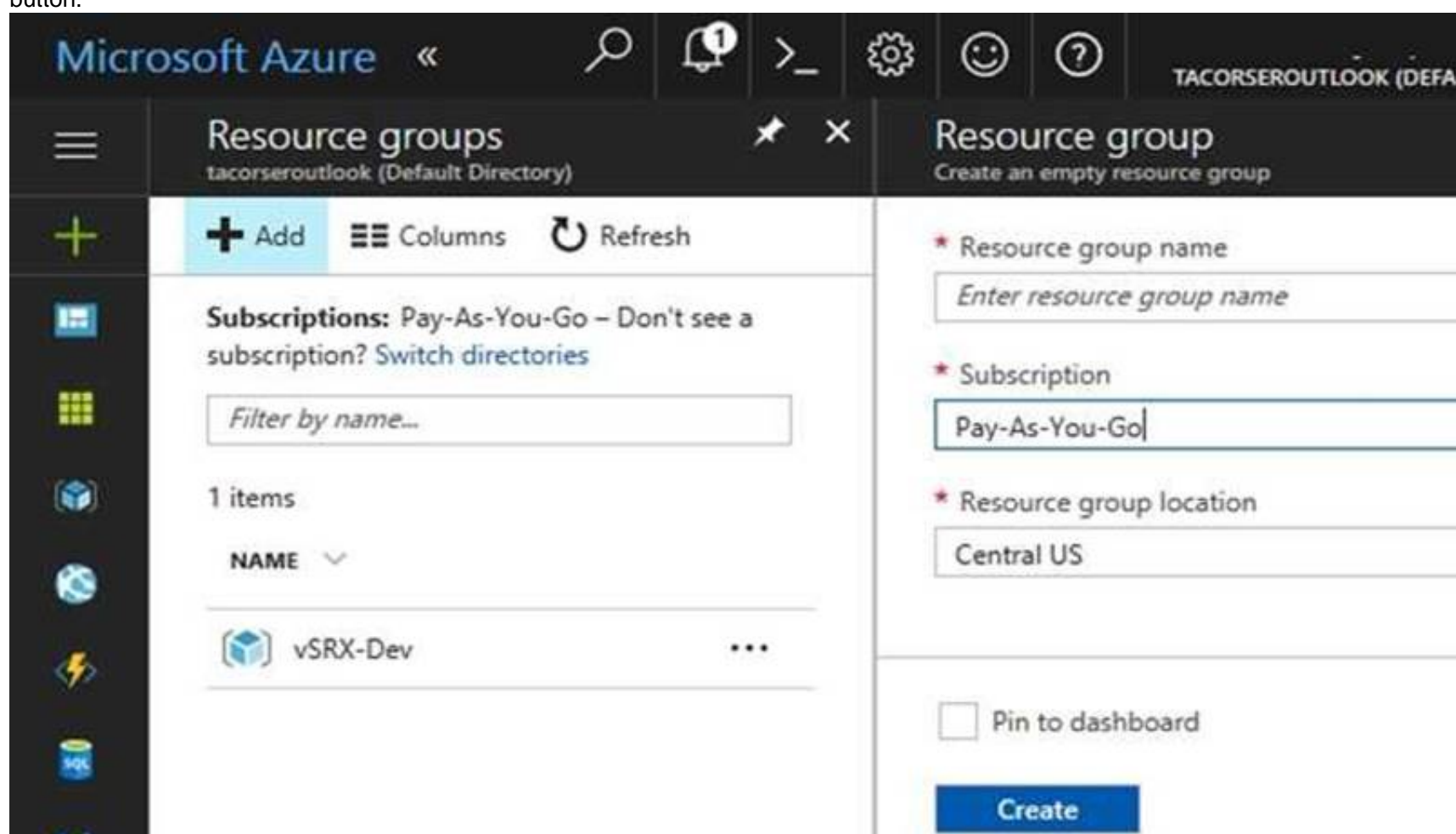
Explanation:

Step 1:

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

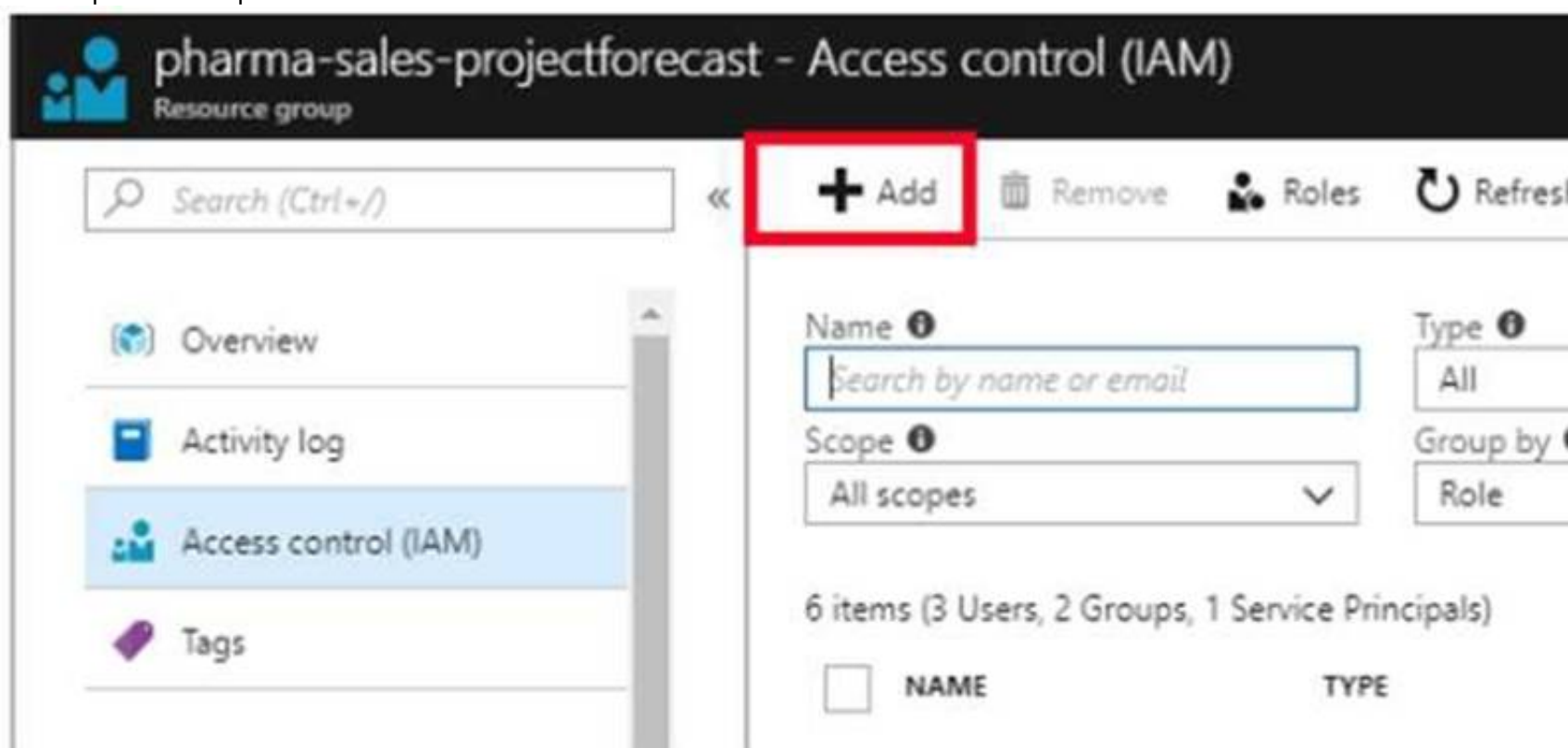


Step 2:
 Click Add (+) to create a new resource group. The Create Resource Group blade appears. Enter corp7509086 as the Resource group name, and click the Create button.

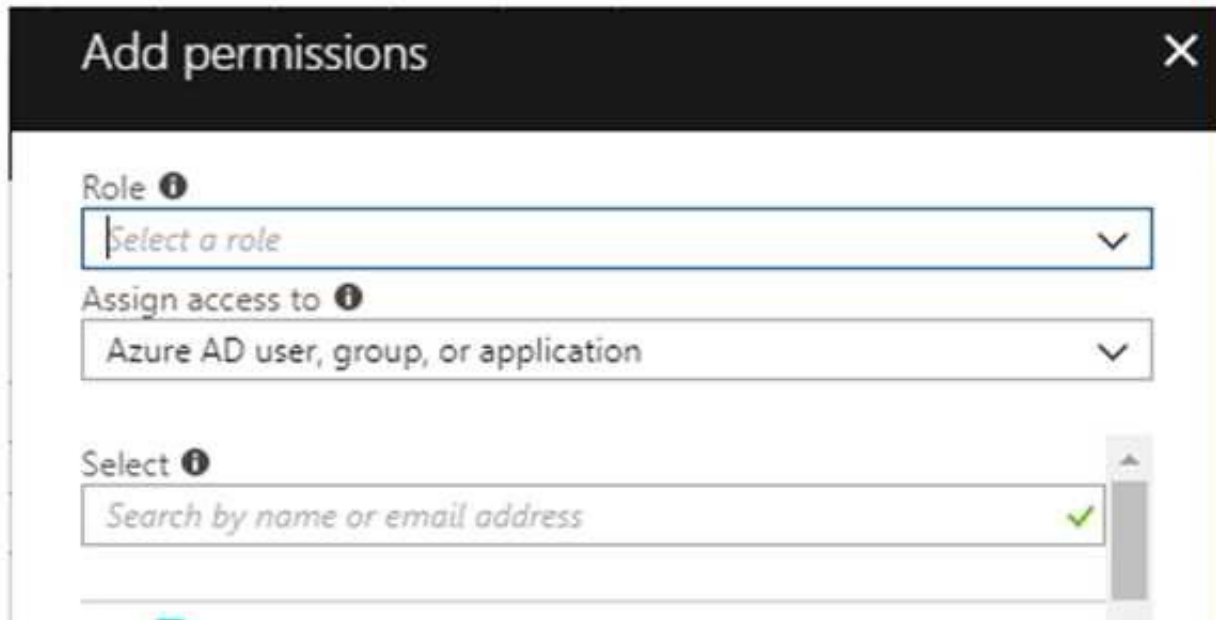


Step 3:
 Select Create.

Your group is created and ready for you to add members. Now we need to assign a role to this resource group scope. Step 4:
 Choose the newly created Resource group, and Access control (IAM) to see the current list of role assignments at the resource group scope. Click +Add to open the Add permissions pane.



Step 5:
 In the Role drop-down list, select a role Delegate administration, and select Assign access to: resource group corp7509086



References:

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

Case Study: 3 Contoso Case Study

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Contoso are hosted on-premises.

Contoso creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment

The network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the contoso.com DNS zone.

Contoso has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Contoso.com contains a user named User1. All the offices connect by using private links.

Contoso has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each data center has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

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

Contoso uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1GB of memory.

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

| Name | Type |
|-------|-----------------|
| VNet1 | Virtual network |
| VM3 | Virtual machine |
| VM4 | Virtual machine |

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs).

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

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

Technical requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

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

NEW QUESTION 148

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Scenario: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 152

You need to prevent remote users from publishing via FTP to a function app named FunctionApp1od7509087fa. Remote users must be able to publish via FTPS. What should you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

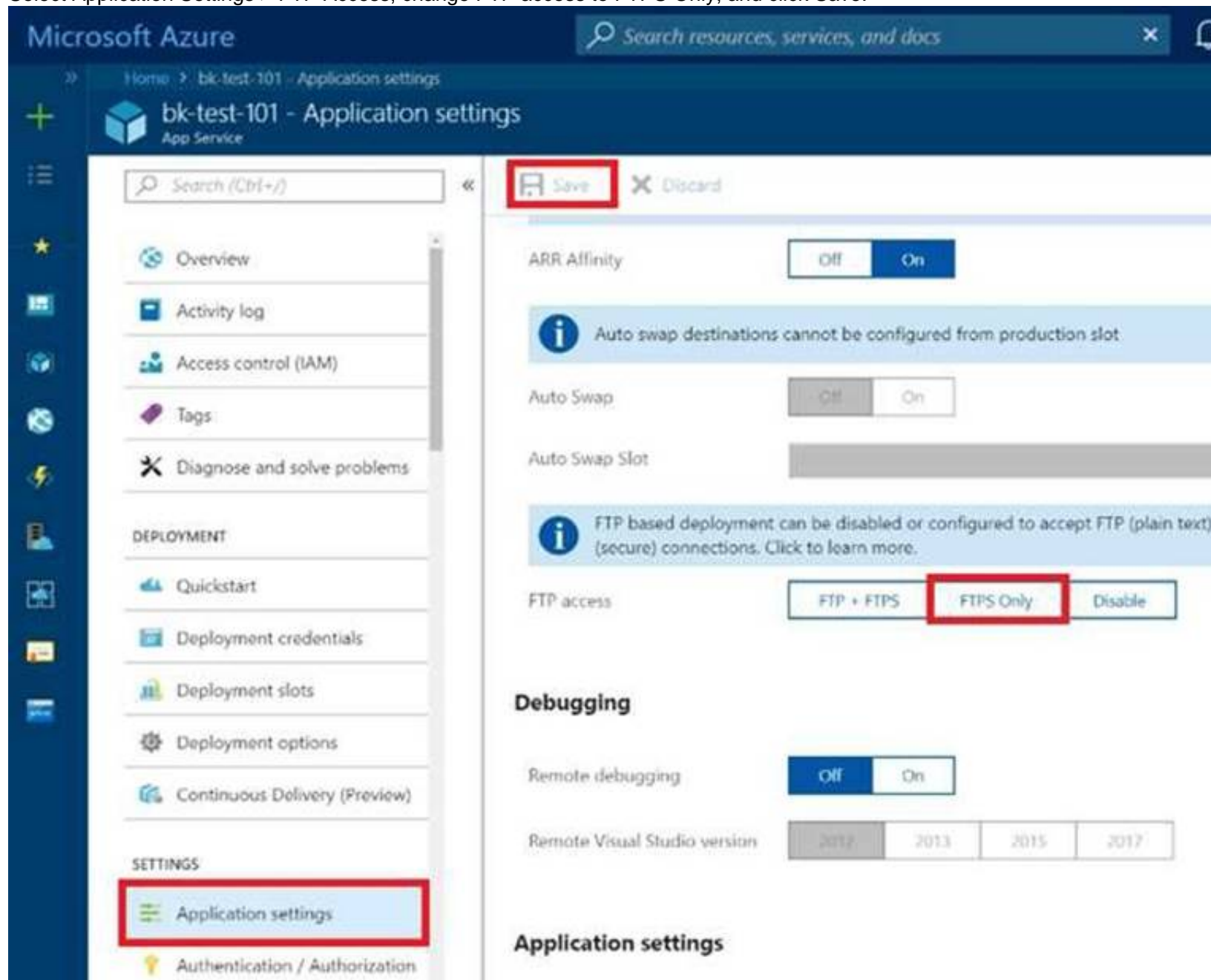
Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1:

Locate and select the function app FunctionApp1od7509087fa. Step 2:

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



References:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

You recently deployed a web app named homepagelod7509087.

You need to back up the code used for the web app and to store the code in the homepagelod7509Q87 storage account. The solution must ensure that a new backup is created daily.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

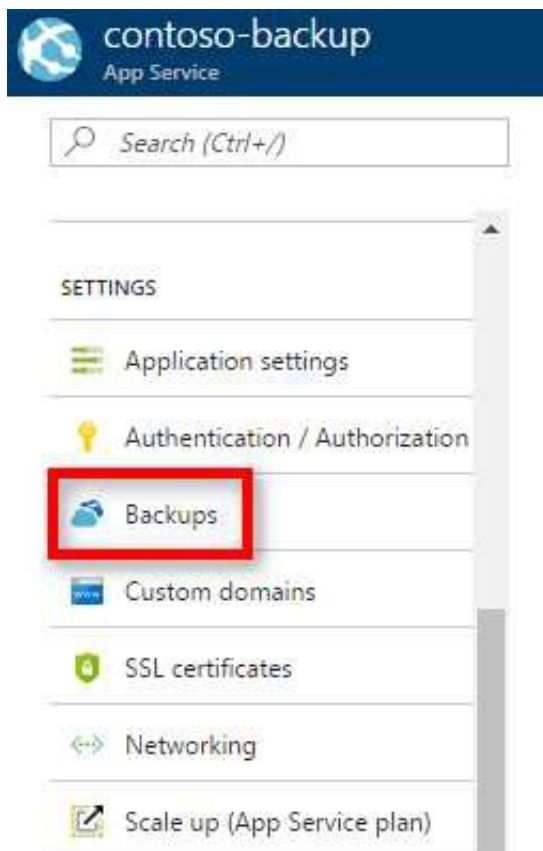
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1:

Locate and select the web app homepagelod7509087, select Backups. The Backups page is displayed.



Step 2:

In the Backup page, Click Configure. Step 3:

In the Backup Configuration page, click Storage: Not configured to configure a storage account.



Backup Storage

Select the target container to store your app backup.

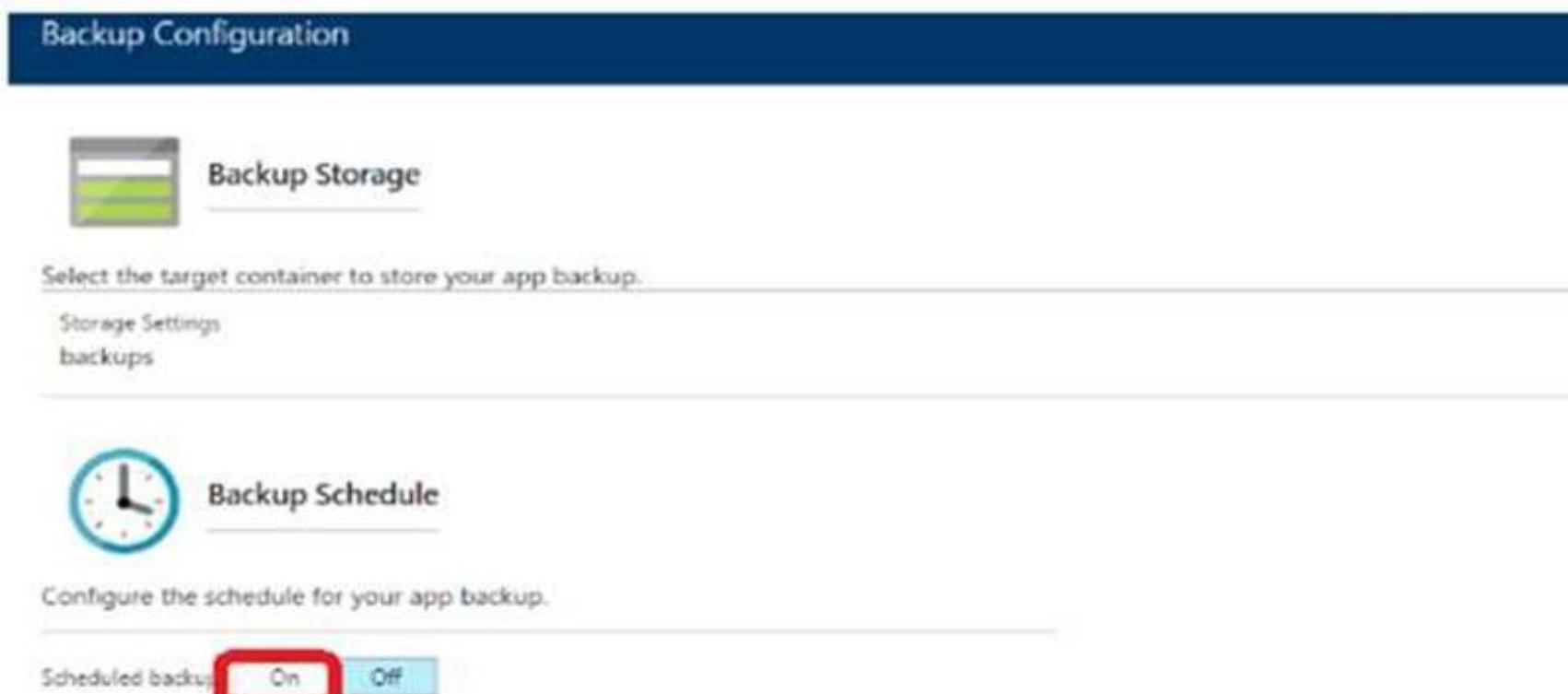


Step 4:

Choose your backup destination by selecting a Storage Account and Container. Select the homepagelod7509087 storage account.

Step 5:

In the Backup Configuration page that is still left open, select Scheduled backup On, and configure daily backups.



Step 6:

In the Backup Configuration page, click Save. Step 7:

In the Backups page, click Backup. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-backup>

NEW QUESTION 160

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

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

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

NEW QUESTION 164

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

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

NEW QUESTION 167

You are planning the move of App1 to Azure. You create a network security group (NSG).

You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1. What should you recommend?

- A. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet
- B. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet
- D. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- E. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet
- F. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- G. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet
- H. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.

Answer: C

Explanation:

As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers. Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier.

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

NEW QUESTION 172

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