Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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

NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

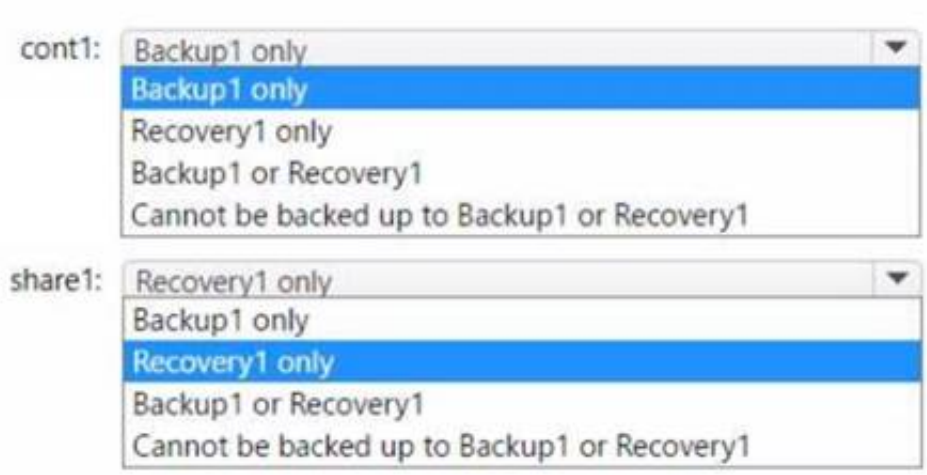
Name	Type
Backup1	Backup vault
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault

You create a storage account that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
cont1	Blob container
share1	File share

To which vault can you back up cont1 and share1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

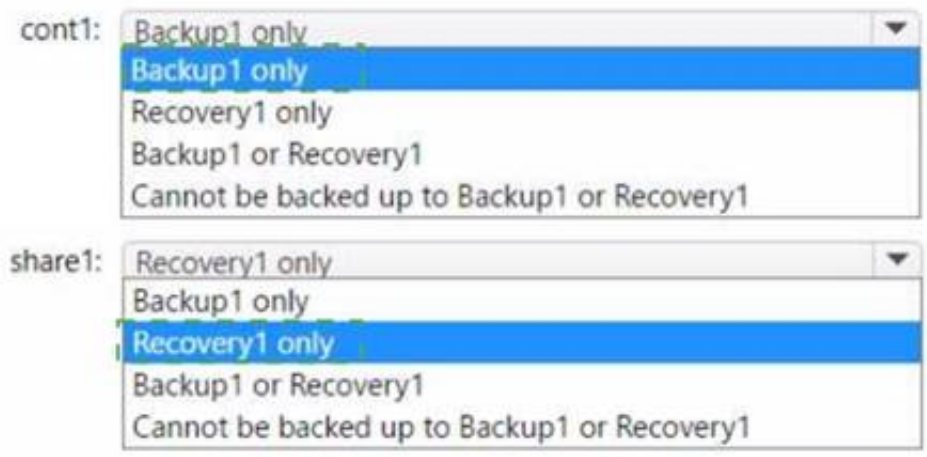
Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Answer Area



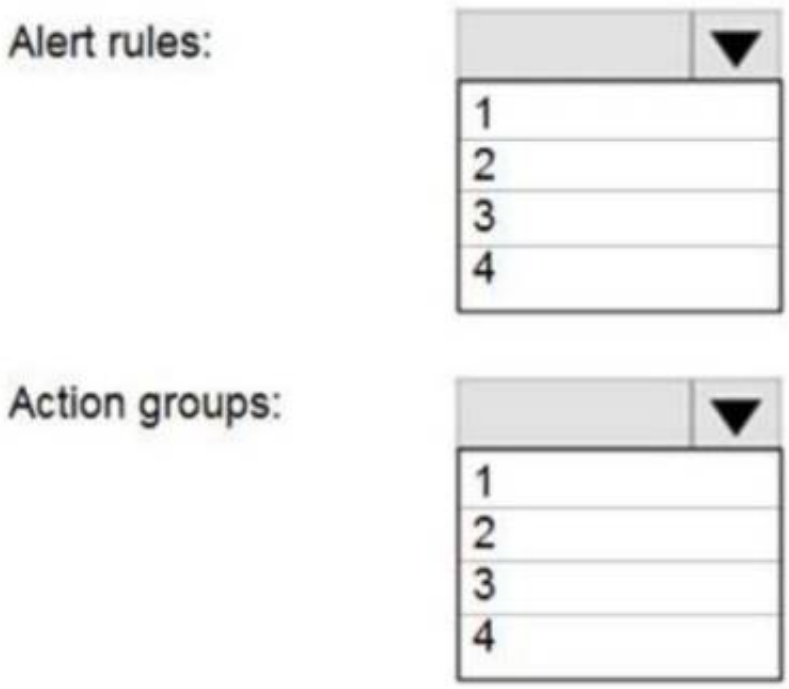
NEW QUESTION 2
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.
How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

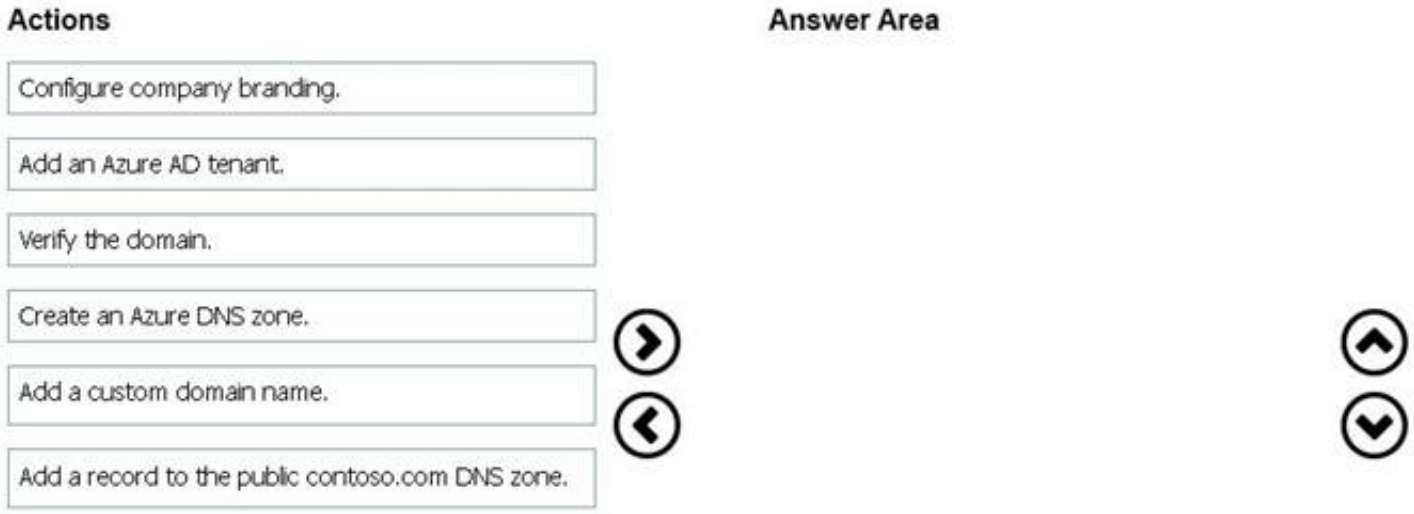


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1 : 4
As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can't specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need 4 alert rules.
Box 2 : 3
There are 3 distinct set of "Users to notify" as (User 1 and User 3), (User1 only), and (User1, User2, and User3). You can't set the action group based on existing group (Group1 and Group2) as there is no specific group for User1 only. So you need to create 3 action group.

NEW QUESTION 3
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The process is simple:
? Add the custom domain name to your directory

? Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar
? Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 You create an Azure load balancer.
You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.
Which two additional load balance resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution
MOTL Each correct selection 5 worth one point.

A. a frontend IP address
B. a backend pool
C. a health probe
D. an inbound NAT rule
E. a virtual network

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create two additional load balance resources: a frontend IP address and a health probe.
A frontend IP address is the IP address that the clients use to access the load balancer. It can be either public or private, depending on the type of load balancer. A frontend IP address is required for any load balancing rule1.
A health probe is used to monitor the health and availability of the backend instances. It can be either TCP, HTTP, or HTTPS, depending on the protocol of the load balancing rule. A health probe is required for any load balancing rule1.
A backend pool is a group of backend instances that receive the traffic from the load balancer. You already have a backend pool that contains VM1 and VM2, so you don't need to create another one.
An inbound NAT rule is used to forward traffic from a specific port on the frontend IP address to a specific port on a backend instance. It's not required for a load balancing rule, but it can be used to access individual instances for troubleshooting or maintenance purposes1.
A virtual network is a logical isolation of Azure resources within a region. It's not a load balance resource, but it's required for creating an internal load balancer or connecting virtual machines to a load balancer2.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 5)
You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1. You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389.
What should you do?

A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
B. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
D. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2. Subscription! has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Region
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address range	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscnption2 contains the following virtual network:
- Name: VNETA
• Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
• Region: Canada Central
VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	○	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	○	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	○	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	○	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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	`(user.city -startsWith "m")`
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	`(user.department -notIn ["HR"])`
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	*Not applicable*

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

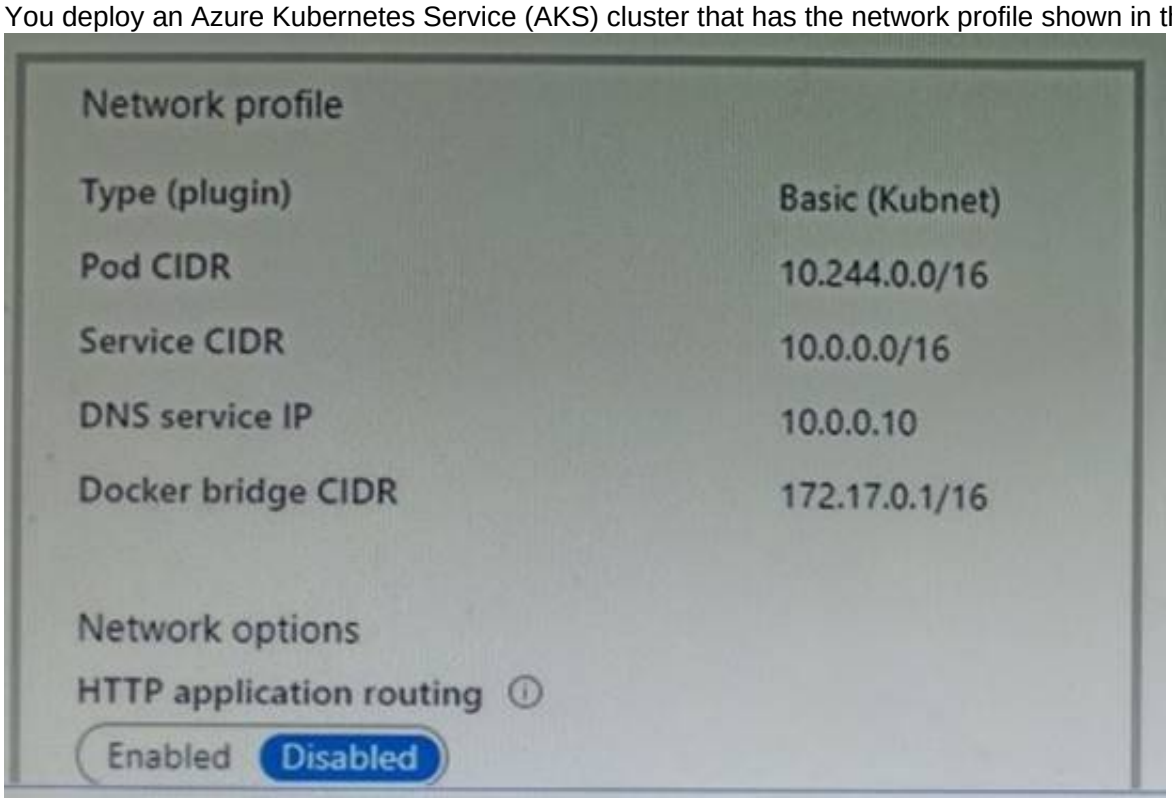
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

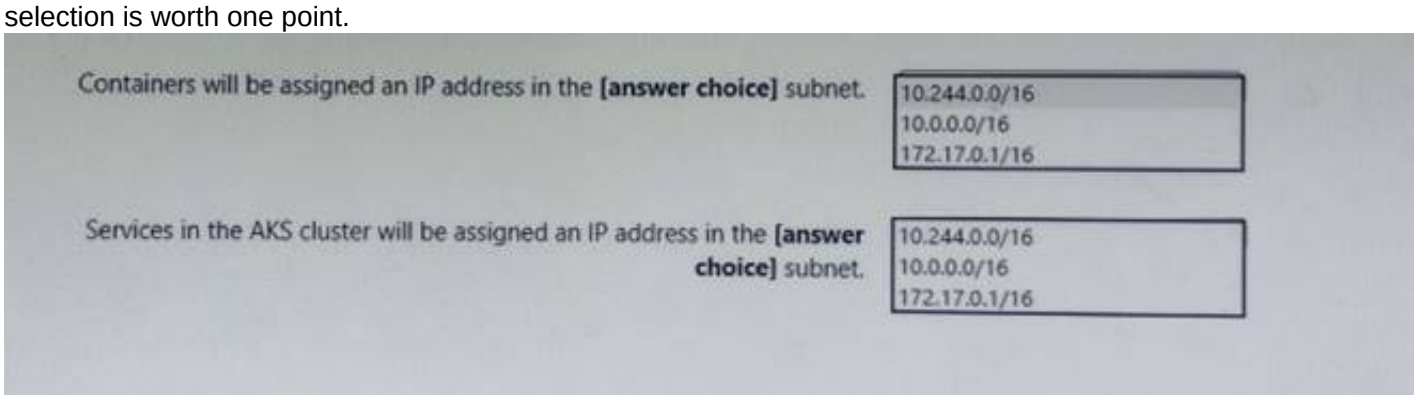
Explanation:

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

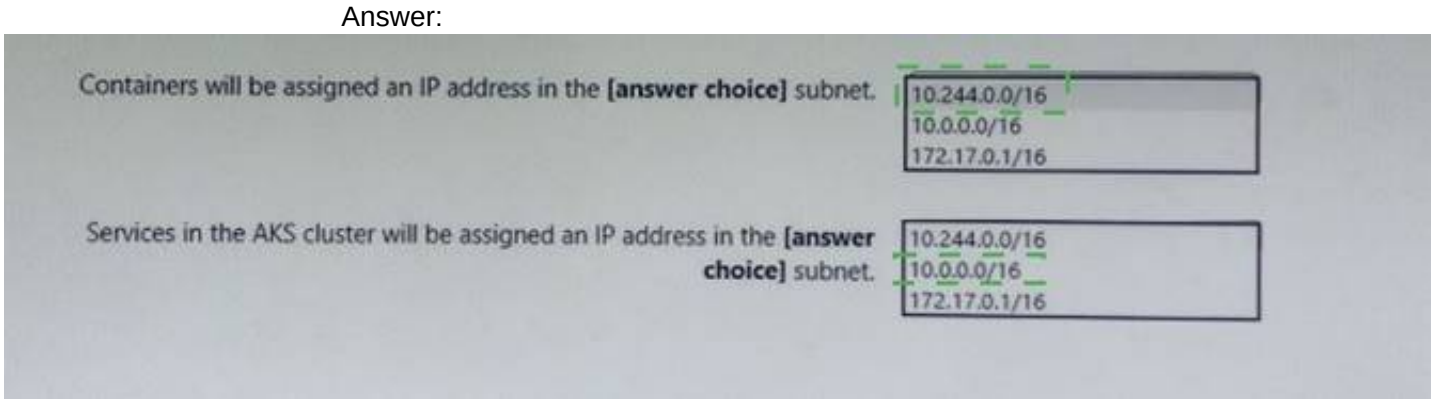
NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.



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:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1 : Containers will get the IP address from the virtual network subnet CIDr which is 10.244.0.0/16
Box 2 : Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the service CIDR which is 10.0.0.0/16

NEW QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
storage1	Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network

You assign an Azure policy that has the following settings:
? Scope: Sub1
? Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1
? Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources

? Policy enforcement: Enabled
? Tag name: Tag4
? Tag value: value4
You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table.

Resource	Tag
Sub1	Tag1:subscription
RG1	Tag2:IT
storage1	Tag3:value1
VNET1	Tag3:value2

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
RG1 has the Tag2:IT tag assigned only	○	○
Storage1 has the Tag1:subscription, Tag2:IT, Tag3:value1, and Tag4:value4 tags assigned.	○	○
VNET1 has the Tag2:IT and Tag3:value2 tags assigned only	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? RG1 has the Tag2: IT tag assigned only. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, RG1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect RG1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, RG1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.
? Storage1 has the Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, Tag3: value1, and Tag4: value4 tags assigned. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, Storage1 has three tags assigned: Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, and Tag3: value1. The Azure policy affects Storage1, because it is within the scope of the policy and not excluded. Therefore, Storage1 has the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.
? VNET1 has the Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2 tags assigned only. Yes, this is correct.
According to the tables, VNET1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect VNET1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, VNET1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1. After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:
? Modify the size of VM1.
? Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
? Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
? Add a data disk to VM1.
An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1. You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.
Which change should you perform again?

A. Modify the size of VM1.
B. Add a data disk.
C. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace- existing-disks

NEW QUESTION 10
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.
You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

Tier	Accessible from the Internet	Number of virtual machines
Front-end web server	Yes	10
Business logic	No	100
Microsoft SQL Server database	No	5

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:
• Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.
• Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.
Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: an internal load balancer
Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.
Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Services web app named App1. You plan to deploy App1 by using Web Deploy.
You need to ensure that the developers of App1 can use their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials to deploy content to App1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
What should you do?

A. Configure app-level credentials for FTPS.
B. Assign The Website Contributor role to the developers.
C. Assign the Owner role to the developers.
D. Configure user-level credentials for FTPS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
"To secure app deployment from a local computer, Azure App Service supports two types of credentials for local Git deployment and FTP/S deployment. These credentials are not the same as your Azure subscription credentials." https://learn.microsoft.com/en- us/azure/app-service/deploy-configure-credentials?tabs=cli

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 5)
You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

B. VNet2only
C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 5)
You create an Azure Storage account.
You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.
For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest. What should you do before you create the container?

A. Modify the minimum TLS version.
B. Create an encryption scope.
C. Generate a shared access signature (SAS).
D. Rotate the access keys.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You have 100 Azure virtual machines.
You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.
Which blade should you use?

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

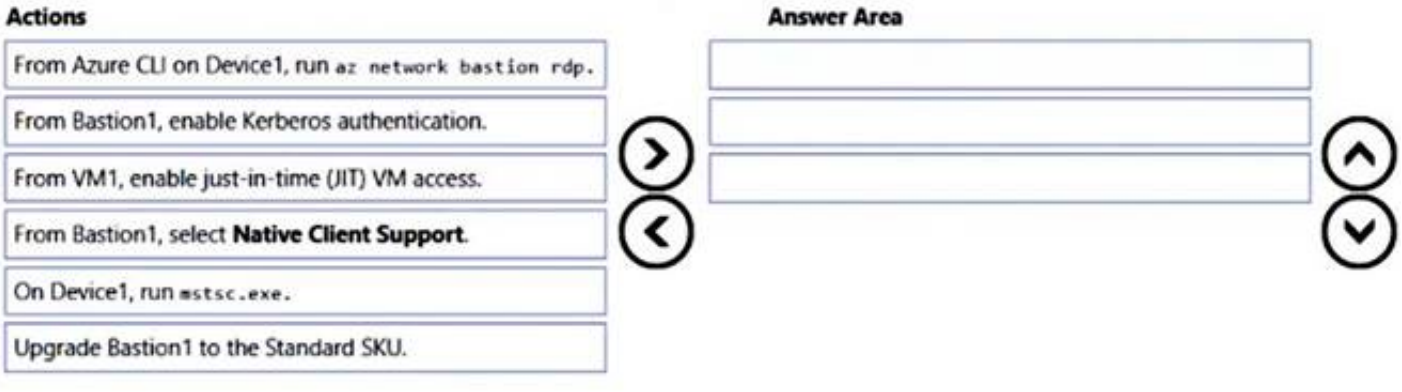
Answer: D

Explanation:
The Advisor dashboard displays personalized recommendations for all your subscriptions. You can apply filters to display recommendations for specific subscriptions and resource types. The recommendations are divided into five categories:
Reliability (formerly called High Availability): To ensure and improve the continuity of your business-critical applications. For more information, see Advisor Reliability recommendations.
Security: To detect threats and vulnerabilities that might lead to security breaches. For more information, see Advisor Security recommendations.
Performance: To improve the speed of your applications. For more information, see Advisor Performance recommendations.
Cost: To optimize and reduce your overall Azure spending. For more information, see Advisor Cost recommendations.
Operational Excellence: To help you achieve process and workflow efficiency, resource manageability and deployment best practices. . For more information, see Advisor Operational Excellence recommendations.

NEW QUESTION 23
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have a windows 11 device named Device1 and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2022 and does **NOT** have a public IP address Connected to VNET1
Bastion1	Azure Bastion Basic SKU host connected to VNET1

Device 1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed. From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.
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.

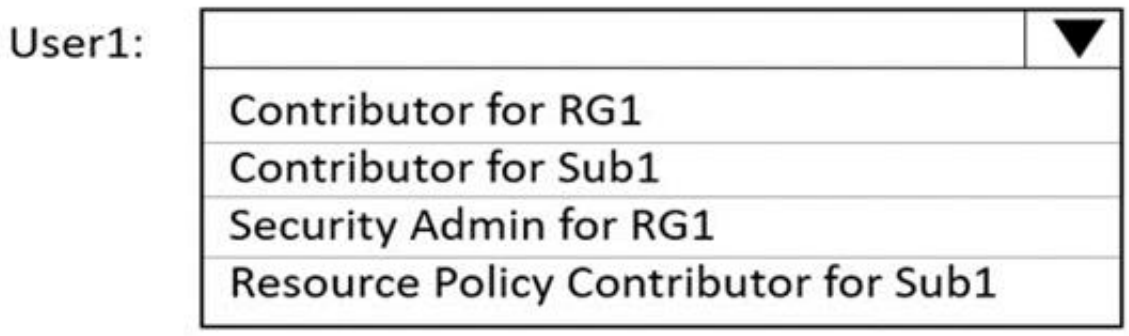


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows

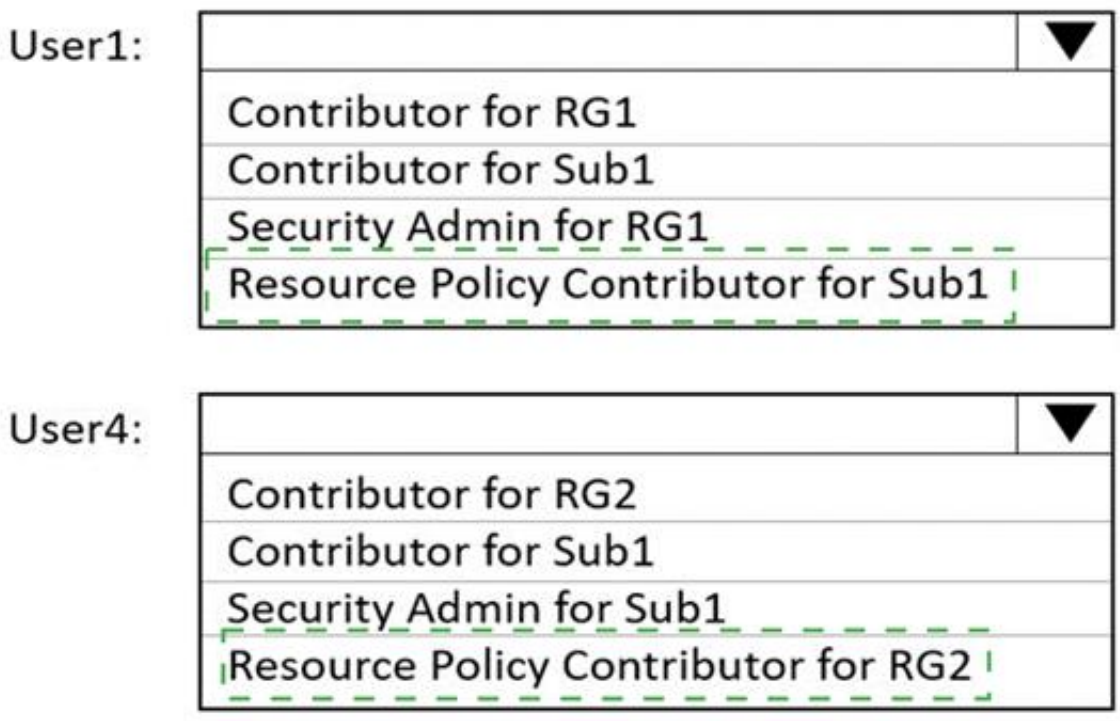
NEW QUESTION 25
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You need to ensure that User1 can create initiative definitions, and User4 can assign initiatives to RG2. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 4)
You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend poo! of LB1. What should you do first?

A. Create a new NSG and associate the NSG to VNET1/Subnet1.
B. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
C. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability zone.
D. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 4)
You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.

Which storage account should you identify?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 4)
You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the A2ure file shares. What should you do?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Topic 3)

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure. What should you do?

A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
B. Use the Azure Import/Export service.
C. Generate an access ke
D. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
E. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.
Scenario:
Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage. Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science- process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer

NEW QUESTION 36
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.
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
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage which will ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.
Statement 2: No
Azure Table storage stores large amounts of structured data. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud. Azure tables are ideal for storing structured, non-relational data. Common uses of Table storage include:
* 1. Storing TBs of structured data capable of serving web scale applications
* 2. Storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access
* 3. Quickly querying data using a clustered index
* 4. Accessing data using the OData protocol and LINQ queries with WCF Data Service.NET Libraries Statement 3: No
File Storage can be used if your business use case needs to deal mostly with standard File extensions like *.docx, *.png and *.bak then you should probably go with this storage option.

NEW QUESTION 39
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
You need to prepare the environment to ensure that the web administrators can deploy the web apps as quickly as possible.
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 Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.
- Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
- From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the **Parameters** tab.
- From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy.**
- From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.
- From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library.**

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department.
* 2. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.
* 3. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical.
* 4. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
Steps:
1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group , click Add to Library.
3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators .
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-portal

NEW QUESTION 42
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You are evaluating the connectivity between the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices- VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.
All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default. Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have access to the Internet; and VMs on Subnet3 and Subnet4, which are on AllOffices-VNet will have access to the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Scenario: Licensing Issue
* 1. You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."
* 2. You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses. Solution:
License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.
Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user. You can specify the location under the User > Profile > Settings section in the Azure portal.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/licensing-groups-resolve-problems

NEW QUESTION 48
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.
A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.
Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks. Automatic registration of virtual machines from a virtual network that's linked to a private zone with auto-registration enabled. Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone.
Statement 2: Yes
A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

As this is a registration network so this will work.
Statement 3: No
Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records. Since Subnet4 not connected to Client Resources Network thus not able to register its hostname with humongoinsurance.local

NEW QUESTION 53
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You need to implement Role1.
Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role- powershell
Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" | ConvertTo-Json https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/get- azroledefinition?view=azps-5.9.0
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role- powershell
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.utility/convertto- json?view=powershell-7.1
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/get- azureaddirectoryrole?view=azureadps-2.0

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Topic 2)
You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
B. Add http://autogon.microsoftazuread-sso.com to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami

office.

C. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
D. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.
E. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com
E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick- start

NEW QUESTION 60
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
- Create a virtual network gateway only.
- Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
- Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:
- Deploy ExpressRoute.
- Deploy a DirectAccess server.
- Implement a Web Application Proxy.
- Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Answer:

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
- Create a virtual network gateway only.
- Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
- Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

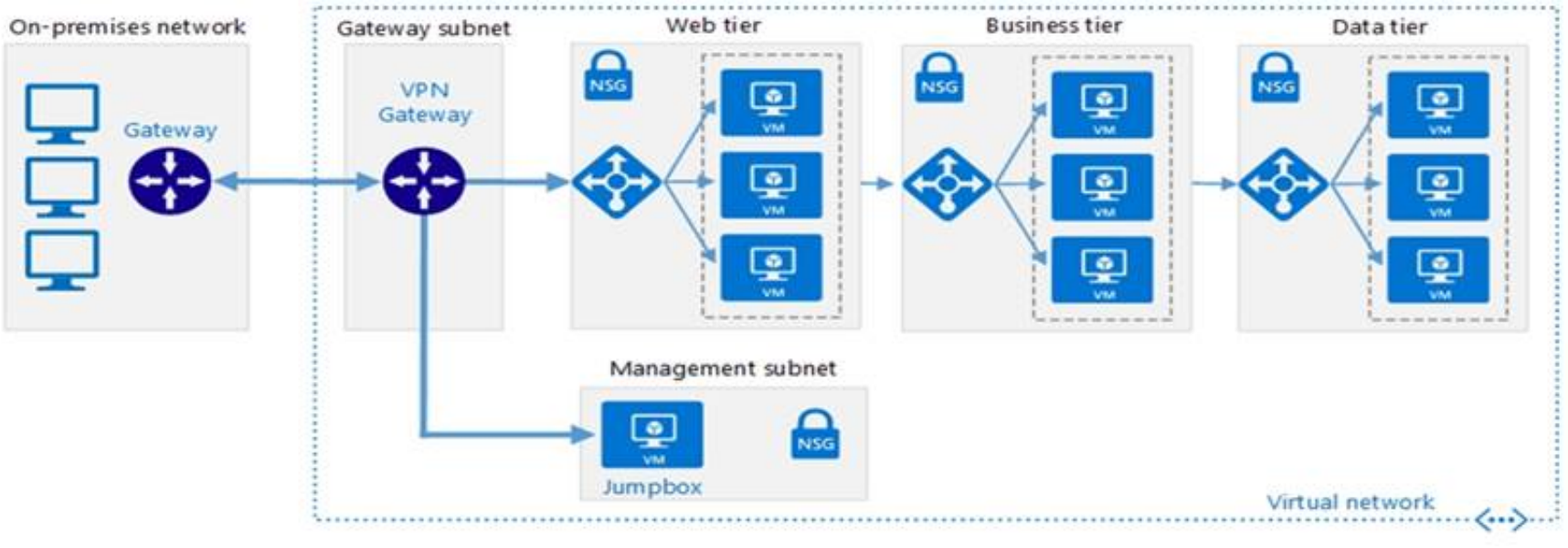
In the New York office:
- Deploy ExpressRoute.
- Deploy a DirectAccess server.
- Implement a Web Application Proxy.
- Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on- premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on- premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:
? Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
? Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

? Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.
? Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.
Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection
On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



A diagram of a computer network
Description automatically generated

Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

NEW QUESTION 65
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

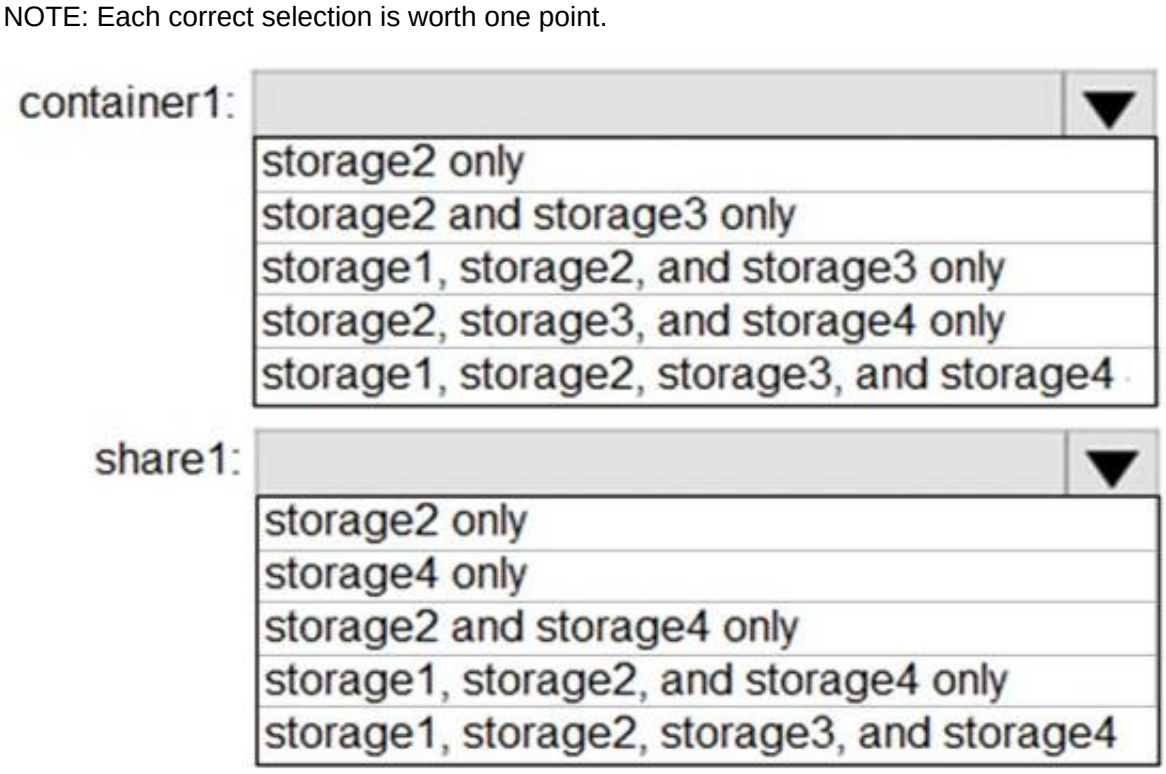
NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 1)
You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.
What should you use?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
Scenario: Litware 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 70
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You need to create container1 and share1.
Which storage accounts should you use for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in t he answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview

NEW QUESTION 73
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.
Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.
Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.
Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD
Box 2: No
User2 is a User Administrator. Device1 is Azure AD registered.
Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.
Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.
Box 3: Yes
User2 is a User Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.
Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview

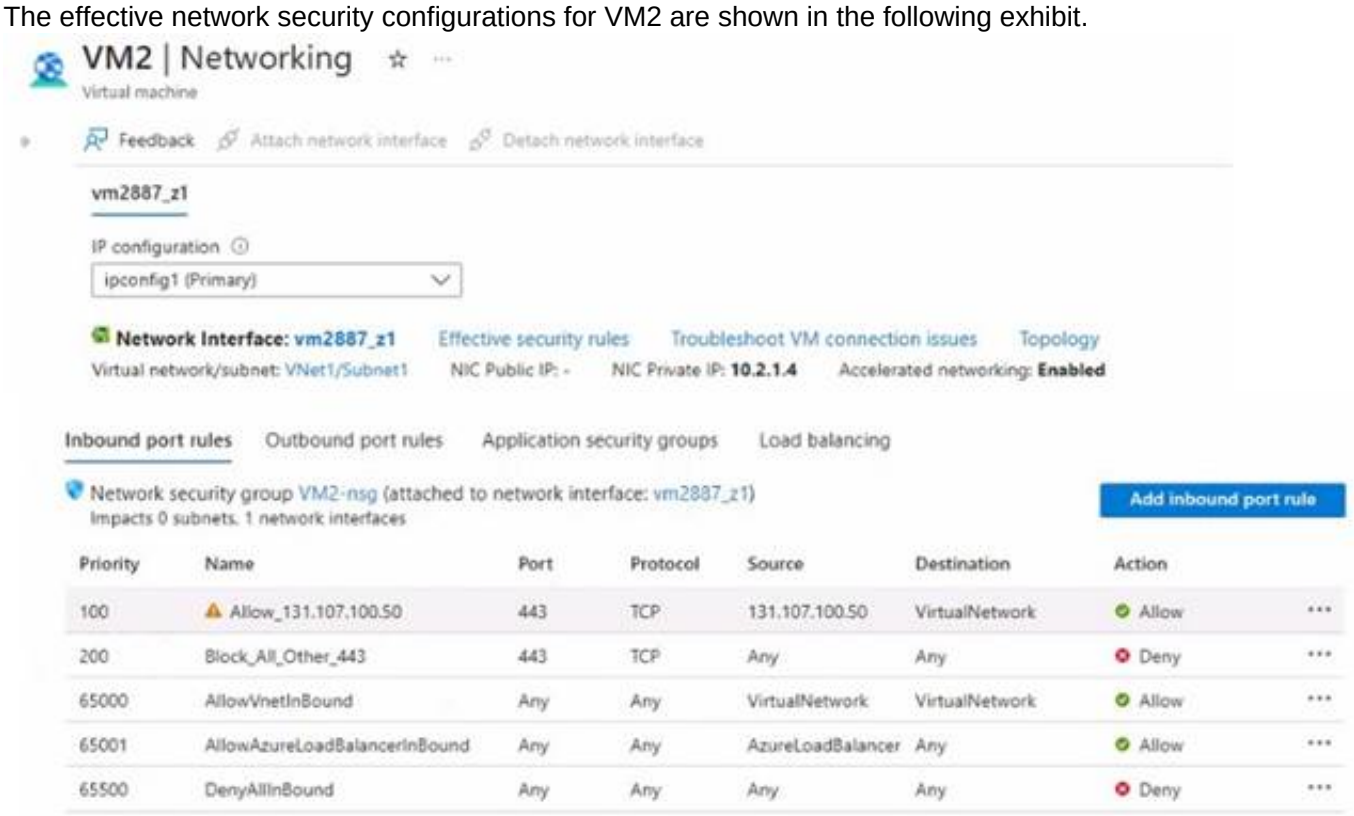
NEW QUESTION 76
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.
Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles;
• Reader
• Security Admin
• Security Reader
You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

A. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
B. Remove User from the Security Reader and Reader roles tot Subscription1.
C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory- admin-roles#:~:text=The%20User%20Access%20Administrator%20role%20enables%20the%20user%20to%20grant,Azure%20subscriptions%20and%20management%20groups.

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 5)
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to Appl are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



You discover that connections 10 Appl from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verity that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to Appl can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azureload Balancer source and has a priority of 150.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location
VNet1	West Europe
VNet2	Southeast Asia
VNet3	South Central US

The subscription contains the subnets shown in the following table.

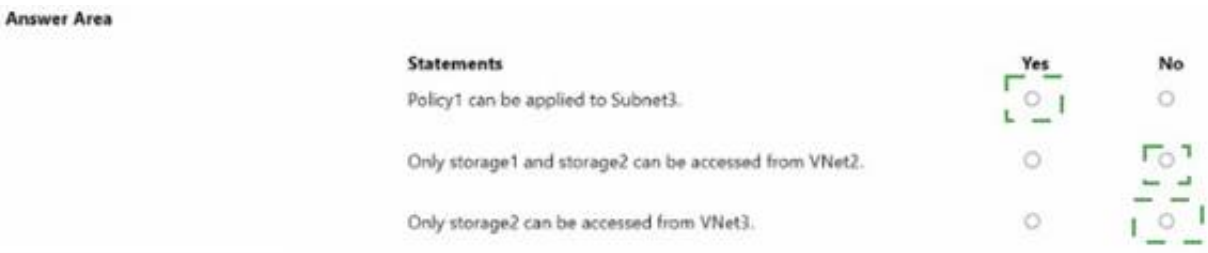
Name	Virtual network	Service endpoint
Subnet1	VNet1	*None*
Subnet2	VNet2	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet3	VNet3	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet4	VNet3	*None*

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Kind
storage1	West Europe	StorageV2
storage2	South Central US	BlobStorage
storage3	Southeast Asia	StorageV2

You create a service endpoint policy named policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription.
Fow each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

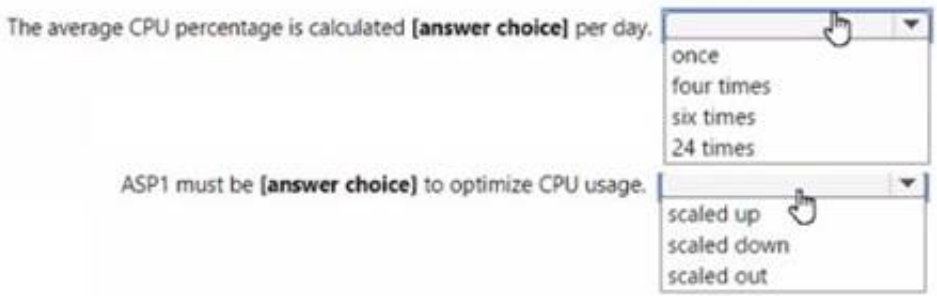
Answer: A

Explanation:
? Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3. = YES
? Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2. = NO
? Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3. = Yes
? According to the Microsoft documentation, a service endpoint policy can be applied to any subnet in a virtual network that has a service endpoint enabled for the same service as the policy. In your scenario, Subnet3 has a service endpoint enabled for Microsoft.Storage, which is the same service as policy1. Therefore, policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you configure network rules for a
storage account, you can limit access to your storage account to requests that come from specified IP addresses, IP ranges, subnets in an Azure virtual network, or resource instances of some Azure services. In your scenario, storage1 and storage2 have network rules that allow access from Subnet1 and Subnet2 respectively. However, this does not mean that only these subnets can access the storage accounts. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet1 or Subnet2 can also access the storage accounts. For example, Subnet4 in VNet2 has the same IP range as Subnet1 in VNet1, so it can also access storage1. Similarly, Subnet5 in VNet3 has the same IP range as Subnet2 in VNet1, so it can also access storage2. Therefore, only storage1 and storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet2.
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you create a private endpoint for
a storage account, you assign a private IP address from your virtual network to the storage account. This enables secure traffic between your virtual network and the storage account over a private link. In your scenario, you have created a private endpoint for storage2 in Subnet6 of VNet3. This means that only Subnet6 can access storage2 over the private link. However, this does not mean that only Subnet6 can access storage2 at all. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet6 can also access storage2 over the public endpoint of the storage account. For example, Subnet7 in VNet4 has the same IP range as Subnet6 in VNet3, so it can also access storage2 over the public endpoint. Therefore, only storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet3.

NEW QUESTION 81
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service plan named ASP1. CPU usage for ASP1 is 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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? The average CPU percentage is calculated 24 times per day. This is because the exhibit shows the CPU percentage for ASP1 in a 24-hour period, with one data point for each hour. Therefore, the average CPU percentage is calculated once per hour, or 24 times per day1.
? ASP1 must be scaled out to optimize CPU usage. This is because the exhibit shows that the CPU percentage for ASP1 is consistently above 80%, which indicates that the app service plan is under high load and needs more instances to handle the traffic. Scaling out means adding more instances to an app service plan, which can improve the performance and availability of the apps hosted on it2. Scaling up means changing the pricing tier of an app service plan, which can increase the resources available for each instance, but not necessarily reduce the CPU usage3.

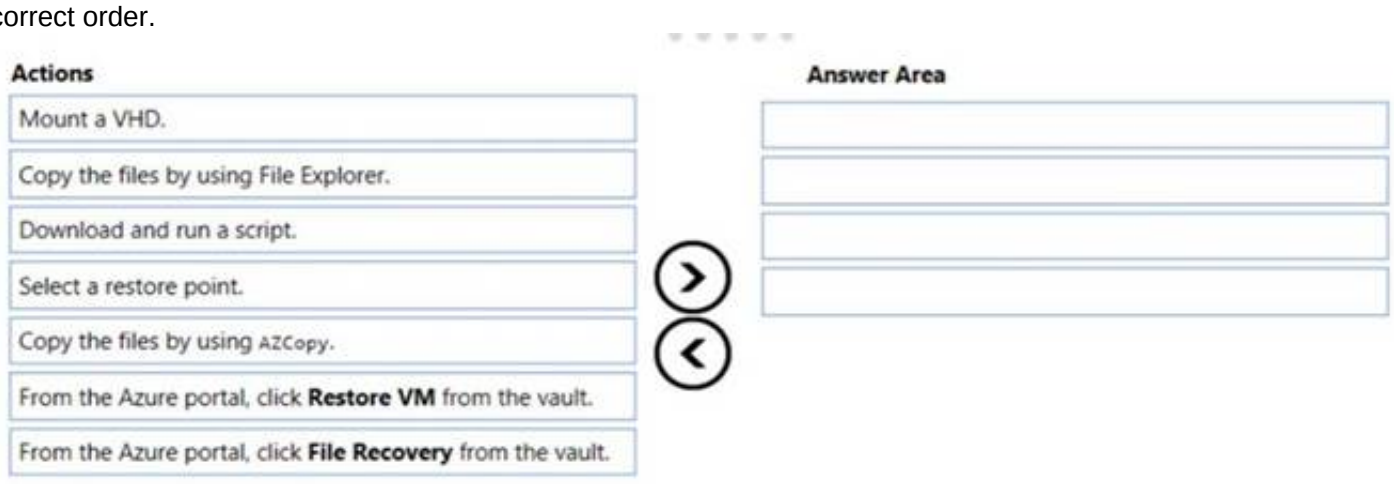
NEW QUESTION 83
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data.
You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.
What should you configure?

A. load balancing
B. private endpoints
C. Azure Firewall rules
D. Routing preference

Answer: D

Explanation:
Routing preference is a feature that allows you to configure how network traffic is routed to your storage account from clients over the internet. By default, traffic from the internet is routed to the public endpoint of your storage account over the Microsoft global network, which is optimized for low-latency path selection and high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance. You can also change the routing preference to use internet routing, which minimizes the traversal of your traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance. Therefore, to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft POP closest to the user's location, you should configure routing preference to use the Microsoft global network as the default routing option for your storage account.
References:
? Network routing preference for Azure Storage
? Configure network routing preference for Azure Storage

NEW QUESTION 85
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup. One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.
You need to reses clients connect n on-premises computer as quickly as possible.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.
Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard. Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.
Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.
Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).
Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy
AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used be several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

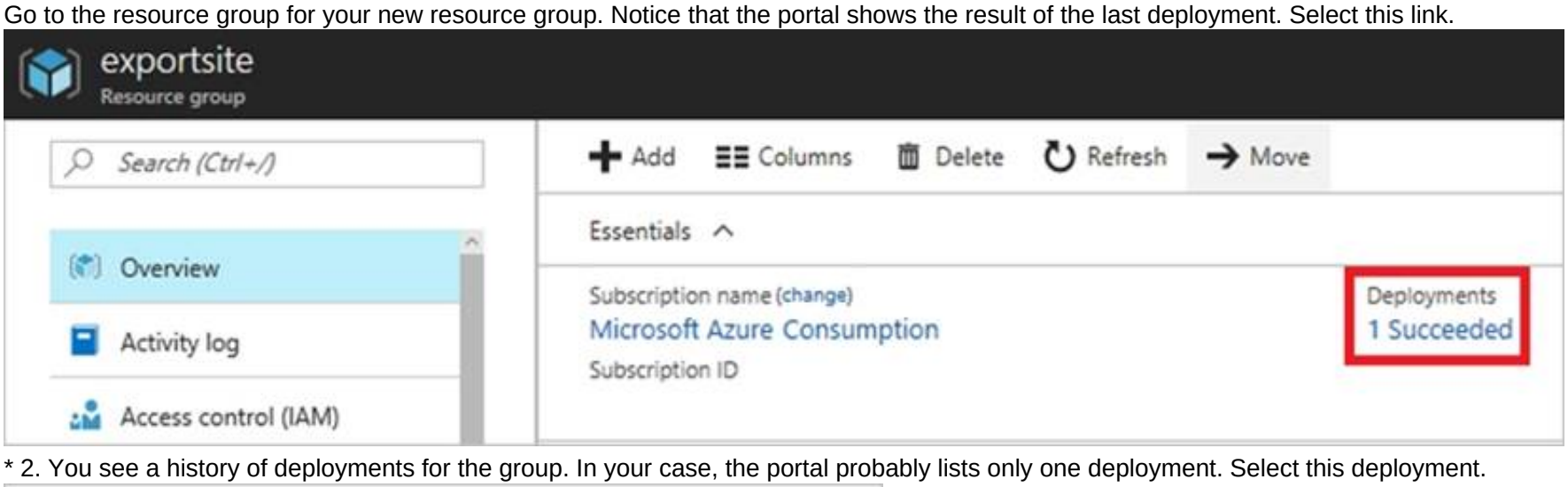
Name	Type
Storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Container1	Blob container
Share1	File share

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

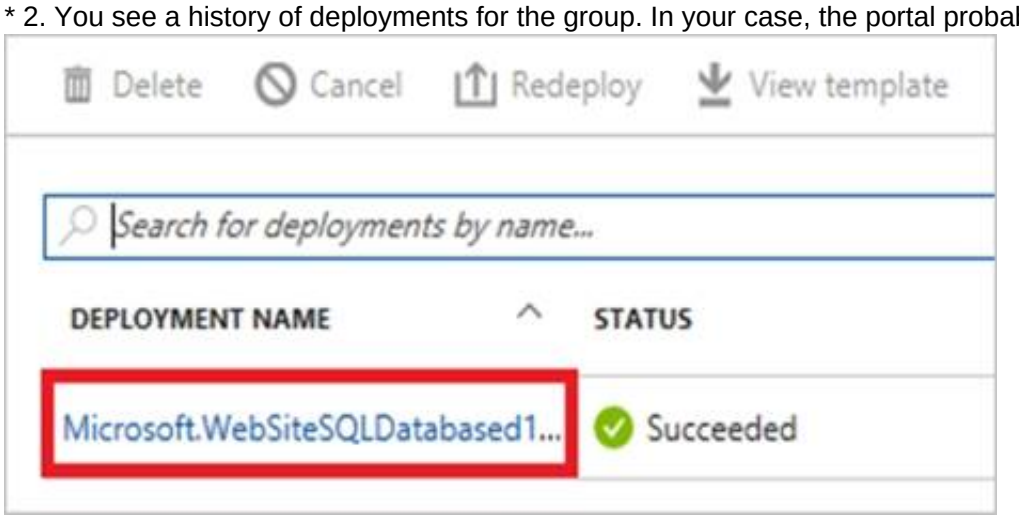
A. RG1
B. VM1
C. Storage1
D. Container1

Answer: A

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



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



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

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template

NEW QUESTION 94
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	Blob prefix	If base blobs were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	*Not applicable*	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule3	container2/	10 days	Delete the blob
Rule4	container2/	15 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

A. Upload a certificate.
B. Add a connection string.
C. Stop webapp1.
D. Create a DNS record.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service. You should use CNAME records for all custom DNS names except root domains (for example, contoso.com). For root domains, use A records. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom- domain

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You 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:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview

NEW QUESTION 101
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

```
{
    "id": "b988327b-7dae-4d00-8925-1cc14fd68be4",
    "properties": {
        "roleName": "Role1",
        "description": "",
        "assignableScopes:" [
            "/subscriptions/c691ad84-99f2-42fd-949b-58afd7ef6ab3"
        ],
        "permissions": [
            {
                "actions": [
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/resources/read",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Resourcehealth/*",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Support/*",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkinterfaces/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/*"
                ]
                "notAction": [
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write",
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/Action"
                ]
            }
        ]
    }
}
```

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
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: N
Because doesn't have:
Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions
Box 2; Yes
Has been assigned;
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.
Box 3: Y
Has been assigned;
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/* - Create and manage network interfaces

See;
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

NEW QUESTION 105
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:
? Number of methods required to reset: 2
? Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
? Number of questions required to register: 3
? Number of questions required to reset: 3
You select the following security questions:
? What is your favorite food?
? In what city was your first job?
? What was the name of your first pet?
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
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	○	○
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	○	○
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	○	○
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	○	○
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
No, No, Yes
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept- authentication-security-questions

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:
The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft

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

NEW QUESTION 115
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	*Not applicable*	*None*
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

You assign a policy to RG6 as shown in the following table:

Section	Setting	Value
Scope	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	*None*
Basics	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
Parameters	Tag name	Label
	Tag value	Value1

To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6.
You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.
Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VNET1:
- None
- Department: D1 only
- Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
- Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only
- Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:
- None
- RGroup: RG6 only
- Label: Value1 only
- RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Standard	Regional	Static

You plan to deploy an instance of Azure Firewall Premium named FW1. Which IP addresses can you use?

A. IP2 Only
B. IP1 and lP2 only
C. IP1, IP2, and IP5 only
D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at- a-glance
Azure Firewall
- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip- firewall
Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

NEW QUESTION 124
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table

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

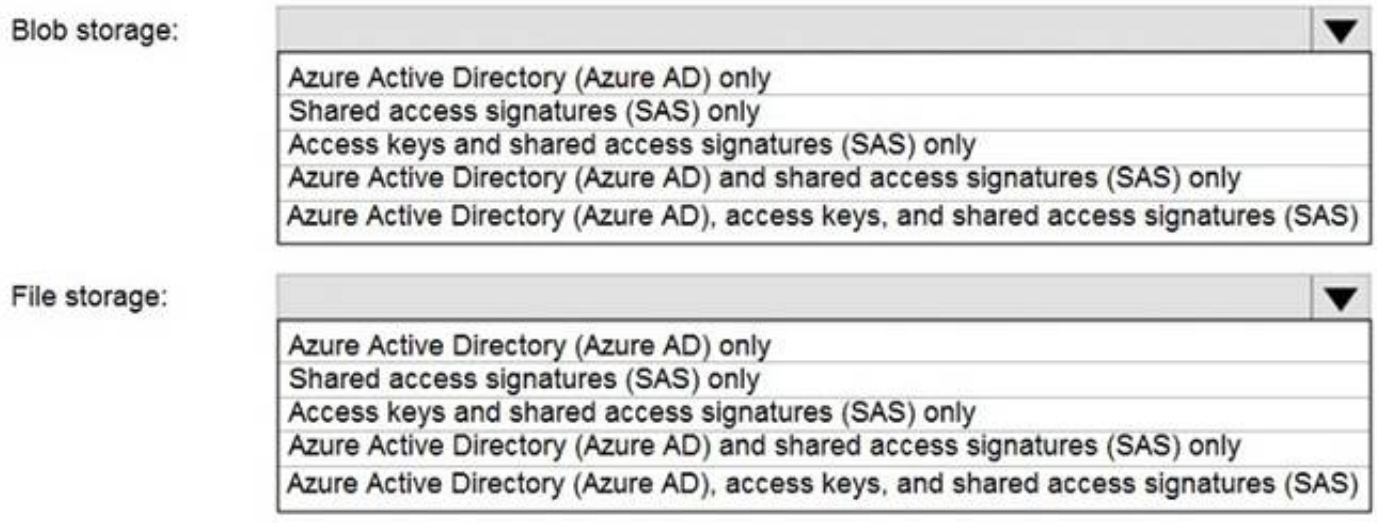
In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area,
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 129
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.
You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1. Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select
the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

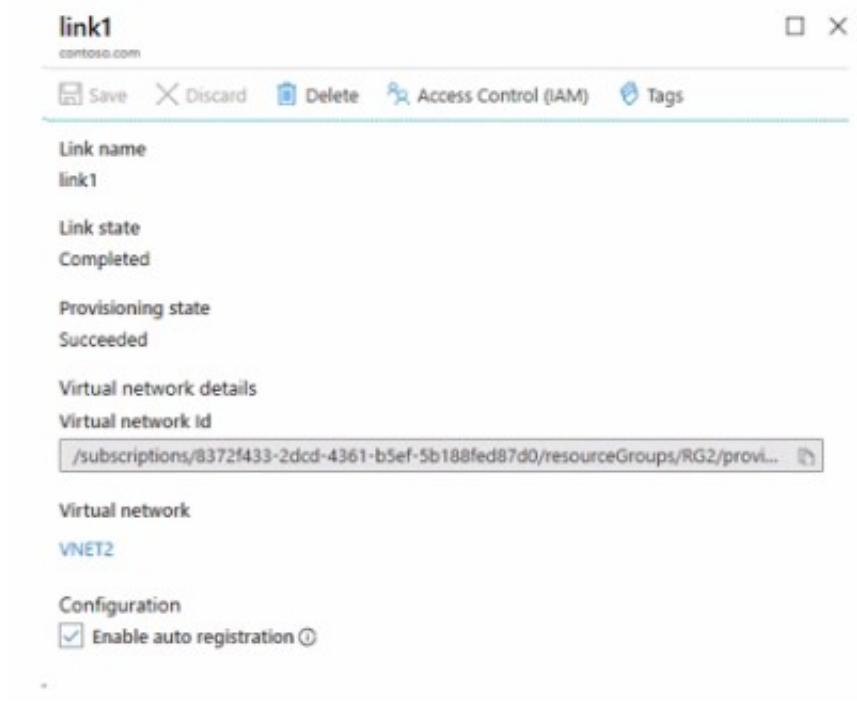
Answer: A

Explanation:
You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.
Box 1:
Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.
Box 2:
Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

NEW QUESTION 130
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

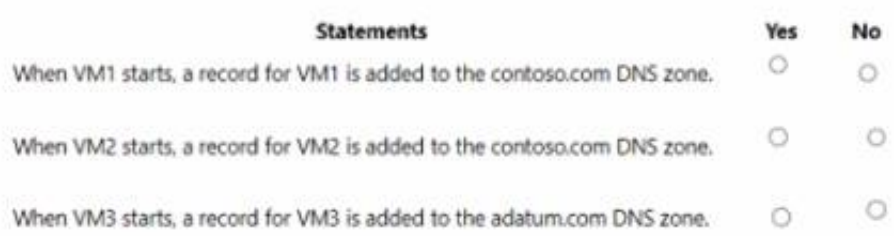
Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	*None*
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named conioso.com.
You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.



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

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)
Box 1: Yes
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
Box 2: Yes
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
Box 3: No
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

NEW QUESTION 133
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains two users named User1 and User2.
You need to assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to User1 and User2. The users must be able to perform the following tasks in Sub1:
• User1 must view the data in any storage account.
• User2 must assign users the Contributor role for storage accounts. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which RBAC role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

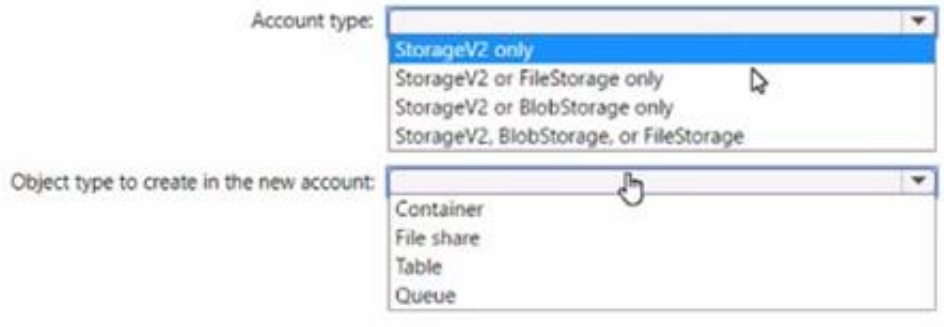
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? User1: You should assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1. This role grants read access to Azure resources and data, including the data in any storage account1. This role is suitable for User1's task of viewing the data in any storage account, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting any write or delete permissions.
? User2: You should assign the Storage Account Contributor role to User2. This role
grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC2. This role is suitable for User2's task of assigning users the Contributor role for storage accounts, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting access to other types of resources.

NEW QUESTION 138
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.
You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.
How should you configure the new account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 142
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to the subscriptions shown in the following table.

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

You have the resource groups shown In the following table.

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

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

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

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can resize VM1.	○	○
User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.	○	○
User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? User1 can resize VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, User1 is assigned the Contributor role at the subscription level for Sub1. The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the subscription, including the ability to resize virtual machines1. Therefore, User1 can resize VM1, which is a resource in RG1 under Sub1.
? User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User2 is assigned the Reader role at the resource group level for RG1. The Reader role grants read-only access to view existing resources in the resource group, but not to create, update, or delete any resources2. Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1.
? User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User3 is assigned the Storage Account Contributor role at the resource group level for RG3. The Storage Account Contributor role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data in the resource group, but not to assign roles to other users3. To assign roles to other users, User3 would need a role that has Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write permissions, such

as User Access Administrator or Owner4. Therefore, User3 cannot assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

NEW QUESTION 147
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Subnet	Subnet-associated network security group (NSG)	Peered with
VNet1	Subnet1	NSG1	VNet2
VNet2	Subnet2	NSG2	VNet1

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

The subscription contains the Azure App Service web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Description
WebApp1	Uses the Premium pricing tier and has virtual network integration with VNet1
WebApp2	Uses the Isolated pricing tier and is deployed to Subnet2

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
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	○	○
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	○	○
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? WebApp1 can communicate with VM2. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, WebApp1 is integrated with VNet1, which has a peering connection with VNet2. Therefore, WebApp1 cannot communicate with VM2 across different virtual networks1. VNet2. However, VM2 is in VNet3, which is not peered with VNet1 or
? NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, NSG1 is associated with Subnet1 in VNet1, which is integrated with WebApp1. However, network security groups only control outbound traffic from App Service apps to virtual networks, not inbound traffic to App Service apps from virtual networks2. Therefore, NSG1 does not control inbound traffic to WebApp1.
? WebApp2 can communicate with VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, WebApp2 is integrated with VNet3, which has a peering connection with VNet2. VM1 is in Subnet2 in VNet2, which has a network security group named NSG2 that allows inbound traffic from any source on port 803. Therefore, WebApp2 can communicate with VM1 on port 80 across peered virtual networks.

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Topic 5)
You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.
You need to delete the Recovery Services vault. What should you do first?

A. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.
B. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.
C. Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.
D. Modify the locks of each virtual machine.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.
Remove vault dependencies and delete vault
In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 5)
You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions.
Each region contains a virtual network. Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.
Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.

A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.
Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Azure Virtual Network Manager
B. IP flow verify
C. Azure Monitor Network Insights
D. Connection troubleshoot
E. elective security rules

Answer: BD

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip- flow-verify-overview
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 a 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.

NEW QUESTION 154
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have two Azure App Service apps named App1 and App2. Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot. The Backup Configuration settings for the production slots are shown in the following table.

App	Backup Every	Start backup schedule from	Retention (Days)	Keep at least one backup
App1	1 Days	January 6, 2021	0	Yes
App2	1 Days	January 6, 2021	30	Yes

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

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	○	○
On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021.	○	○
On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. Yes, this is correct. According to the table, App1 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 0 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 0 days, or as soon as the next backup is created. Therefore, on January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage, which is the one created on that day1.
? On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from
January 15, 2021. No, this is not correct. According to the table, App2 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 30 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 30 days, or when the storage limit is reached. However, the table also shows that App2 has a setting of “Keep at least one backup” set to Yes. This means that the oldest backup will be retained even if it exceeds the retention period or the storage limit2. Therefore, on February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 6, 2021, but not from January 15, 2021.
? On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. Yes, this is correct. According to the web search results, you can restore a backup by overwriting an existing app or by restoring to a new app or slot3. You can also restore a backup from a different slot or app as long as they are in the same subscription and region4. Therefore, on January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Topic 5)
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: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Topic 5)
You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.
Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

A. New-AzTenantDeployment
B. New-AzResourceGroupDeploy»ent
C. New-AzResource
D. New-AzOeployment

Answer: B

Explanation:
The New-AzResourceGroupDeployment cmdlet deploys an Azure Resource Manager template to a resource group. You can use this cmdlet to create a new resource group or update an existing one with the resources defined in the template. The template can be a local file or a URI. Then, References: [New-AzResourceGroupDeployment]

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 5)
You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription. After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.
You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.
What should you create?

A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

Answer: A

Explanation:
A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are centrally managed, configured, and updated1. A virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of virtual machine instances in response to demand or a defined schedule2. A virtual machine scale set also provides high availability and fault tolerance by distributing the virtual machine instances across multiple fault domains and update domains3.
A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch. A fault domain can fail due to hardware or software failures, power outages, or network interruptions4. A virtual machine scale set can have up to five fault domains in a region.
An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. An update domain can be affected by planned events, such as OS updates, application updates, or configuration changes4. A virtual machine scale set can have up to 20 update domains in a region.
By creating a virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machine instances, you can ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance. This is because the default configuration of a virtual machine scale set is to have five fault domains and five update domains. This means that at any given time, only one fault domain or one update domain can be unavailable due to maintenance or failure. Therefore, at least eight out of 10 virtual machine instances will be available to run App1. An availability set is another option for providing high availability and fault tolerance for your virtual machines. An availability set is a logical grouping of two or more virtual machines that are deployed across multiple fault domains and update domains. However, an availability set does not provide automatic scaling of resources or load balancing of traffic. You need to manually create and manage the number of virtual machine instances in an availability set.
Therefore, a virtual machine scale set is a better option than an availability set for your scenario. To create a virtual machine scale set, you can follow these steps:
? Sign in to the Azure portal.
? Select Create a resource > Compute > Virtual machine scale set.
? On the Basics tab, enter a name for your scale set, select your subscription and resource group, select Windows Server 2019 as the image type, and enter a username and password for the administrator account.
? On the Instance details tab, select the region where you want to deploy your scale set, select the size of the virtual machine instances, and enter 10 as the initial instance count.
? On the Scaling tab, configure the scaling policy for your scale set based on metrics or schedule.
? On the Load balancing tab, configure the load balancer for your scale set to
distribute traffic across the instances.
? On the Management tab, configure the diagnostics settings, automatic OS upgrades, extensions, and backup options for your scale set.
? On the Advanced tab, configure the availability zone, proximity placement group, accelerated networking, host group, and custom script extension options for your scale set.
? On the Tags tab, optionally add tags to your scale set resources.
? On the Review + create tab, review your settings and select Create.

NEW QUESTION 169
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	*None*	*None*
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1. Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Topic 5)
You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image.
You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:
To automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image and has web server components installed, you need to perform the following actions:
? Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template. This section defines the extensions that are applied to the scale set virtual machines after they are provisioned. You can use the Custom Script Extension to run PowerShell scripts that install and configure the web server components. For more information, see Deploy an application to an Azure Virtual Machine Scale Set1.

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

NEW QUESTION 172
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.
Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.
The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.
NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule;
• Priority: 100
• Name: Rule1
• Port: 3389
• Protocol: TCP
• Source: Any
• Destination: Any
• Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet! NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port
Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Topic 5)
You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.
You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.
Which two groups should you create? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains 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: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

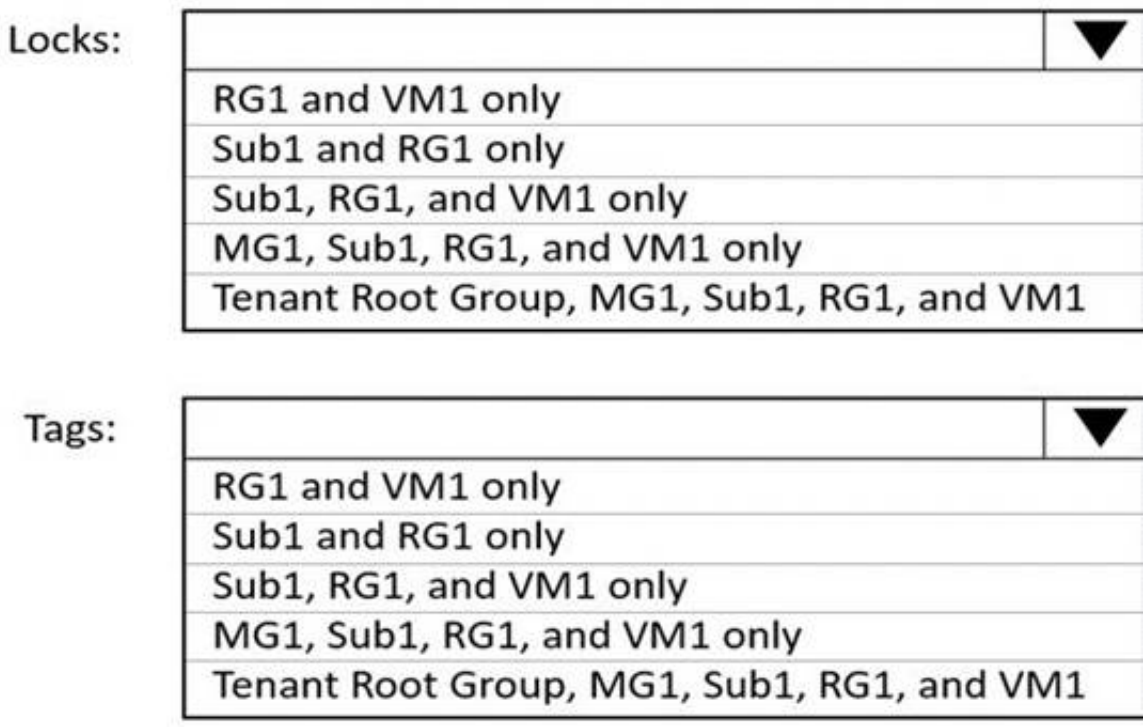
Answer: B

Explanation:
No, this does not meet the goal. Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not affect the creation of network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. The Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider is used for managing classic deployment model resources, such as virtual networks, network interfaces, and public IP addresses1. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources2. Therefore, unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider will not automatically block TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources3. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction,

protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

NEW QUESTION 180
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.

You plan to track resource usage and prevent the deletion of resources.
To which resources can you apply locks and tags? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

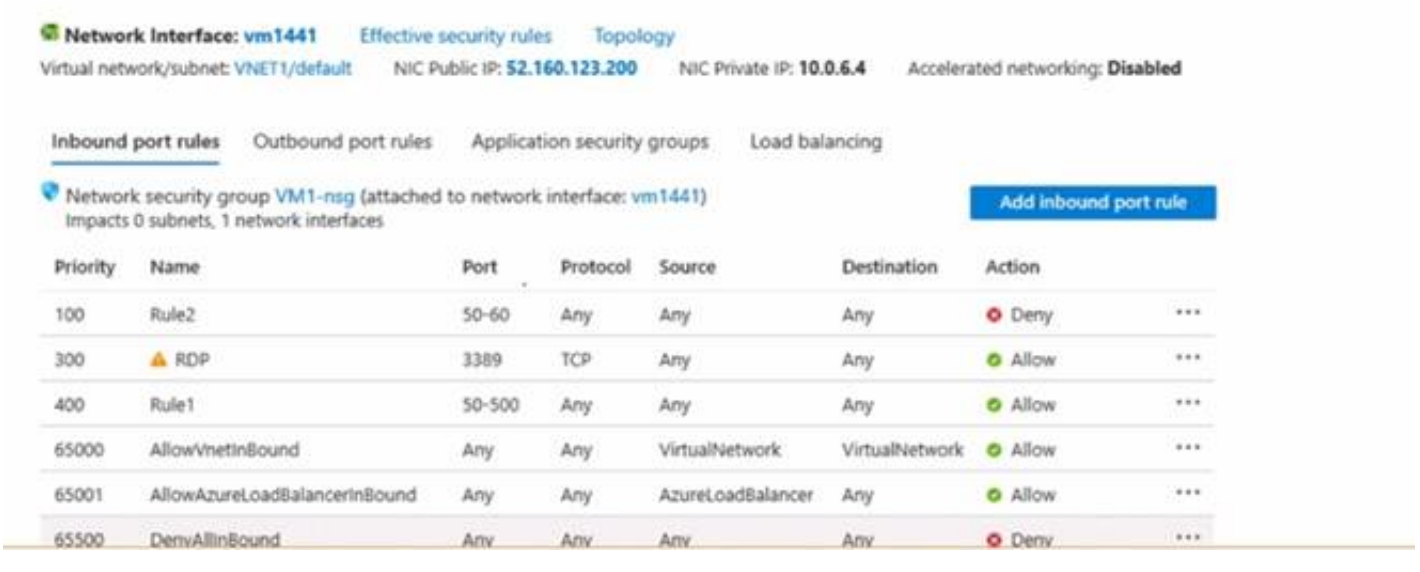


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

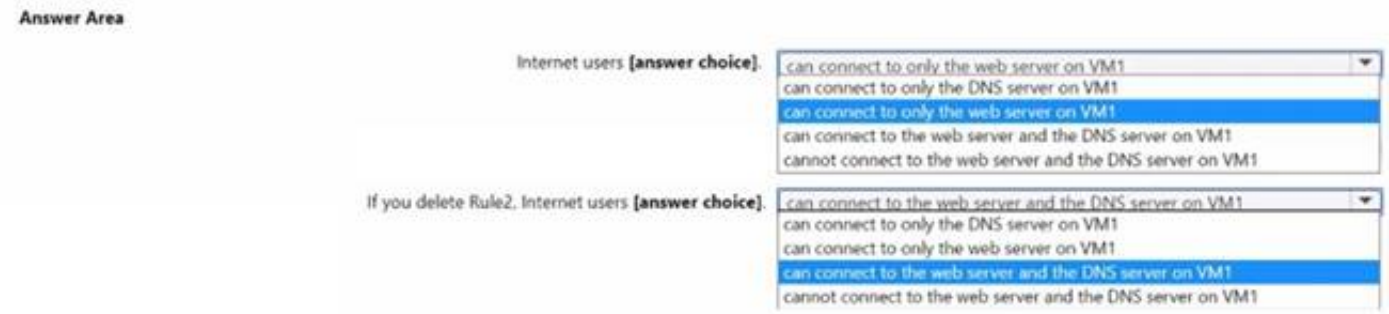
Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
You can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.
Box 2: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.

NEW QUESTION 185
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.



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.

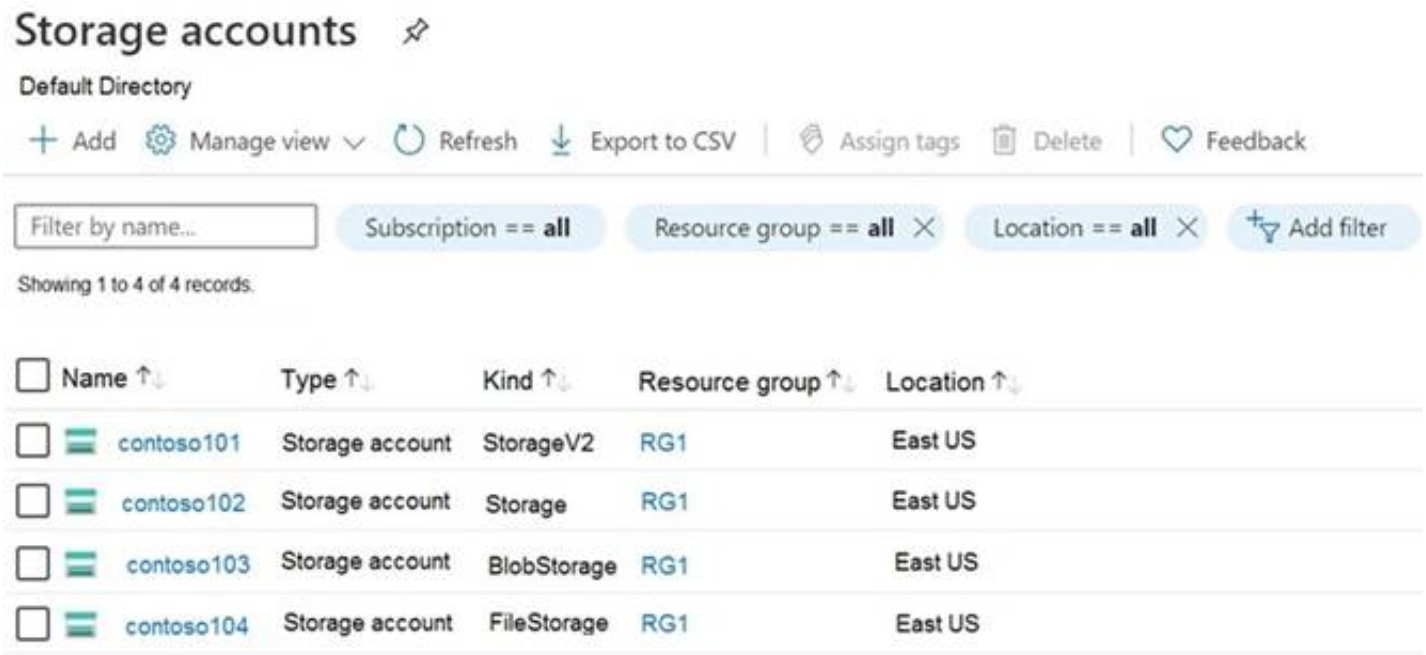


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

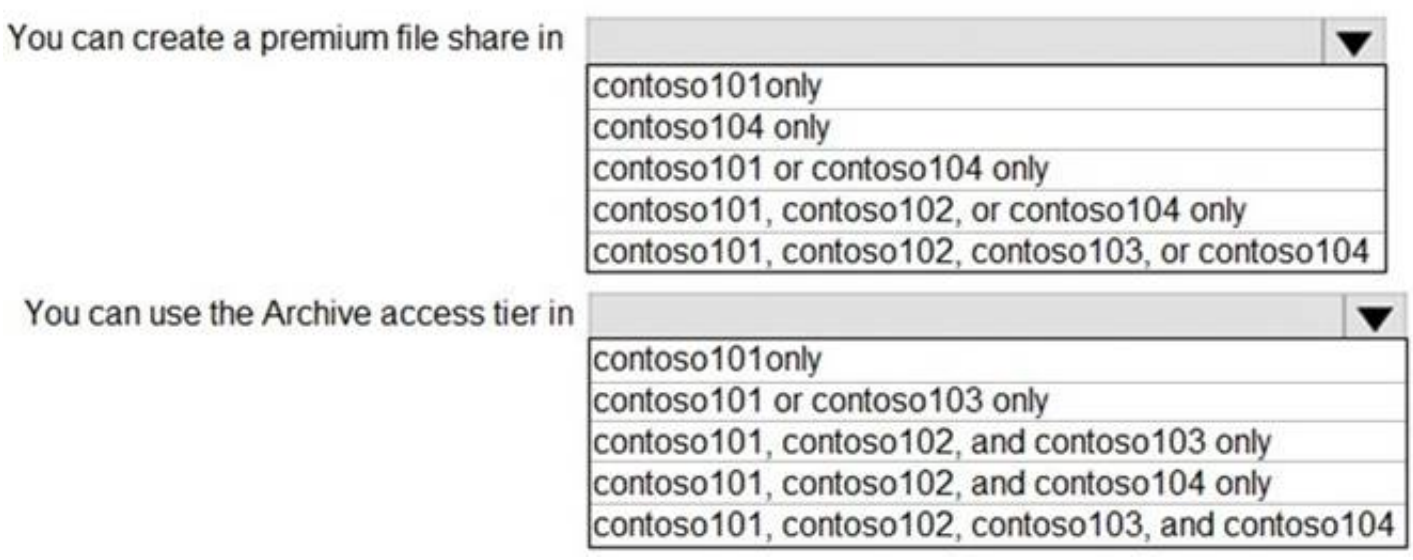
Answer: A

Explanation:
A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security- groups-overview

NEW QUESTION 187
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts 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.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: contoso104 only
Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.
Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contos103 only

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the

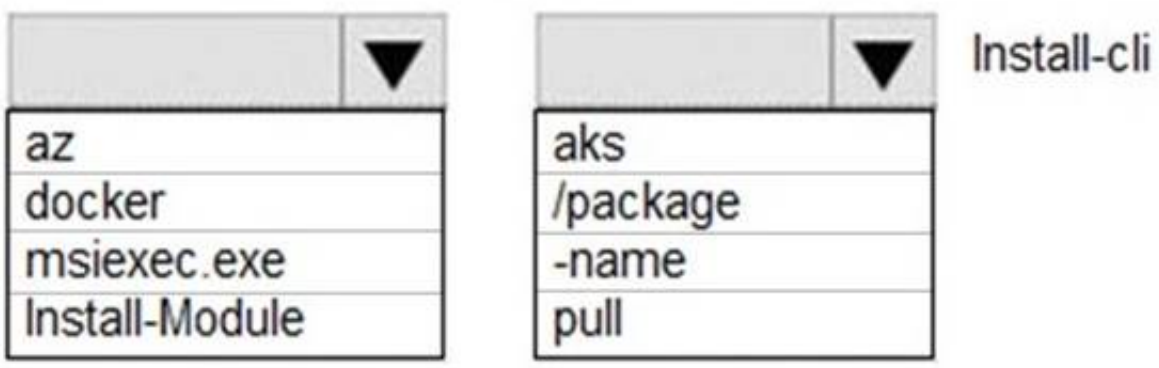
stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.
Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.
You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
No, this does not meet the goal. Creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because a resource lock does not affect the configuration or functionality of a resource, but only prevents it from being deleted or modified1. A resource lock does not apply any security rules to an NSG or a virtual network.
To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources2. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

NEW QUESTION 192
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.
You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.
Which command should you run? 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:
To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

NEW QUESTION 196
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Peered with	DNS server
VNET1	VNET2	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	VNET1	10.10.0.4

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Network interface	Connects to
Server1	10.10.0.4	NIC1	VNET1/Subnet1
Server2	172.16.0.4	NIC2	VNET1/Subnet2
Server3	192.168.0.4	NIC3	VNET2/Subnet2

You have the virtual network interfaces shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
NIC1	Inherit from virtual network
NIC2	10.10.0.4
NIC3	Inherit from virtual network

Server1 is a DNS server that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
contoso.com	Primary DNS zone	**Not applicable**
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

You have an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that has a virtual network link to VNET2 and the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	○	○
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	○	○
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.
Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Owner role is a very high-level role that grants full access to manage all resources in the scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. This role does not follow the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.
To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:
? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/connections/read
? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
? Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/*
Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor1. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics2.
Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a quest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: from Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations
- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
javascript:void(0)

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	*None*	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
• Name: LB1
• Type internal
• SKU: Standard
• Virtual network VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.
The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.
Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs. Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION 203
- (Topic 5)
You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for Appl. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.
What should you include in the Availability Set?

A. one update domain
B. two update domains
C. one fault domain
D. two fault domains

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 204
- (Topic 5)
You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1.
You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.
What should you deploy?

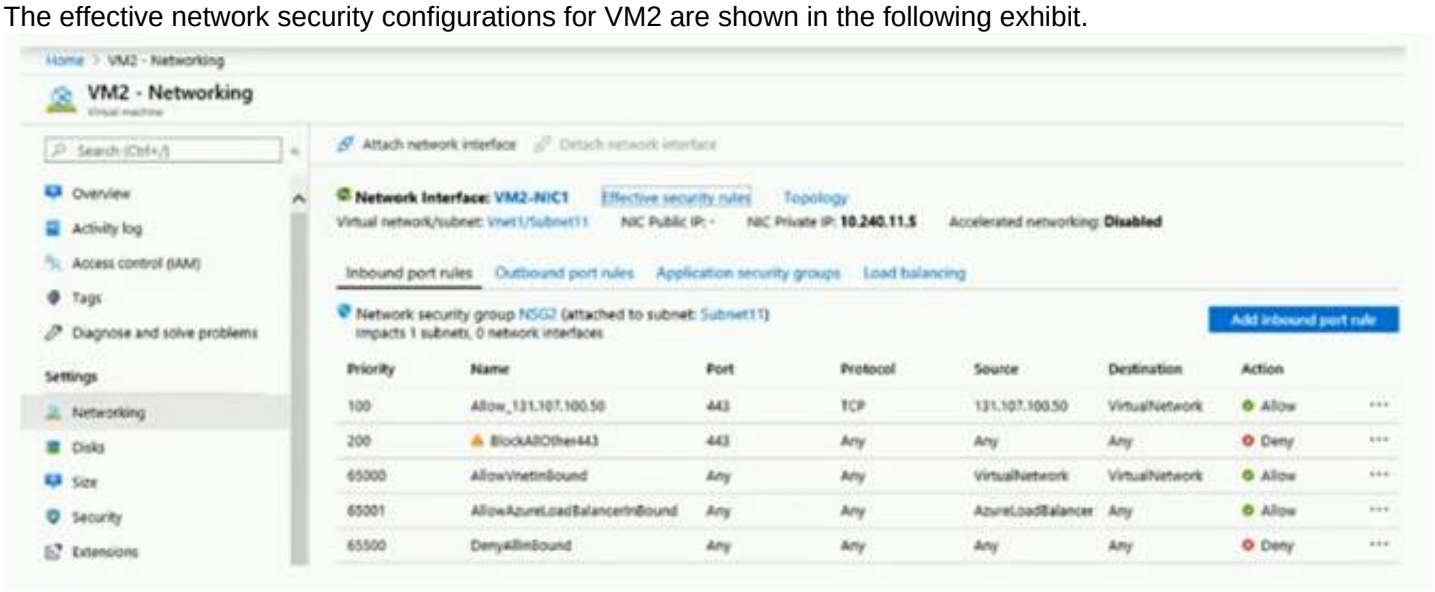
A. all three virtual machines in a single Availability Zone
B. all virtual machines in a single Availability Set
C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone
D. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Set

Answer: C

Explanation:
An Availability Zone in an Azure region is a combination of a fault domain and an update domain. For example, if you create three or more VMs across three zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains. The Azure platform recognizes this distribution across update domains to make sure that VMs in different zones are not updated at the same time.
Reference link
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-virtual-machine-availability/5-review-availability-zones

NEW QUESTION 205
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 209
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

reference
resourceId
Union

Array
Image
ImageReference
vhd

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 211
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

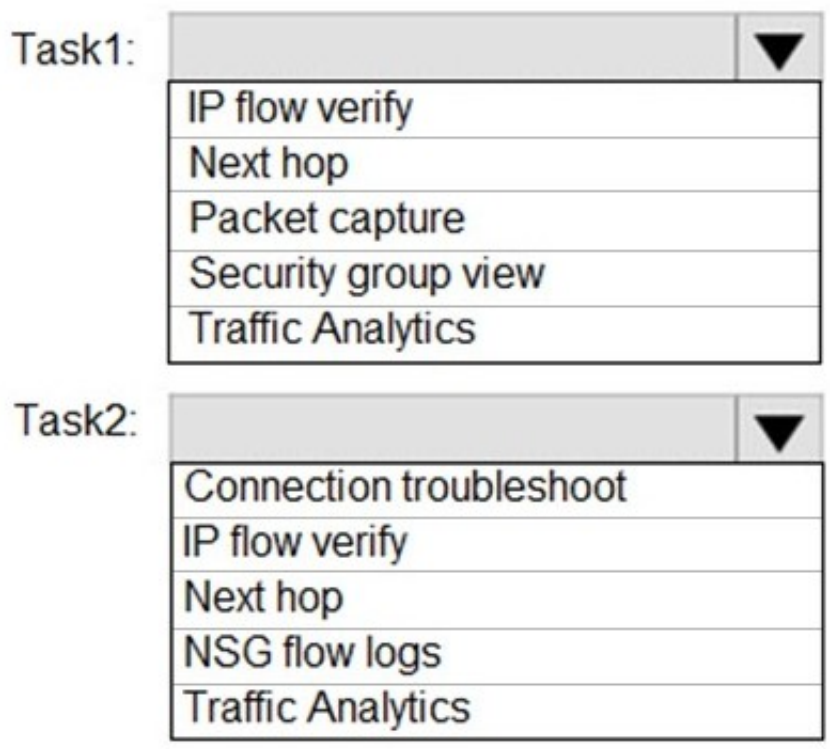
Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
User1 - The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.
User3 - The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, including creating subnets.
User2 - The Security Admin role can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.

NEW QUESTION 215
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:
? Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine
? Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host
Which feature should you use for each task? 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:
Task 1: IP flow verify
The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule

allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.
Task 2: Connection troubleshoot
The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

NEW QUESTION 220
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.
You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

```
{
    "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
    "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
    "name": "storageaccount1",
    "location": "eastus",
    "sku": {
        "name": "Standard_LRS",
        "tier": "Standard"
    },
    "kind": "StorageV2",
    "properties": {
        "networkAcls": {
            "bypass": "AzureServices",
            "virtualNetworkRules": [],
            "ipRules": [],
            "defaultAction": "Allow"
        },
        "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
        "encryption": {
            "services": {
                "file": {
                    "keyType": "Account",
                    "enabled": true
                },
                "blob": {
                    "keyType": "Account",
                    "enabled": true
                }
            },
            "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"
        },
        "accessTier": "Hot"
    }
},
```

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
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier.	○	○
Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier.	○	○
Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 224
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have a hybrid deployment of Azure AD that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User type	On-premises sync enabled
User1	Member	No
User2	Member	Yes
User3	Guest	No

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.
For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1:User1 and User3 only
You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.
Box 2: User1, User2, and User3
Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

NEW QUESTION 225
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to deploy the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
  "$schema":"https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion":"1.0.0.0",
  "parameters":{},
  "variables":{
    "vnetId":"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', 'VNET1')]",
    "lbId":"[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', 'LB1')]",
    "sku":"Standard",
    "netname":"APP1"
  },
  "resources":[
    {
      "apiVersion":"2017-08-01",
      "type":"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
      "name":"LB1",
      "location":"EastUS",
      "sku":{
        "name":"[variables('sku')]"
      },
      "properties":{
        "frontendIPConfigurations":[
          {
            "name":"[variables('netname')]",
  }
],
"loadBalancingRules":[
    properties :{
  "frontendIPConfiguration":{
    "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'),'/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
  },
  "backendAddressPool":{
    "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'), '/backendAddressPools/',variables('netname'),'-Servers')]"
  },
  "probe":{
    "id":"[concat(variables('lbId'), '/probes/probe')]"
-
            },
            "backendPort":8080,
            "protocol":"Tcp",
            "frontendPort":80,
            "enableFloatingIP":false,
            "idleTimeoutInMinutes":4,
            "loadDistribution":"SourceIPProtocol"
          }
        }
      ],
      "probes":[
        {
          "name":"probe",
          "properties":{
            "protocol":"Tcp",
            "port":8080,
            "intervalInSeconds":15,
            "numberOfProbes":2
          }
        }
```

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

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	○	○
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	○	○
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	○	○
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	○	○
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

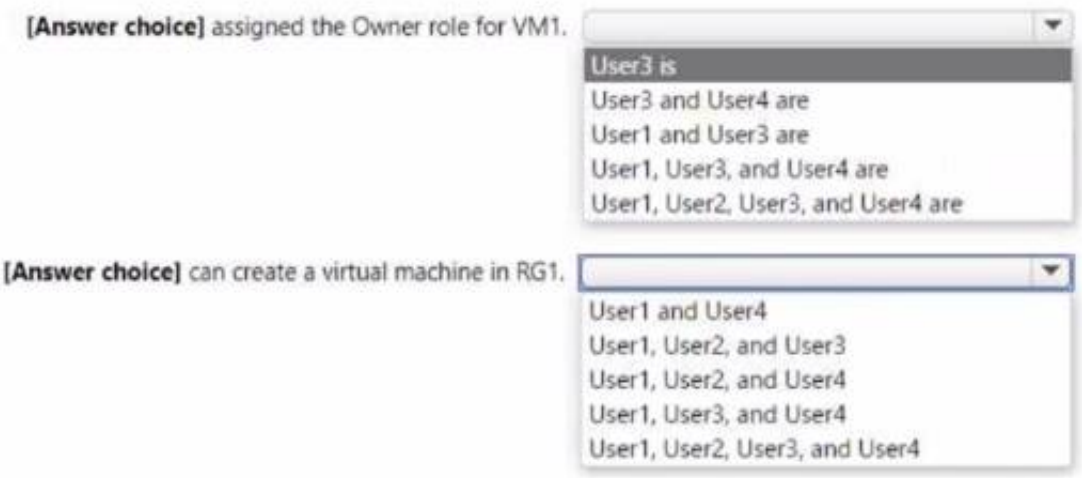
Explanation:
? LB1 will be connected to a subnet named LB1 in VNET1. Yes, this is correct. The template specifies that the load balancer resource named LB1 has a property called frontendIPConfigurations, which defines the subnet where the load balancer is located. The value of this property is a reference to the resource ID of the subnet named LB1 in VNET1. You can see this reference in line 38 of the template1.
? LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1. No, this is
not correct. The template does not specify a resource group for the load balancer resource, which means it can be deployed to any resource group in the same

subscription as VNET1. However, if you want to deploy the load balancer to a specific resource group, you can add a property called resourceGroup to the reference of the subnet in line 382.
? The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is
deployed. No, this is not correct. The template defines the sku variable as a constant value of “Standard” in line 9. This means that the value cannot be changed or overridden by a parameter when the template is deployed. If you want to make the sku value configurable, you need to change the variable definition to a parameter definition, and use the parameter reference instead of the variable reference in line 363.

NEW QUESTION 230
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.

```
[
    {
        "RoleAssignmentId": "e3108585-0e5d-4572-91a3-aa5d2df73999",
        "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff",
        "DisplayName": "User1",
        "SignInName": "User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
        "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
        ...
    },
    {
        "RoleAssignmentId": "3bab4763-16a9-4d5d-9fcd-eee0cc31a21e",
        "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG2",
        "DisplayName": "User2",
        "SignInName": "User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
        "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
        ...
    },
    {
        "RoleAssignmentId": "a071c023-40a3-4b7f-8680-1109b40270c5",
        "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/VM1",
        "DisplayName": "User3",
        "SignInName": "User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
        "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
        ...
    },
    {
        "RoleAssignmentId": "c5b9e7da-76d4-4888-93b5-8afb2bb780b4",
        "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1",
        "DisplayName": "User4",
        "SignInName": "User4@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
        "RoleDefinitionName": "Contributor",
        ...
    }
]
```

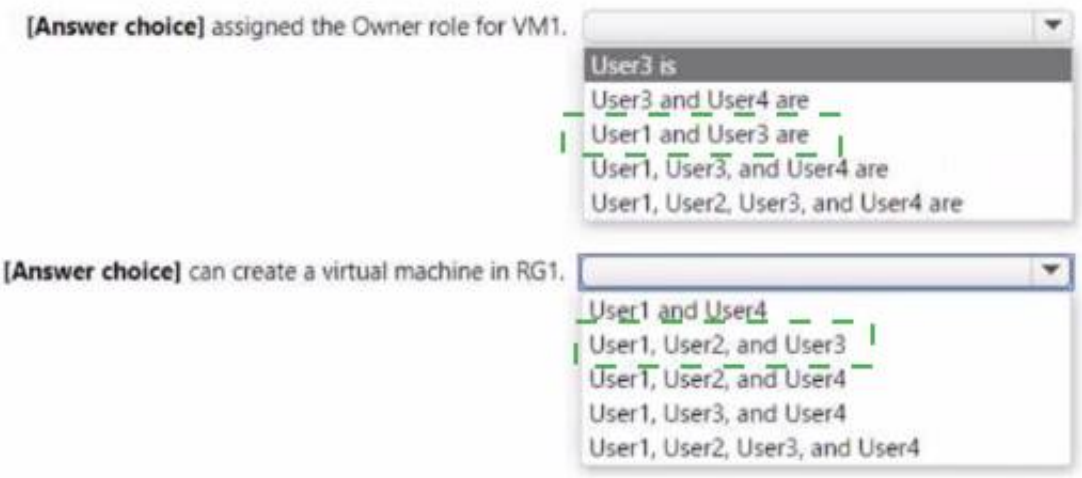
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worm one point.
Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Answer Area



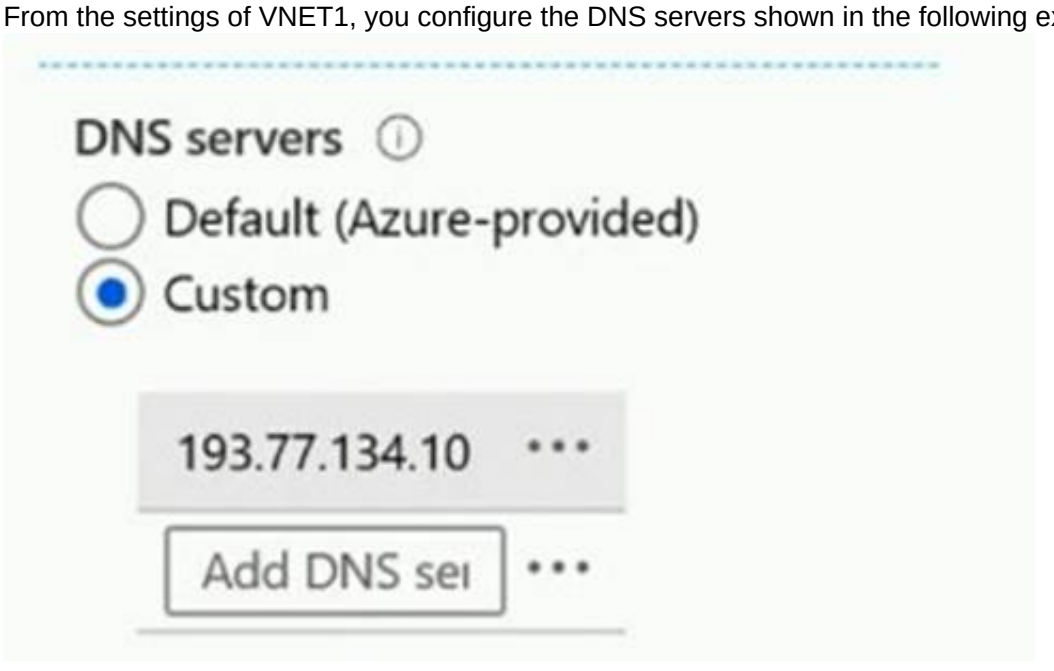
NEW QUESTION 234
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Subnet	Virtual network
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2	VNET1
VM3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	Subnet3	VNET1

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table

Name	DNS server
VM1	*None*
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

From the settings of VNET1, you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.



The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	○	○
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	○	○
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	○	○

Answer:

	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	○	○
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	○	○
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.
Box 2: No
You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.
Box 3: Yes

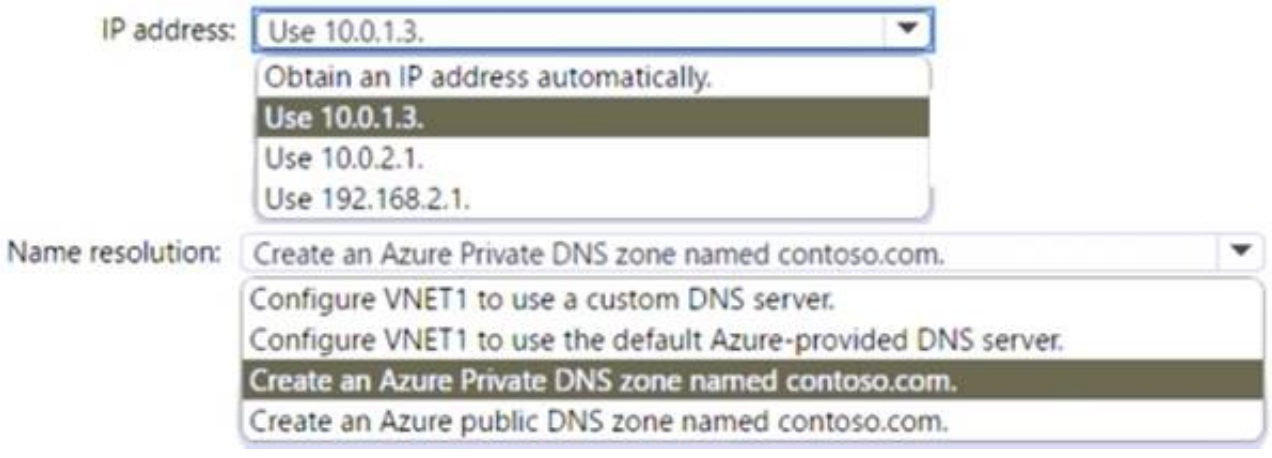
You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

NEW QUESTION 239
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Role
DC1	192.168.2.1/16	Domain controller DNS server
Server1	192.168.2.50/16	Member server

You plan to migrate contoso.com to Azure.
You create an Azure virtual network named VNET1 that has the following settings:
• Address space: 10.0.0.0/16
• Subnet:
o Name: Subnet1 o IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24
You need to move DC1 to VNET1. The solution must ensure that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.
How should you configure DC1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? IP address: You should use 10.0.1.3 as the IP address for DC1. This is because DC1 needs to have a static IP address within the subnet range of VNET1, which is 10.0.1.0/241. You cannot use 10.0.2.1 or 192.168.2.1, as they are outside of the subnet range of VNET1. You also cannot obtain an IP address automatically, as this may cause DC1 to lose its IP address and break the DNS resolution for the domain members2.
? Name Resolution: You should configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server that
points to the IP address of DC1, which is 10.0.1.33. This is because DC1 is the domain controller and DNS server for contoso.com, and it needs to resolve the AD DS DNS names for the domain members that are in Azure or on-premises. You cannot use the default Azure-provided DNS server, as it does not support AD DS DNS names. You also do not need to create an Azure Private DNS zone or an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com, as these are not required for AD DS DNS resolution.

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

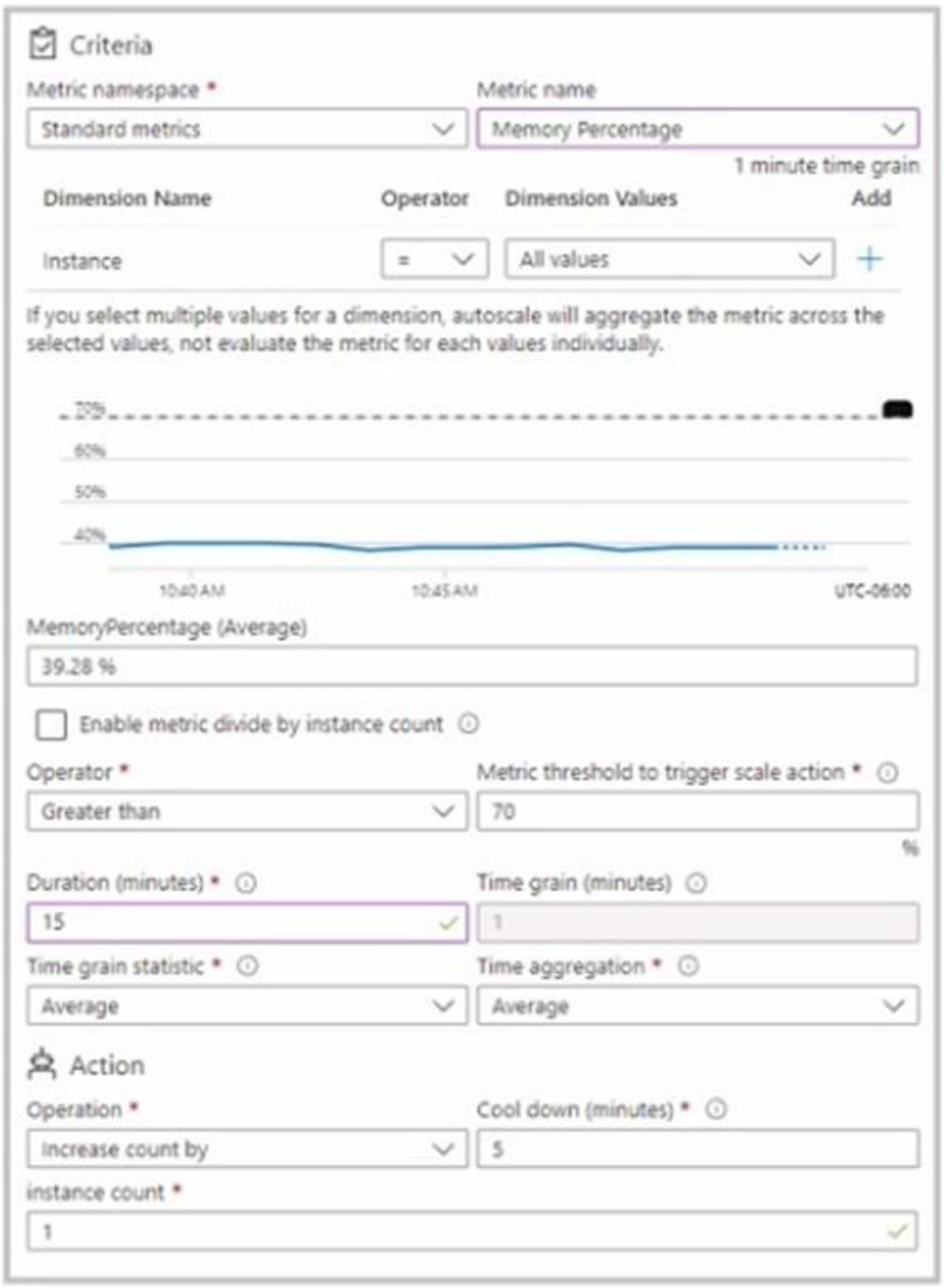
A. Owner
B. Virtual Machine Administrator Login
C. Virtual Machine Contributor
D. Contributor

Answer: D

Explanation:
To ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks, you need to assign an RBAC role that grants the necessary permissions to perform these tasks. The solution must also use the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.
Based on these requirements, the best RBAC role to assign to User1 is D. Virtual Machine Contributor. This role allows User1 to create and manage virtual machines, disks, snapshots, and network interfaces. It also allows User1 to connect virtual machines to existing virtual networks and subnets. However, it does not allow User1 to create or delete virtual networks or subnets, or to access the virtual machines themselves. This role follows the principle of least privilege by limiting User1's access to only the resources and actions that are relevant to deploying virtual machines and managing virtual networks1.

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named Appl that contains two running instances. You havean autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit



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

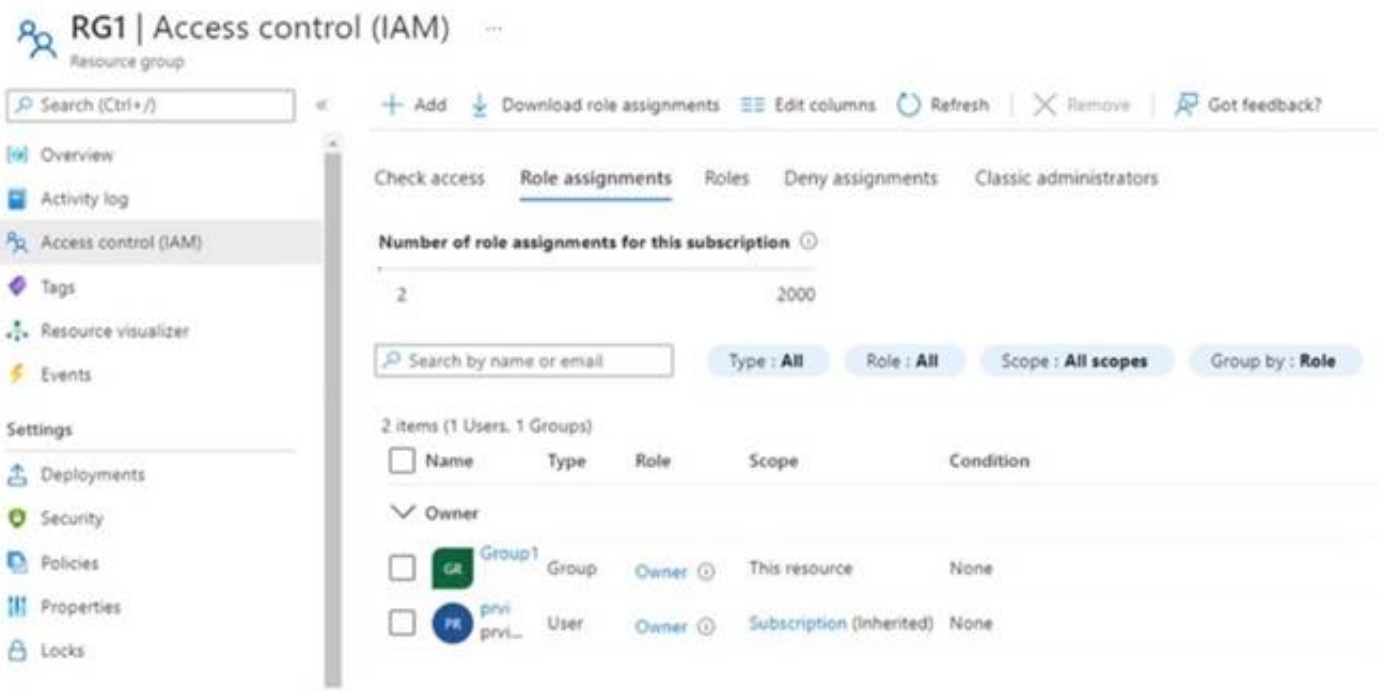
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Answer: C

Explanation:
The exhibit shows that you have an autoscale rule configured for your App Service app named App1. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app. The rule has the following settings:
? Scale out action: Add 1 instance when the memory percentage is greater than or
equal to 80% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Scale in action: Remove 1 instance when the memory percentage is less than or equal to 60% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Instance limits: The minimum number of instances is 2, and the maximum number of instances is 5.
According to the question, during a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60% of the available memory. This means that the scale in action is triggered, but not the scale out action. Therefore, one instance is removed from App1 every 10 minutes, until the minimum number of instances is reached.
Since App1 initially has two running instances, after the first 10 minutes, one instance is removed and App1 has one instance left. However, since the minimum number of instances is set to 2, another instance is added back to App1 to meet the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the first 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the second 10 minutes, the same process repeats. One instance is removed due to the scale in action, and another instance is added back due to the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the second 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the third 10 minutes, there is no change in the number of instances, because App1 already has the minimum number of instances. Therefore, after the third 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
Therefore, during the 30-minute period, App1 never has more than two instances running at any given time. However, since one instance is removed and added back every 10 minutes, there are four different instances that are used by App1 during the period. Hence, the maximum number of instances for App1 during the period is four.

NEW QUESTION 247
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the users shown in the following table. The groups are configured as shown in the following table.



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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	○	○
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	○	○
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	○	○
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	○	○
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-are- role-assignable-groups-protected
"Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group."
For the second question:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage- groups#add-or-remove-a-group-from-another-group
"We currently don't support:
Adding Microsoft 365 groups to Security groups or other Microsoft 365 groups. "
For the third question, although it appears truncated in the screenshot (ending with "for...") there is a reference about Microsoft 365 groups support for roles assignment here: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-role- assignments-to-groups-work
"To assign a role to a group, you must create a new security or Microsoft 365 group with the is AssignableToRole property set to true. "

NEW QUESTION 249
.....

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