



## **Microsoft**

### **Exam Questions AZ-104**

Microsoft Azure Administrator

## About ExamBible

### *Your Partner of IT Exam*

## Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

## Our Advances

### \* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

### \* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

### \* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

### \* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

**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**

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	<i>Not applicable</i>
Subnet1	Subnet	Hosted on VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	On Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	On Subnet1

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications accessed by using Remote Desktop. You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

→ Move Delete

Resource group (change)  
**ProductionRG**

Location  
**North Europe**

Subscription (change)  
**Production subscription**

Subscription ID  
 14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea

Tags (change)  
[Click here to add tags](#)

### Inbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1500	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

### Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet. What should you do?

- A. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
- B. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface.
- C. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.
- D. Change the Port\_80 inbound security rule

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Outbound rule "DenyWebSites" is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80. In the screenshot it states, "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's", so you need to associate the NSG to Subnet1. You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a NIC or Subnet. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group>

**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**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. NO

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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 7**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1. After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:

- ? Modify the size of VM1.
- ? Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
- ? Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- ? Add a data disk to VM1.

An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1. You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.

Which change should you perform again?

- A. Modify the size of VM1.
- B. Add a data disk.

- C. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription 1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager Subscription! contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent. What should you do first?

- A. Create a notification.
- B. Create an automation runbook.
- C. Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM).
- D. Deploy a function app

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure to

a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product or service. Azure services like Azure Log Analytics and Azure Monitor provide tools to detect, analyze, and troubleshoot problems with your Azure and non-Azure resources. But the work items related to an issue typically reside in an ITSM product or service. ITSMC provides a bi-directional connection between Azure and ITSM tools to help you resolve issues faster. ITSMC supports connections with the following ITSM tools: ServiceNow, System Center Service Manager, Provance, Cherwell.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure App Services web app named App1. You plan to deploy App1 by using Web Deploy.

You need to ensure that the developers of App1 can use their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials to deploy content to App1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you do?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

- A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
- B. VNet2only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 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 11**

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 

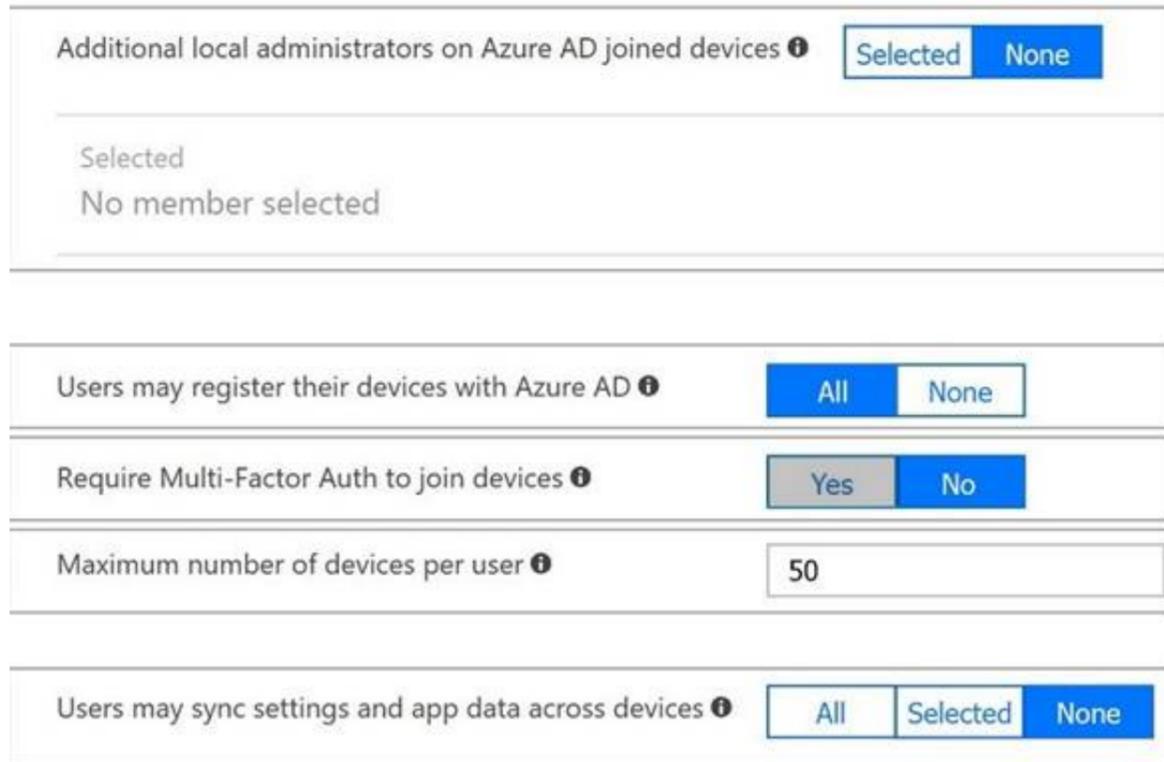
Users may sync settings and app data across devices   All  Selected  None

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 16**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. Partner information
- B. Overview
- C. Payment methods
- D. Invoices

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can opt in and configure additional recipients to receive your Azure invoice in an email. This feature may not be available for certain subscriptions such as support offers, Enterprise Agreements, or Azure in Open.

? Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

? Click Opt in and accept the terms.

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

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date>

### NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 2)

You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.

Which domain name should you use?

- A. ad.humongousinsurance.com
- B. humongousinsurance.onmicrosoft.com
- C. humongousinsurance.local
- D. humongousinsurance.com

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com.

The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.

Scenario:

Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

### NEW QUESTION 25

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

- 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**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1. VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2. You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.

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

Actions	Answer Area
Configure a managed identity	
Create an Azure Backup vault	➤
Create a Recovery Services vault	➤
Delegate permissions for the vault	➤
Create a backup policy and configure the backup	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Actions	Answer Area
Configure a managed identity	Create an Azure Backup vault
Create an Azure Backup vault	Create a backup policy and configure the backup
Create a Recovery Services vault	Configure a managed identity
Delegate permissions for the vault	
Create a backup policy and configure the backup	

**NEW QUESTION 30**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.

Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address. Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.

What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 5  
 A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface. Box 2: 1  
 You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

**NEW QUESTION 32**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles;

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 36**

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

**Info:** 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 40**

- (Topic 5)

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

**VM2 | Networking** Virtual machine

Feedback Attach network interface Detach network interface

vm2887\_z1

IP configuration: ipconfig1 (Primary)

Network Interface: vm2887\_z1 Effective security rules Troubleshoot VM connection issues Topology

Virtual network/subnet: VNet1/Subnet1 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.2.1.4 Accelerated networking: Enabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group VM2-nsg (attached to network interface: vm2887\_z1)

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Block_All_Other_443	443	TCP	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azureload Balancer source and has a priority of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 41**

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET 6 (LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
WebApp3	PHP 8.1
WebApp4	Python 3.11

What is the minimum number of App Service plans you should create for the web apps?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

NET Core 3.0: Windows and Linux ASP .NET V4.7: Windows only PHP 7.3: Windows and Linux Ruby 2.6: Linux only Also, you can't use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan, because when you create a new App Service plan you have to choose the OS type. You can't mix Windows and Linux apps in the same App Service plan. So, you need 2 ASPs. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview>

**NEW QUESTION 46**

- (Topic 5)

Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources: A web app named webapp1

A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1. What should you deploy?

- A. an Azure Application Gateway
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be used to connect your on- premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a VPN gateway, located on- premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.

A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on- premises web applications from a remote client.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 50**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1 = max value Box 2 = 20

Explanation

Use max for platformFaultDomainCount

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

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

References:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (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 57**

- (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. 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 CLI3. 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 62**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. Azure collects events from VM1. You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1. You need to specify which resource type to monitor. What should you specify?

- A. metric alert
- B. Azure Log Analytics workspace

- C. virtual machine
- D. virtual machine extension

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for analysis of details and correlations. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs.

Azure Log Analytics workspace is also used for on-premises computers monitored by System Center Operations Manager.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-azurevm>

**NEW QUESTION 63**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.

You need to configure encryption for VM1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Store and use the encryption key in KV1.
- Maintain encryption if VM1 is downloaded from Azure.
- Encrypt both the operating system disk and the data disks. Which encryption method should you use?

- A. encryption at host
- B. customer-managed keys
- C. Azure Disk Encryption
- D. Confidential disk encryption

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Azure Disk Encryption is a service that helps you encrypt your Windows and Linux IaaS virtual machine disks<sup>1</sup>. It uses BitLocker for Windows and DM-Crypt for Linux to provide volume encryption for the OS and data disks<sup>2</sup>. Azure Disk Encryption requires that you use a key encryption key in Azure Key Vault to encrypt the volume encryption key, which is then stored on the disk. You can use either a service-managed key or a customer-managed key in Azure Key Vault<sup>3</sup>. Azure Disk Encryption also supports encrypting virtual machine disks that are downloaded from Azure<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: N  
 Because doesn't have:  
 Microsoft.Authorization/\*Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions  
 Box 2: Yes  
 Has been assigned;  
 Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/\* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.  
 Box 3: Y  
 Has been assigned;  
 Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/\* - Create and manage network interfaces  
 See;  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

**NEW QUESTION 70**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCRI in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCRI, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCRI? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Data sources:

Destinations:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (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 76**

- (Topic 5)

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

You plan to deploy an Azure Monitor alert rule that will trigger an alert when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent.

You need to ensure that the alert rule sends an email message to two users named User1 and User2.

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

- A. an action group
- B. a mail-enabled security group
- C. a distribution group
- D. a Microsoft 365 group

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An action group is a collection of notification preferences that can be used by Azure Monitor to send alerts to users or groups when an alert rule is triggered. An action group can include email recipients, SMS recipients, voice call recipients, webhook URLs, Azure functions, Logic Apps, and more. To send an email message to two users named User1 and User2 when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent, you need to create an action group that contains their email addresses and associate it with the alert rule. References:

- ? Create and manage action groups in the Azure portal
- ? Create, view, and manage Metric alerts using Azure Monitor

**NEW QUESTION 81**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be connected to the same virtual network.
- be created in the same resource group.
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- run the same operating system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 84**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

- ? Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- ? Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- ? Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- ? Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 12

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet). NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager). Each network security group also contains default security rules.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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

Yes

No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Redeploying the virtual machine moves it to a new host within the same region and availability set. This can help resolve any underlying issues with the current host. Redeploying the virtual machine does not affect the configuration or data on the virtual machine. Then, References: [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node]

**NEW QUESTION 91**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Assigning a built-in policy definition to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because there is no built-in policy definition that matches this requirement. The closest built-in policy definition is "Network security groups should not allow unrestricted inbound traffic on well-known ports", but this policy only blocks TCP port 80 and 443, not 80801.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>2</sup>. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

**NEW QUESTION 93**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

You need to configure a storage service for Container1. What should you use?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Queue storage
- D. Azure Table storage

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/>

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (Topic 5)

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request. What should you configure?

- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
- C. Protocol to UDP
- D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol - Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

**NEW QUESTION 98**

- (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 101**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the following file named Deploy.json.

```

    "sku": {
      "name": "Premium_LRS"
    },
    "kind": "StorageV2",
    "properties": {},
    "copy": {
      "name": "storagecopy",
      "count": 3
    }
  }
}
]
}

```

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

```

New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG1 -Location "centralus"
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName RG1 -TemplateFile "deploy.json"

```

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 commands will create four new resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 102**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions. You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions. What should you use?

- A. Activity log filters
- B. Log Analytics workspace
- C. access reviews
- D. Azure Application Insights Profiler

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace> Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you: - Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

**NEW QUESTION 107**

- (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 109**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Kind	Redundancy
storage1	StorageV2	Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
storage2	BlobStorage	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

You need to identify which storage accounts support lifecycle management, and which storage accounts support moving data to the Archive access tier. What should you identify for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Lifecycle management:

The Archive access tier:

The Archive access tier:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

1) storage1, storage2, storage3

"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

2) storage2

"The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier>

**NEW QUESTION 113**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

**Storage accounts**

Default Directory

+ Add Manage view Refresh Export to CSV Assign tags Delete Feedback

Filter by name... Subscription == all Resource group == all Location == all Add filter

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.

Name	Type	Kind	Resource group	Location
contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US
contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US
contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US
contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US

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.

You can create a premium file share in

contoso101 only
contoso104 only
contoso101 or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in

contoso101 only
contoso101 or contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only

**NEW QUESTION 118**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because a resource lock does not affect the configuration or functionality of a resource, but only prevents it from being deleted or modified<sup>1</sup>. A resource lock does not apply any security rules to an NSG or a virtual network.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>2</sup>. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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 124**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.

You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	Install-cli							
<table border="1"> <tr><td>az</td></tr> <tr><td>docker</td></tr> <tr><td>msiexec.exe</td></tr> <tr><td>Install-Module</td></tr> </table>	az		docker	msiexec.exe	Install-Module	<table border="1"> <tr><td>aks</td></tr> <tr><td>/package</td></tr> <tr><td>-name</td></tr> <tr><td>pull</td></tr> </table>	aks	/package	-name
az									
docker									
msiexec.exe									
Install-Module									
aks									
/package									
-name									
pull									

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

**NEW QUESTION 125**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

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

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

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

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

Name	Type	Value
contoso.com	Primary DNS zone	<b>Not applicable</b>
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

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

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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

**Statements**

**Yes No**

- Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.  Yes  No
- Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.  Yes  No
- Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.  Yes  No

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Topic 5)

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.

VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table. You need to move VM1 to Sub2.

Which resources should you move to Sub2?

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When you move a virtual machine to a different subscription, you need to move all the resources that are associated with the virtual machine, such as the disks, the network interface, and the virtual network. You cannot move a virtual machine without moving its dependent resources. You also need to ensure that the target subscription supports the same region, resource type, and API version as the source subscription. Then, References: [Move a Windows VM to another Azure subscription or resource group]

**NEW QUESTION 127**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. A user named User1 has the following roles for Subscription1:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- D. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1

**Answer:** B

**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 132**

- (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 135**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the hierarchy shown in the following exhibit.



You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.

To which Azure resources can you assign Policy and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

You can assign Policy1 to:

Subscription1 and RG1 only
ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

VM1 only
RG1 and VM1 only
Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

\* 1. Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1 and RG1 <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1086208/assign-policy-to-specific-resource-in-azure>

\* 2. ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

**NEW QUESTION 140**

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": {
              "frontendIPConfiguration": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/frontendIPConfigurations/', variables('netname'))]"
              },
              "backendAddressPool": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('netname'), '-Servers')]"
              },
              "probe": {
                "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/probes/probe')]"
              },
              "backendPort": 8080,
              "protocol": "Tcp",
              "frontendPort": 80,
              "enableFloatingIP": false,
              "idleTimeoutInMinutes": 4,
              "loadDistribution": "SourceIPProtocol"
            }
          }
        ],
        "probes": [
          {
            "name": "probe",
            "properties": {
              "protocol": "Tcp",
              "port": 8080,
              "intervalInSeconds": 15,
              "numberOfProbes": 2
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	<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 143**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.

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

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1.

- User3 is
- User3 and User4 are
- User1 and User3 are
- User1, User3, and User4 are
- User1, User2, User3, and User4 are

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1.

- User1 and User4
- User1, User2, and User3
- User1, User2, and User4
- User1, User3, and User4
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1.

- User3 is
- User3 and User4 are
- User1 and User3 are
- User1, User3, and User4 are
- User1, User2, User3, and User4 are

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1.

- User1 and User4
- User1, User2, and User3
- User1, User2, and User4
- User1, User3, and User4
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

**NEW QUESTION 147**

- (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 149**

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:**

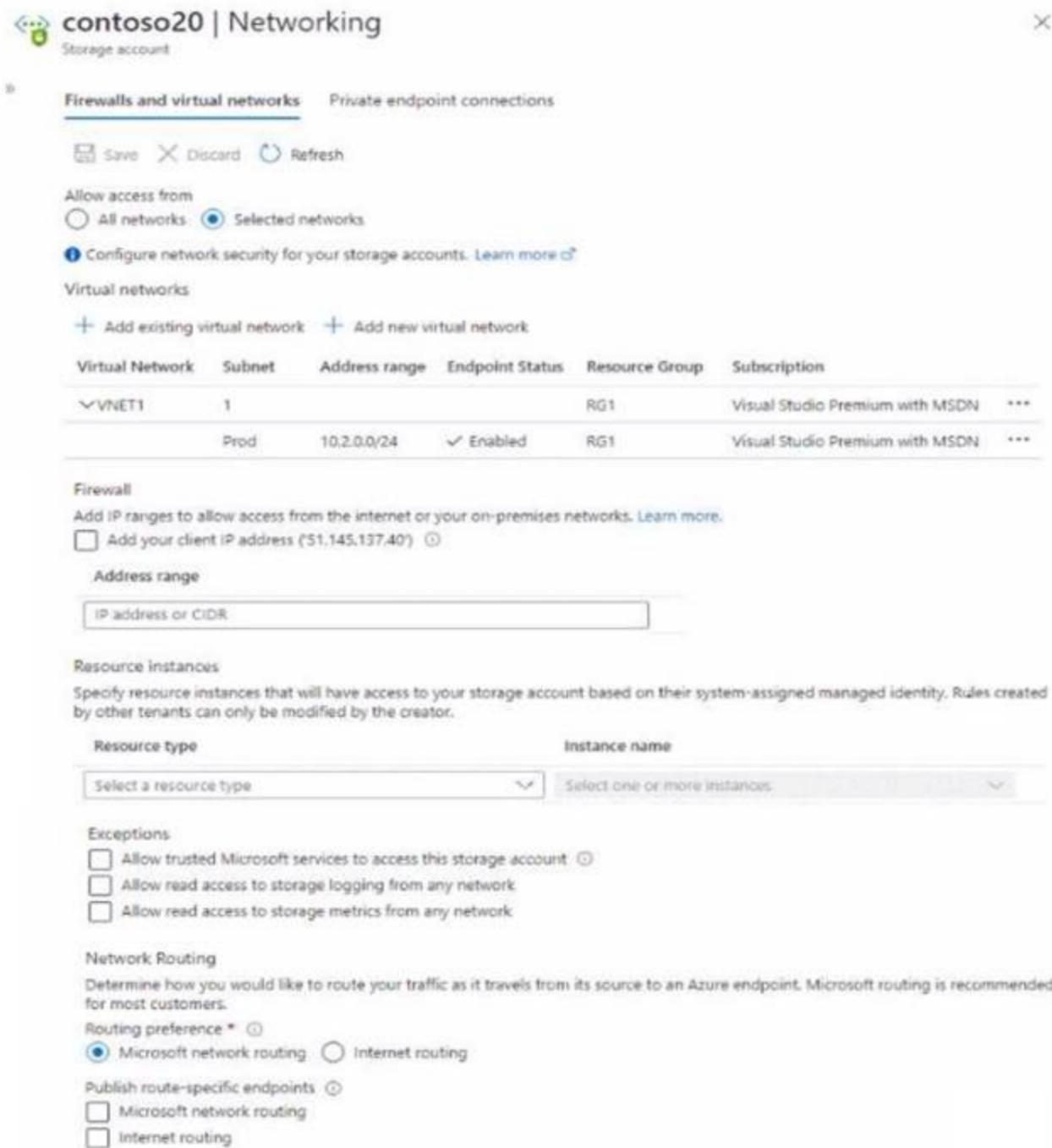
? IP address: You should use 10.0.1.3 as the IP address for DC1. This is because DC1 needs to have a static IP address within the subnet range of VNET1, which is 10.0.1.0/24. You cannot use 10.0.2.1 or 192.168.2.1, as they are outside of the subnet range of VNET1. You also cannot obtain an IP address 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 151**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



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

**Answer Area**

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 155**

- (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 158**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

For storage 1. you create an encryption scope named Scope1. Which storage types can you encrypt by using Scope1?

- A. file shares only
- B. containers only
- C. file shares and containers only
- D. containers and tables only
- E. file shares, containers, and tables only
- F. file shares, containers, tables, and queues

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

"Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption at the level of an individual blob or container." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-manage?tabs=portal>

**NEW QUESTION 162**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

**NEW QUESTION 163**

- (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 a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 168**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named container1. You need to configure access to container 1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow read access
- Allow both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.
- Apply access permissions to all the content in the container What should you use?

- A. an access policy
- B. a shared access signature (SAS)
- C. Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. access keys

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

? According to the Microsoft documentation, a shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a SAS to clients who don't otherwise have access to your storage account, and delegate access to them for a specified time period and with a specified set of permissions.

? A SAS can be used to grant read-only access to a container and its blobs, as well as specify the allowed protocols (HTTP or HTTPS) and the start and expiry time of the access. For more information about creating and using SAS, see Using shared access signatures (SAS).

? An access policy is not the correct answer because it is used to define a set of permissions and a time period for a container or a queue, but it does not grant access by itself. An access policy must be associated with a SAS to take effect.

For more information about access policies, see Manage stored access policies for containers and queues.

? Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) is not the correct answer because it is used to cache and deliver content from Azure Storage or other sources, but it does not control the access permissions to the content. For more information about Azure CDN, see [What is Azure Content Delivery Network?].

? Access keys are not the correct answer because they are used to authenticate requests to Azure Storage from any client, but they do not limit the access permissions or the protocols. Using access keys also exposes your storage account to potential unauthorized access if the keys are compromised. For more information about access keys, see [Manage storage account access keys].

**NEW QUESTION 170**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

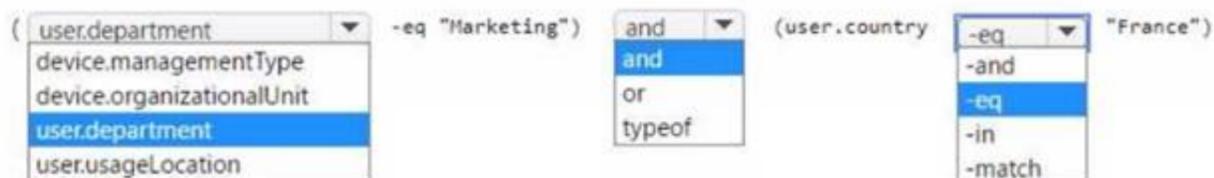
You have an Azure AD tenant.

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 174**

.....

## Relate Links

**100% Pass Your AZ-104 Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials**

<https://www.exambible.com/AZ-104-exam/>

## Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>