

# Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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



**NEW QUESTION 1**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains two containers named container 1 and container2. Blob versioning is enabled for both containers.

You periodically take blob snapshots of critical blobs. You create the following lifecycle management policy:

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "version": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 15
            },
            "tierToArchive": {
              "daysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThan": 7,
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 30
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "filters": {
        "blobTypes": [
          "blockBlob"
        ],
        "prefixMatch": [
          "container1/"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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 blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Based on the lifecycle management policy you created and the information from the web search results, here are the answers to your statements:

- ? A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days. = Yes
- ? A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No
- ? A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No

? The lifecycle management policy you created has two rules: one for container1 and one for container2. The rule for container1 has an action that moves blob snapshots to the Cool access tier if they are older than 15 days. Therefore, a blob snapshot in container1 will automatically move to the Cool access tier after 15 days, regardless of the access tier of the base blob.

? The rule for container2 has an action that moves blob versions to the Archive access tier if they are older than 30 days and have a prefix match of "archive/". Therefore, a blob version in container2 will only automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days if its name starts with "archive/". Otherwise, it will remain in its current access tier.

? A rehydrated version is a blob version that was previously in the Archive access tier and was restored to an online access tier (Hot or Cool) by using the rehydrate priority option1. A rehydrated version does not automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days, unless there is a lifecycle management policy rule that explicitly specifies this action. In your case, neither of the rules applies to rehydrated versions, so they will stay in their online access tiers until you manually change them or delete them.

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace 1 and Workspace? and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Logs must be sent to Workspace! and Workspace?
- All Windows events must be captured
- All security events must be captured.

What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

- A. the Azure Monitor agent
- B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)
- C. the Windows VM agent

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

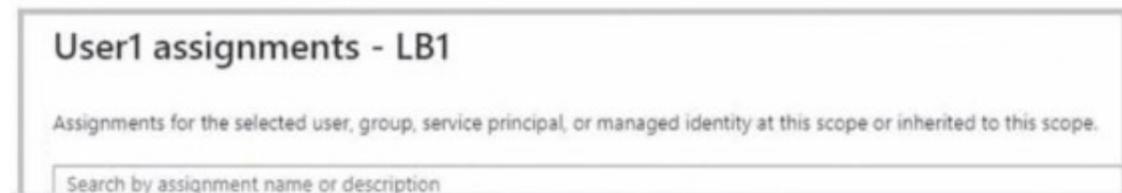
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview> Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

**NEW QUESTION 3**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.



**Answer Area**



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Topic 5)

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

IP address	Assigned to
131.107.2.1	Load balancer front end
192.168.10.2	Kubernetes DNS service
172.17.7.1	Docker bridge address
10.0.10.11	Kubernetes cluster node

You need to provide internet users with access to the applications that run in Cluster1. Which IP address should you include in the DNS record for Ousted?

- A. 172.17.7.1
- B. 131.107.2.1
- C. 192.168.10.2
- D. 10.0.10.11

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

When any internet user will try to access the cluster which is behind a load balancer, traffic will first hit to load balancer front end IP. So in the DNS configuration you have to provide the IP address of the load balancer.

Reference:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43660490/giving-a-dns-name-to-azure-load-balancer>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.

You create a file named Deploy json as shown in the following exhibit

```

1 {
2   "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
3   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
4   "parameters": {},
5   "variables": {},
6   "resources": [
7     {
8       "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
9       "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
10      "location": "eastus",
11      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
12      "copy": {
13        "name": "copy",
14        "count": 3
15      }
16    },
17    {
18      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
19      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
20      "name": "lockDeployment",
21      "resourceGroup": "RG1",
22      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"],
23      "properties": {
24        "mode": "Incremental",
25        "template": {
26          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
27          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
28          "parameters": {},
29          "variables": {},
30          "resources": [
31            {
32              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
33              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
34              "name": "rglock",
35              "properties": {
36                "level": "CanNotDelete"
37              }
38            }
39          ]
40        }
41      }
42    },
43    {
44      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
45      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
46      "name": "lockDeployment",
47      "resourceGroup": "RG2",
48      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2')]"],
49      "properties": {
50        "mode": "Incremental",
51        "template": {
52          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
53          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
54          "parameters": {},
55          "variables": {},
56          "resources": [
57            {
58              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
59              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
60              "name": "rgLock",
61              "properties": {
62                "level": "ReadOnly"
63              }
64            }
65          ]
66        }
67      }
68    }
69  ],
70  "outputs": {}
71 }

```

You connect to the subscription and run the following cmdlet:  
 New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile "deploy.json"  
 For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area	Statements	Yes	No
	You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:

? You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1. = No

? You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2. = No

? You can manually create a resource group named RG3. = Yes Let me explain why:

? The Deploy.json file defines a template for creating a resource group and a virtual machine in Azure. The template has two parameters: resourceGroupName and vmName. The template also has two resources: one for the resource group and one for the virtual machine. The resource group resource has a property called name, which is set to the value of the resourceGroupName parameter. The virtual machine resource has a property called location, which is set to the value of the location parameter of the deployment cmdlet.

? The cmdlet you ran specifies the location as westus and the template file as Deploy.json. However, it does not specify any values for the resourceGroupName and vmName parameters. Therefore, the cmdlet will prompt you to enter those values interactively before creating the deployment.

? If you enter RG1 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter and VM1 as the value for the vmName parameter, then the cmdlet will create a resource group named RG1 and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.

? However, if you enter RG2 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter, then the cmdlet will fail with an error. This is because RG2 already exists in your subscription and you cannot create a resource group with the same name as an existing one. Therefore, you cannot deploy a virtual machine to RG2 using this template and cmdlet.

? You can manually create a resource group named RG3 by using another cmdlet: New-AzResourceGroup. This cmdlet takes two parameters: Name and Location. For example, you can run the following cmdlet to create a resource group named RG3 in westus:

New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (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. Each correct selection is 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 7**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 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

Subscription2 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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
- WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
- Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.

Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Pricing plan:

- Basic
- Free
- Shared
- Standard**

Record type:

- A
- AAAA
- PTR
- TXT**

Answer:

Answer Area

Pricing plan:

- Basic
- Free
- Shared
- Standard**

Record type:

- A
- AAAA
- PTR
- TXT**

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- an internal load balancer
- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

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 10**

- (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 10**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.

Which type of storage account should you use, and which account should you configure as the destination storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Account kind:

- BlobStorage
- BlockBlobStorage
- Storage (general purpose v1)
- StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

- Storage1
- Storage2
- Storage3
- Storage4

Answer:

Account kind:

- BlobStorage
- BlockBlobStorage
- Storage (general purpose v1)
- StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

- Storage1
- Storage2
- Storage3
- Storage4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 13**

- (Topic 4)

You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool 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 18**

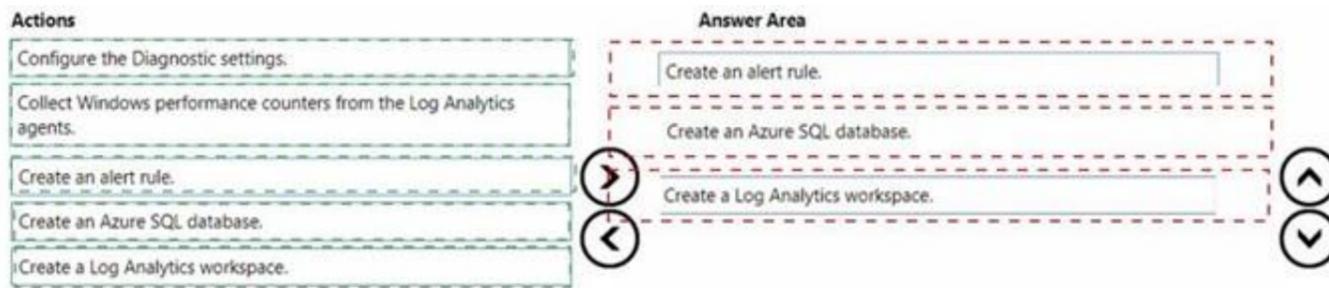
DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

You need to configure the alerts for VM1 and VM2 to meet the technical requirements.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Configure the Diagnostic settings.	
Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.	
Create an alert rule.	⤵
Create an Azure SQL database.	⤴
Create a Log Analytics workspace.	

Answer:



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 19**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements. Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

Save Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD **All Selected None**

Selected  
No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices **Selected None**

Selected  
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD **All None**

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices **Yes No**

Maximum number of devices per user **50**

Users may sync settings and app data across devices **All Selected None**

Selected  
No member selected

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices **Selected None**

Selected  
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD **All None**

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices **Yes No**

Maximum number of devices per user **50**

Users may sync settings and app data across devices **All Selected None**

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices.

From scenario:

? Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD

? Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

### NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### **Explanation:**

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each

protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

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

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

### NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### **Explanation:**

IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for directory

with Azure Active Directory.

synchronization

Scenario: Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters. You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

References: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=36832>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

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

- 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 28

- (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-ss.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-ss.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-ss-quick-start>

#### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 1)

You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommended?

- A. Azure AP B2C
- B. Azure AD Identity Protection

- C. an Azure logic app and the Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) client
- D. dynamic groups and conditional access policies

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Technically, The finance department needs to migrate their users from AD to AAD using AADC based on the finance OU, and need to enforce MFA use. This is conditional access policy. Employees also often get promotions and/or join other departments and when that occurs, the user's OU attribute will change when the admin puts the user in a new OU, and the dynamic group conditional access exception (OU= [Department Name Value]) will move the user to the appropriate dynamic group on next AADC delta sync.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

**NEW QUESTION 36**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution, NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

- A. the set-AzAKs cmdlet
- B. the Azure portal
- C. The az aks command
- D. the kubectl command
- E. the set Azure cmdlet

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways: - The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes. - The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

**NEW QUESTION 38**

- (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?

Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

- A. Remove User from the Security Reader and Reader roles tot Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- C. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator 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 42**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102.

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

VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations
Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory	1		...
	Subnet2	Succeeded	* ...
Microsoft.Storage	1		...
	Subnet1	Succeeded	* ...

The Microsoft. Storage service endpoint has the service endpoint policy shown in the Microsoft. Storage exhibit. (Click the Microsoft.

Storage tab.)

## Create a service endpoint policy

Validation passed

Basics Policy definitions Tags Review + create

### Basics

Subscription Azure Pass - Sponsorship  
 Resource group RG1  
 Region East US  
 Name Policy1

### Resources

Microsoft.Storage contoso101 (Storage account)

### Tags

None

For this policy to take effect, you will need to associate it to one or more subnets that have virtual network service endpoints. Please visit a virtual network in East US region and then select the subnets to which you would like to associate this policy.

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
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1. You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed. Which metric should you use?

- A. Output Events
- B. Backlogged Input Events
- C. Out-of-Order Events
- D. Late Input Events

Answer: B

#### Explanation:

Backlogged Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that are waiting to be processed by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the performance and health of the job, as well as the input data rate and latency. If the Backlogged Input Events metric is high or increasing, it means that the job is not able to keep up with the incoming events and some events are not processed in a timely manner2.

Output Events is a metric that shows the number of output events that are emitted by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the output data rate and

throughput of the job. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

Out-of-Order Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive out of order based on their timestamp<sup>1</sup>. This metric indicates the quality and consistency of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job. Late Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive after the late arrival window has expired<sup>1</sup>. This metric indicates the timeliness and reliability of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (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 48**

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
bepool1	Backend pool	VM1, VM2
LoadBalancerFrontEnd	Frontend IP configuration	Public IP address
hprobe1	Health probe	Protocol: TCP Port:80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

You plan to create new inbound NAT rules that meet the following requirements: Provide Remote Desktop access to VM2 from the internet by using port 3389.

- A. A frontend IP address
- B. A health probe
- C. A load balancing rule
- D. A backend pool

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

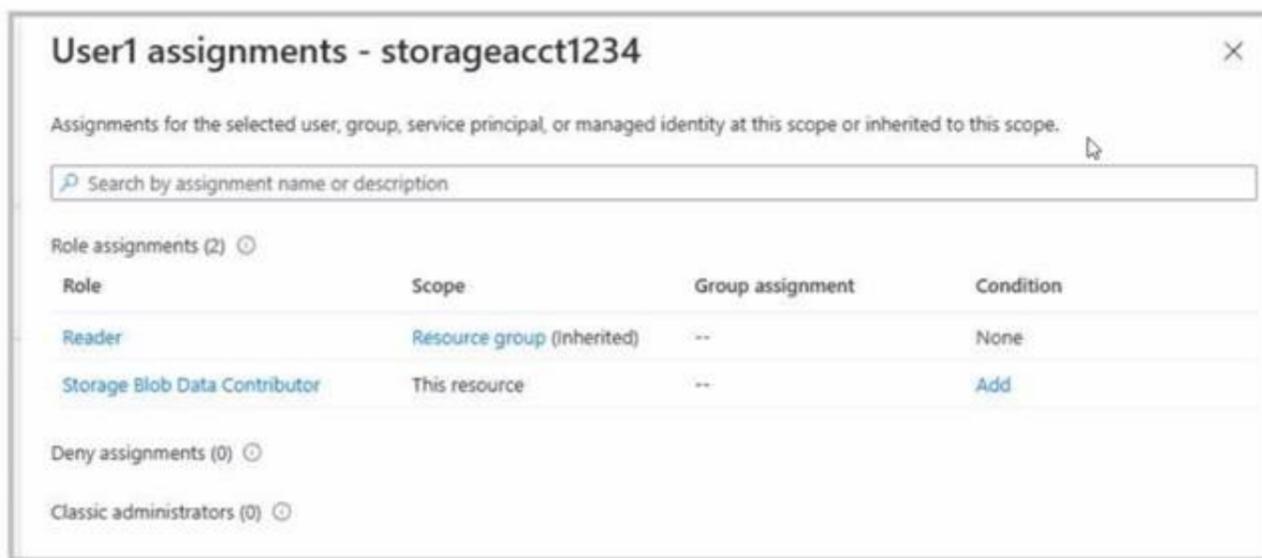
To create an inbound NAT rule, you need to specify a frontend IP address and a frontend port for the load balancer to receive the traffic, and a backend IP address and a backend port for the load balancer to forward the traffic to<sup>1</sup>. According to the first table, LB1 has only one frontend IP address, which is 40.121.183.105. However, this frontend IP address is already used by the existing inbound NAT rule named rule1, which forwards port 80 to VM1 on port 802. Therefore, you cannot use the same frontend IP address and port for another inbound NAT rule.

To solve this problem, you need to create a new frontend IP address for LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules. You can do this by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI<sup>3</sup>. After you create a new frontend IP address, you can use it to create the new inbound NAT rules that meet your requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 50**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storageacct1234 and two users named User1 and User2. You assign User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.



Which two actions can User1 perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. View file shares in storageacct1234.
- B. Upload blob data to storageacct1234.
- C. Assign roles to User2 for storageacct1234.
- D. View blob data in storageacct1234.
- E. Modify the firewall of storageacct1234.

Answer: AC

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains The storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Region
storage1	StorageV2	Central US
storage2	BlobStorage	West US
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	West US
storage4	FileStorage	East US

You deploy a web app named Appl to the West US Azure region. You need to back up Appl. The solution must minimize costs. Which storage account should you use as the target for the backup?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

To back up a web app, you need to configure a custom backup that specifies a storage account and a container as the target for the backup<sup>1</sup>. The storage account must be in the same subscription as the web app, and the container must be accessible by the web app<sup>2</sup>. The backup size is limited to 10 GB, and the backup frequency can be configured to minimize costs.

According to the table, storage1 is the only storage account that meets these requirements. Storage1 is in the same subscription and region as the web app, and it is a general-purpose v2 account that supports custom backups. Storage2 and storage3 are in a different region than the web app, which may incur additional costs for data transfer. Storage4 is a FileStorage account, which does not support custom backups.

Therefore, you should use storage1 as the target for the backup of your web app. To configure a custom backup, you can follow these steps:

- ? In your app management page in the Azure portal, in the left menu, select Backups.
- ? At the top of the Backups page, select Configure custom backups.
- ? In Storage account, select storage1. Do the same with Container.
- ? Specify the backup frequency, retention period, and database settings as needed.
- ? Click Configure.
- ? At the top of the Backups page, select Backup Now.

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (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 61**

- (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 virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 62**

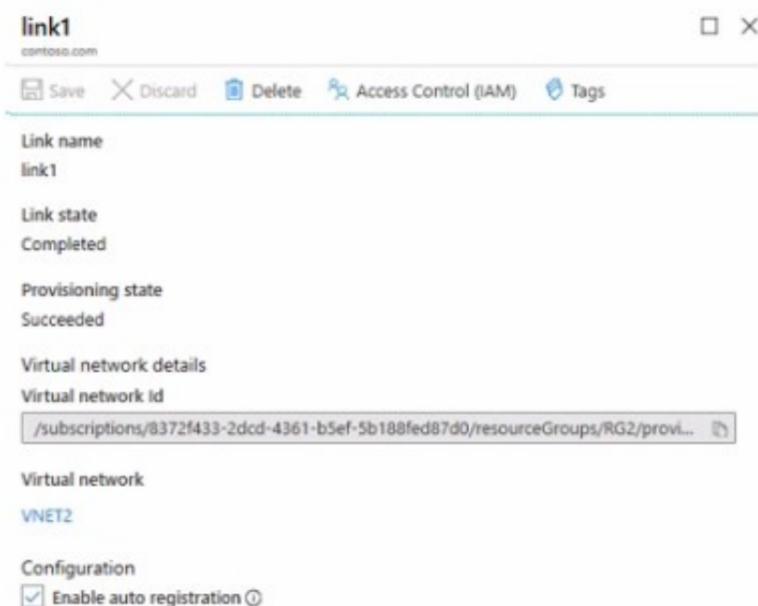
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- 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 63**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

? Replicates synchronously

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

Blob storage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

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

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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.

**RBAC roles**

- Owner
- Contributor
- Reader and Data Access
- Storage Account Contributor

**Answer Area**

User1:

User2:

- 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 68**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

+ Add
Remove
Roles
Refresh
Help

Name

Scope

Type

Group by

Role

**5 items (4 Users, 1 Service Principals)**

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
<input type="checkbox"/>	Admin2 Admin2@contid...	User	Owner	Service administrat... This resource

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

Save
Discard

**Name**

Country or region  
 United States

Location  
 United States datacenters

Notification language

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups  
 Yes  No

Directory ID

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc.  
 You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription. As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD. However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory

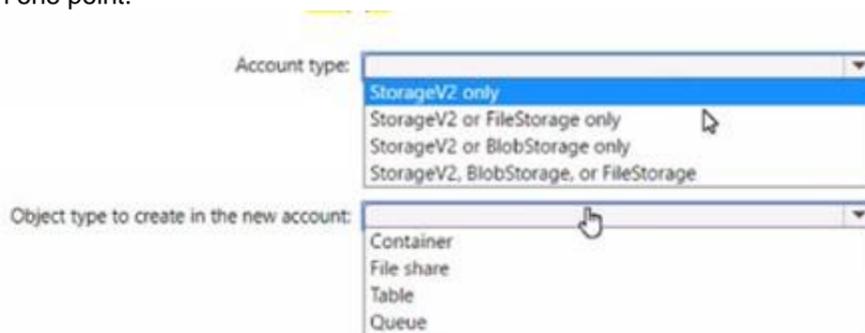
**NEW QUESTION 71**

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 76**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances. At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs. You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month. What task should you include in the runbook?

- A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to VM1.
- B. Modify the VM size property of VM1.
- C. Add VM1 to a scale set.
- D. Increase the vCPU quota for the subscription.
- E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month, you need to modify the VM size property of VM1. This will allow you to scale up the VM to a larger size that has more CPU cores and memory. You can use Azure Automation to create a PowerShell runbook that changes the VM size using the Set-AzVM cmdlet. You can then schedule the runbook to run at the end of each month using the Azure portal or Azure PowerShell. For more information, see How to resize a virtual machine in Azure using Azure Automation1.

**NEW QUESTION 81**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered. You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1. You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1.

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

- A. 22
- B. 443
- C. 3389
- D. 8080

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to virtual machines directly over TLS from the Azure portal or via native client. Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to your local device. Your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443. This enables the traffic to traverse firewalls more securely. To allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1, you need to configure NSG1 to allow port 443 for the inbound security rule. References:

- ? What is Azure Bastion?
- ? About Azure Bastion configuration settings

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (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-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- 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 85**

- (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 86**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The subscription is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that syncs to an on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the security principals shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

In Azure AD, you create a user named User2.

The storage1 account contains a file share named share1 and has the following configurations.

```
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {
  "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": {
    "directoryServiceOptions": "AD",
    "activeDirectoryProperties": {
      "domainName": "Contoso.com",
      "netBiosDomainName": "Contoso.com",
      "forestName": "Contoso.com",
    }
  }
}
```

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
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 89**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.  
 What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

WebApp1:  ▼

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:  ▼

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3

Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. Box 2: ASP1 ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

**NEW QUESTION 91**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.

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**

```

{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1"
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": 
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": 
        }
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}

```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Answer Area

```

{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1"
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": 
          AzureBastionSubnet
          AzureFirewallSubnet
          LAN01
          RemoteAccessSubnet
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": 
            10.10.10.0/27
            10.10.10.0/29
            10.10.10.0/30
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}

```

NEW QUESTION 96

- (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.Operationallnsights/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 101**

- (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: 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>

information and invitation preferences

- 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 104**

- (Topic 5)

You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.

RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.

You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime. What should you do first?

- A. Deallocate VM1.
- B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

To recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you need to use the Azure Backup service to restore the VM from a recovery point. A recovery point is a snapshot of the VM data at a specific point in time. Azure Backup creates recovery points according to the backup policy that you configure for the Recovery Services vault1.

In this case, the Recovery Services vault named RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. This means that you can restore the VM from any point in the last 14 days, as long as there is a recovery point available. Since you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you can use the daily backup recovery point that was created on that day2.

To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new option allows you to restore the VM without affecting the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss.

Therefore, the best option is to restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option. This will create a new VM with the same name as VM1 and append a suffix to it, such as -Restored. You can then verify that the new VM has the correct data and configuration, and switch over to it when you are ready. You can also delete the original VM if you don't need it anymore3.

**NEW QUESTION 105**

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**

Add a subnet to VNet1:

- User1 only
- User3 only
- User1 and User3 only**
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

- User1 only**
- User2 only
- User3 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User2 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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 110**

- (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 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: 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>

**NEW QUESTION 112**

- (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	If base blobs were last modified more than (days)	Then
Rule1	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule2	5 days	Delete the blob
Rule3	5 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store a blob named File1 in the Hot access tier of storage1. What is the state of File1 on June 7?

- A. stored in the Archive access tier
- B. stored in the Hot access tier
- C. stored in the Cool access tier
- D. deleted

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 115**

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 119**

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')]",
            "properties": {
              "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
            }
          }
        ],
        "backendAddressPools": [
          {
            "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"
      }
    },
    {
      "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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- 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 122**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

- ? Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
- ? Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
- ? Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resource within the resource groups

What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

"assignableScopes": [
  "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
  "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
],
"permissions": [
  {
    "actions": [
      "*"
    ],
    "additionalProperties" : {},
    "dataActions": [],
    "notActions" : [
      "Microsoft.Authorization/*"
      "Microsoft.Resources/*"
      "Microsoft.Security/*"
    ],
    "notDataActions": []
  }
],

```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"

In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC

Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/\*" Microsoft.Authorization/\* is used to Manage authorization

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization>

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

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresources>

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

You need to perform the tasks shown in the following table.

Name	Task
Task1	Create a new storage account.
Task2	Upload an append blob to container1.
Task3	Create a file share in storage1.
Task4	Add data to table1.

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

- A. Task1 and Task3 only
- B. Task1, Task2, and Task3 only
- C. Task1, Task3, and Task4 only
- D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only
- E. Task1, Task2, Task3, and Task4

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 128**

- (Topic 5)

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contoso data.

Which command should you run?

- A. `https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`
- B. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot`
- C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`
- D. `az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https:// contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The `azcopy copy` command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

**NEW QUESTION 133**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	None
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	None

You assign the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group 1 and User4. Which users are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license?

- A. User4 only
- B. User1 and User4 only
- C. User1, User2, and User4 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, and User4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you assign a license to a group, all members of that group are automatically assigned the license. However, if a user is already assigned the same license directly or through another group, the license is not duplicated.

? In your scenario, you assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4. This means that all members of Group1, which are User1 and User2, will also get the license. User4 will get the license directly.

? User3 will not get the license because they are not a member of Group1 or assigned the license directly.

? Therefore, the users who are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license are User1, User2, and User4 only.

**NEW QUESTION 136**

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**

IP address: 

- Obtain an IP address automatically.
- Use 10.0.1.3.**
- Use 10.0.2.1.
- Use 192.168.2.1.

Name resolution: 

- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server.
- Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server.
- Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com.**
- Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com.

- 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 10.0.1.0/24. 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 members.

? 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 140**

- (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 Contributor
- D: Virtual Machine 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 networks.

**NEW QUESTION 145**

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	Not applicable	Central US
RG2	Resource group	Not applicable	West US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG2	West US
Proximity1	Proximity placement group	RG1	West US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	Central US
Proximity3	Proximity placement group	RG1	Central US

You need to configure a proximity placement group for VMSS1. Which proximity placement groups should you use?

- A. Proximity2 only
- B. Proximity 1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C. Proximity 1 and Proximity3 only
- D. Proximity1 only

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.

Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.

The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups>

**NEW QUESTION 149**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library. You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1. What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

- A. virtual machine size
- B. operating system
- C. administrator username
- D. resource group

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Resource Group is the correct Answer Admin user, password, vm size and os are the part of ARM templates. But resource group is not hence needs to be mentioned while deployment! Refer below sample ARM template for reference in which all above attributes passed in parameter. <https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/blob/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json>

**NEW QUESTION 151**

- (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 the virtual machines shown in the following table.

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 two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU

public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 155**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG26.

RG26 is sot to the West Europe location and is used to create temporary resources for a project. RG26 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	North Europe
RGV1	Recovery Services vault	North Europe
SQLDB01	Azure SQL database	North Europe
AZSQL01	Azure SQL database server	North Europe
sa001	Storage account	West Europe

SQLD01 is backed up to RGV1.

When the project is complete, you attempt to delete RG26 from the Azure portal. The deletion fails. You need to delete RG26. What should you do first?

- A. Stop the backup of SQLDB01.
- B. Delete sa001.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. StopVM1.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. So in this case at first you have to delete the backup of 'SQLD01' before you attempt to delete the vault.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 159**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET in the East Us 2 region. A network interface named VM1-NI is connected to VNET1. You successfully deploy the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM1",
  "zones": "1",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "hardwareProfile": {
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
    },
    "osProfile": {
      "computerName": "VM1",
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
    },
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
      "networkInterfaces": [
        {
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM2",
  "zones": "2",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
  ],
  "storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
    "osDisk": {
      "createOption": "FromImage"
    }
  },
  "networkProfile": {
    "networkInterfaces": [
      {
        "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
      }
    ]
  }
}
}
```

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

A close-up of a computer screen Description automatically generated

"A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm#regions>

**NEW QUESTION 162**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	West US	VNet2

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

Name	Operating system	Connected to
VM1	Windows	VNet1
VM2	Linux	VNet2
VM3	Windows	VNet3

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.

You create an Azure bastion for VNet1 as shown in the following exhibit.

## Create a Bastion

Basics Tags Advanced Review + create

Bastion allows web based RDP access to your vnet VM. [Learn more](#)

**Project details**

Subscription \* MSDN Platforms

Resource group \* RG1  
[Create new](#)

**Instance details**

Name \* Bastion1

Virtual network \* VNet1  
[Create new](#)

Subnet \* AzureBastionSubnet (10.0.2.0/24)  
[Manage subnet configuration](#)

**Public IP address**

Public IP address \*  Create new  Use existing

Public IP address name \* VNet1-ip

Public IP address SKU Standard

Assignment  Dynamic  Static

[Review + create](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next : Tags >](#)

[Download a template for automation](#)

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
The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

**NEW QUESTION 165**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a storage account named storage1 by using the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
  "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "resources": [
    {
      "name": "storage1",
      "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
      "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
      "location": "East US",
      "properties": {
        "allowBlobPublicAccess": true,
        "defaultToOAuthAuthentication": false,
        "networkAcls": {
          "bypass": "AzureServices",
          "defaultAction": "Allow",
          "ipRules": []
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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

Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 168**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.  
 You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

## Create a storage account ...

Basics    Advanced    Networking    Data protection    Encryption

### Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

### Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account
Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled

### Networking

Network connectivity	Public endpoint (all networks)
Default routing tier	Microsoft network routing
Endpoint type	Standard

### Data protection

Point-in-time restore	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Container soft delete	Disabled
File share soft delete	Enabled
File share retainment period in days	7
Versioning	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Version-level immutability support	Disabled

### Encryption

Encryption type	Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)
Enable support for customer-managed keys	Blobs and files only
Enable infrastructure encryption	Disabled

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**

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.

Endpoint type

- Default routing tier
- Endpoint type
- Location
- Network connectivity
- Performance

After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.

Premium account type

- Enable infrastructure encryption
- Enable support for customer-managed keys
- Encryption type
- Premium account type

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

The default routing tier setting determines how network traffic is routed from the internet to the storage account. By default, the Microsoft global network routing option is selected, which means that traffic is routed over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance and reliability. However, this option also incurs network charges for data transfer between different Azure regions. The internet routing option, on the other hand, minimizes the traversal of traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This option lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance and reliability. Therefore, to minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, which is located in the East US region, from the West US region, you should modify the default routing tier setting to use internet routing instead of Microsoft global network routing. For more information, see Network routing preference for Azure Storage.

Box2 = Encryption Type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption-enable?tabs=portal>

**NEW QUESTION 169**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure web app named App1. App1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table:

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1. You back up App1.

You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues.

You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Redeploy App1
- B. Swap the slots
- C. Clone App1
- D. Restore the backup of App1

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When you swap deployment slots, Azure swaps the Virtual IP addresses of the source and destination slots, thereby swapping the URLs of the slots. We can easily revert the deployment by swapping back. Deployment slots are live apps with their own host names. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot. Deploying your application to a non-production slot has the following benefits: 1. You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot. 2. Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

**NEW QUESTION 172**

- (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 Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. NO

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

**NEW QUESTION 174**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You plan to delete multiple users by using Bulk delete in the Azure Active Directory admin center.

You need to create and upload a file for the bulk delete. Which user attributes should you include in the file?

- A. The user principal name and usage location of each user only
- B. The user principal name of each user only
- C. The display name of each user only
- D. The display name and usage location of each user only
- E. The display name and user principal name of each user only

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To perform a bulk delete of users in Azure Active Directory, you need to create and upload a CSV file that contains the list of users to be deleted. The file should include the user principal name (UPN) of each user only. Therefore, the answer is B. The user principal name of each user only. When you use the bulk delete

feature in the Azure Active Directory admin center, you need to specify the UPN for each user that you want to delete. The UPN is a unique identifier for each user in Azure AD and is the primary way that Azure AD identifies and manages user accounts. Including additional attributes like the display name or usage location is not required for the bulk delete operation, as the UPN is the only mandatory attribute for the user account. However, you may include additional attributes in the CSV file if you want to keep track of the metadata associated with each user account.

**NEW QUESTION 176**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

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

**Answer Area**

Location in which to store the backups:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A blob container
<input type="checkbox"/>	A file share
<input type="checkbox"/>	A Recovery Services vault
<input type="checkbox"/>	A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A backup policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	A batch job
<input type="checkbox"/>	A batch schedule
<input type="checkbox"/>	A recovery plan

Answer:

**Answer Area**

Location in which to store the backups:

<input type="checkbox"/>	A blob container
<input type="checkbox"/>	A file share
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A Recovery Services vault
<input type="checkbox"/>	A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A backup policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	A batch job
<input type="checkbox"/>	A batch schedule
<input type="checkbox"/>	A recovery plan

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed.

References:

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

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services such as IaaS VMs (Linux or Windows) and Azure SQL databases. You can use backup policy to configure schedule.

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

**NEW QUESTION 180**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

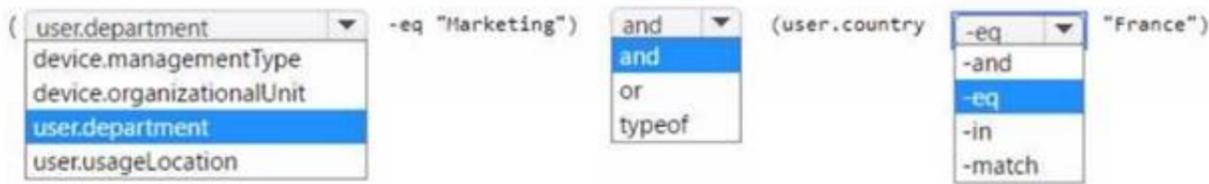
You have an Azure AD tenant.

You need to create a Microsoft 365 group that contains only members of a marketing department in France.

How should you complete the dynamic membership rule? 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:

NEW QUESTION 181

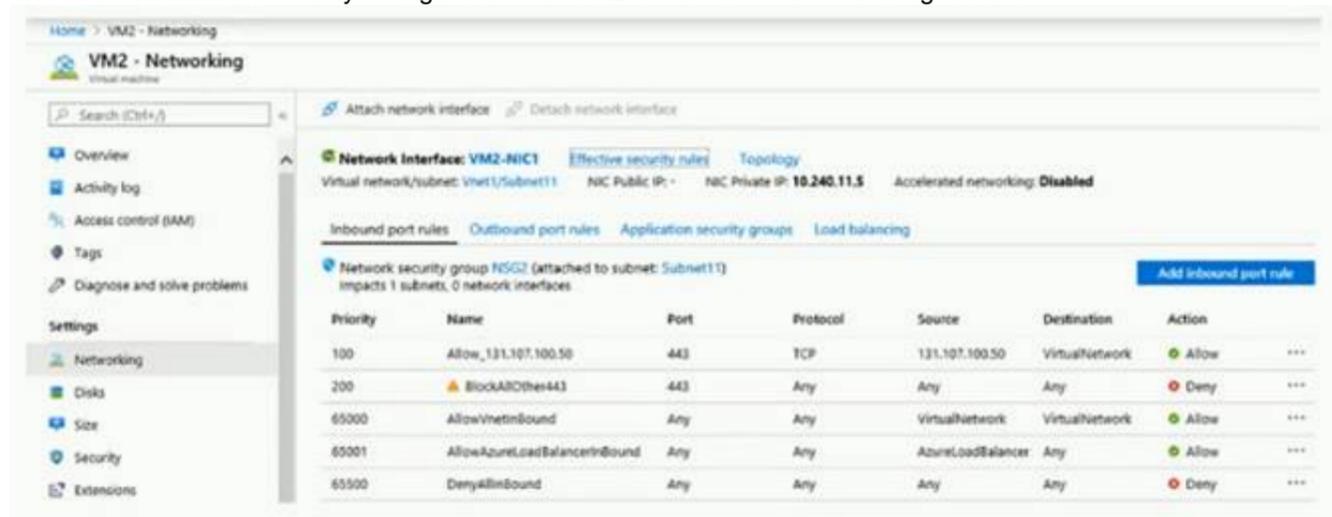
- (Topic 5)

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 modify the priority of the Allow\_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 184

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have three Azure subscriptions named Sub1, Sub2, and Sub3 that are linked to an Azure AD tenant.

The tenant contains a user named User1, a security group named Group1, and a management group named MG1. User1 is a member of Group1.

Sub1 and Sub2 are members of MG1. Sub1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains five Azure functions.

You create the following role assignments for MG1:

- Group1: Reader

User1: User Access Administrator

You assign User1 the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2. You assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

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
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements

The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.

Yes

No

User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.

User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.

NEW QUESTION 186

- (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: 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:

"Bulk Create" is for new Azure AD Users. For Guests:

- 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 187

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