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ExamCollection

AZ-103

Microsoft Azure Administrator

Version 9.0

Question Set 1

QUESTION 1

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group.

QUESTION 2

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.

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

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

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

QUESTION 3

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

QUESTION 4

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You need to view the error events from a table named Event.

Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. `search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"`
- B. `search in (Event) "error"`
- C. `select *from Event where EventType is "error"`
- D. `Event | where EventType is "error"`

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

To search a term in a specific table, add in (table-name) just after the search operator

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal>

QUESTION 5

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

Name	Azure region	Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe.

You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

- A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- B. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- C. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
- D. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You can move an app to another App Service plan, as long as the source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group and geographical region.

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. However, you cannot change an App Service plan's region.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage>

QUESTION 6

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains 100 virtual machines.

Your company has three cost centers named Manufacturing, Sales, and Finance.

You need to associate each virtual machine to a specific cost center.

What should you do?

- A. Configure locks for the virtual machine.
- B. Add an extension to the virtual machines.

- C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.
- D. Modify the inventory settings of the virtual machine.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started>

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

QUESTION 7

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.

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

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

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

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

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click **Resource providers**.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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

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

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

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

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click **Automation script**.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
  "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": 2,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount": 20
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
{
  "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": 2,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount": 20
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Use two fault domains.

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>

QUESTION 11

HOTSPOT

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
"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": []
```

```
}
```

```
],
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
"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": []
```

```
}
```

```
],
```

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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>

QUESTION 12

HOTSPOT

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

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

+ Add
Edit columns
Refresh
Remove

Check access
Role assignments
Deny assignments
Classic administrators
Roles

Manage access to Azure resources for users, groups, service principles and managed identities at this scope by creating role assignments. [Learn more](#)

Name
Type
Role

All
Owner

Scope
Group by

All scopes
Role

1 items (1 Users)

☐	NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
OWNER	 Admin3 Admin3@Cont...	User	Owner	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

Directory properties

* Name

Country or region
 Slovenia

Location
 EU Model Clause compliant datacenters

Notification language

Directory ID

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

Access management for Azure resources

Admin1@Cont190525outlook.onmicrosoft.com (Admin1@Cont190525outlook.onmicrosoft.com) can manage access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in this directory. [Learn more](#)

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☐	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☐	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	☒	☐
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	☐	☒

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13

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

SCOPE

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

Subscription ID

Exclusions

Subscription 1/ Contoso RG1

BASICS

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types

Assignment ID

/subscriptions/5eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAss

Description

Assigned by

admin1@contoso.com

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

Microsoft.Sql/servers

What is the effect of the policy?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

QUESTION 14

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.

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

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

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the DevTest Labs User role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

QUESTION 15

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains 5,000 user accounts.

You create a new user account named AdminUser1.

You need to assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1.

What should you do from the user account properties?

A. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

B. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.

C. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Assign a role to a user

1. Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
3. For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.
4. Press Select to save.

References:

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

QUESTION 16

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine. A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

File to create:

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

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

File to create:

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

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Cloud-init.txt

Cloud-init.txt is used to customize a Linux VM on first boot up. It can be used to install packages and write files, or to configure users and security. No additional steps or agents are required to apply your configuration.

Box 2: The az vm create command

Once Cloud-init.txt has been created, you can deploy the VM with az vm create cmdlet, sing the --custom-data parameter to provide the full path to the cloud-init.txt file.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment>

QUESTION 17

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.

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

```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup

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

Alert1 alert criteria is triggered every minute.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12

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

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

The rate limit thresholds are:

- SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.
- Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.
- Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.
- Other actions are not rate limited.

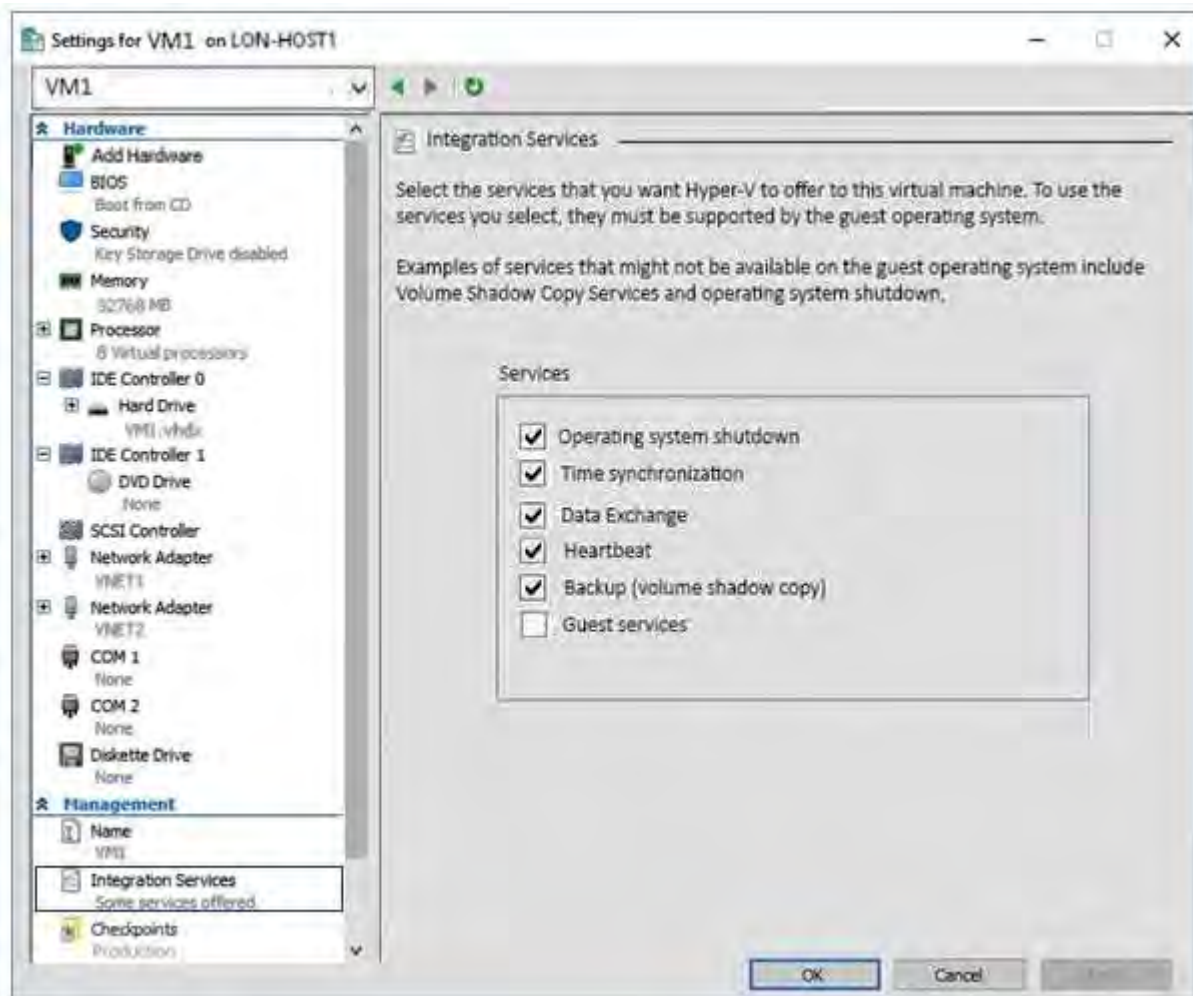
Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-rate-limiting>

QUESTION 18

You have an Azure subscription.

You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)



You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines.

What should you modify on VM1?

- A. the hard drive
- B. the processor
- C. the network adapters
- D. the memory
- E. Integration Services

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machines (VM) from on-premises to Microsoft Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). Azure supports only generation 1 VMs that are in the VHD file format and have a fixed sized disk. The maximum size allowed for the VHD is 1,023 GB. You can convert a generation 1 VM from the VHDX file system to VHD and from a dynamically expanding disk to fixed-sized.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image?toc=%2fazure%2fvirtual-machines%2fwindows%2ftoc.json>

QUESTION 19

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that is used by four departments in your company. The subscription contains 10 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.

You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Assign a tag to each resource group.	
Assign a tag to each resource.	
Download the usage report.	
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.	
Open the Resource costs blade of each resource group.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Assign a tag to each resource group.	Assign a tag to each resource.
	From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.
	Download the usage report.
Open the Resource costs blade of each resource group.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Each resource or resource group can have a maximum of 15 tag name/value pairs. Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

After you get your services running, regularly check how much they're costing you. You can see the current spend and burn rate in Azure portal.

1. Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription.
You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade.
2. Click Cost analysis in the list to the left to see the cost breakdown by resource. Wait 24 hours after you add a service for the data to populate.
3. You can filter by different properties like tags, resource group, and timespan. Click Apply to confirm the filters and Download if you want to export the view to a Comma-Separated Values (.csv) file.

Box 3: Download the usage report

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started>

QUESTION 20

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

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

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

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

QUESTION 21

You have a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1 and a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Storageaccount1 contains the disk files for VM1.

You apply a ReadOnly lock to RG1.

What can you do from the Azure portal?

- A. Generate an automation script for RG1.
- B. View the keys of storageaccount1.
- C. Start VM1.
- D. Upload a blob to storageaccount1.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

As an administrator, you may need to lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.

ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.

Incorrect Answers:

C: A ReadOnly lock on a resource group that contains a virtual machine prevents all users from starting or restarting the virtual machine. These operations require a POST request.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-lock-resources>

QUESTION 22

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:

- Name: RG1
- Region: West US
- Tag: "tag1": "value1"

You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:

- Exclusions: None
- Policy definition: Append tag and its default value
- Assignment name: Policy1
- Parameters:
 - Tag name: Tag2
 - Tag value: Value2

After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configurations:

- Name: storage1
- Location: West US
- Resource group: RG1
- Tags: "tag3": "value3"

You need to identify which tags are assigned to each resource.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1:

☐
☐ "tag1" : "value1" only
☐ "tag2" : "value2" only
☐ "tag1" : "value1" and "tag2" : "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

☐
☐ "tag3" : "value3" only
☐ "tag1" : "value1" and "tag3" : "value3" only
☐ "tag2" : "value2" and "tag3" : "value3" only
☐ "tag1" : "value1", "tag2" : "value2", and "tag3" : "value3"

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1:

☐
☒ "tag1" : "value1" only
☐ "tag2" : "value2" only
☐ "tag1" : "value1" and "tag2" : "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

☐
☐ "tag3" : "value3" only
☐ "tag1" : "value1" and "tag3" : "value3" only
☒ "tag2" : "value2" and "tag3" : "value3" only
☐ "tag1" : "value1", "tag2" : "value2", and "tag3" : "value3"

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

References:

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

QUESTION 23

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

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

You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

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

QUESTION 24

You have an Azure subscription.

You have 100 Azure virtual machines.

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

Which blade should you use?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Advisor helps you optimize and reduce your overall Azure spend by identifying idle and underutilized resources. You can get cost recommendations from the Cost tab on the Advisor dashboard.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 25

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

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

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

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

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click **Deployments**.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

QUESTION 26

You have an Azure subscription.

Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.

You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.

What are two possible Azure services that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- B. an Azure Application Gateway
- C. Traffic Manager
- D. an internal load balancer
- E. a public load balancer

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Line-of-business apps are custom apps that are used by internal staff members.

QUESTION 27

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to implement a custom policy that meets the following requirements:

- Ensures that each new resource group in the subscription has a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso
- Ensures that resource groups can be created from the Azure portal
- Ensures that compliance reports in the Azure portal are accurate

How should you complete the policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Correct Answer:

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"

Box 2: DeployifNotExists

DeployIfNotExists: deploys a resource if it does not already exist.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 28

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
LB1	Load balancer (Basic SKU)

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1.

LB1 is configured as shown in the **LB1** exhibit. (Click the **LB1** tab.)

Essentials ^

Resource group ([change](#))

[VMRG](#)

Location

West Europe

Subscription name ([change](#))

[Azure Pass](#)

Subscription ID

e66d2b22-fde8-4af2-9323-d43516f6eb4e

SKU

Basic

Backend pool

Backend1 (2 virtual machines)

Health probe

Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)

Load balancing rule

Rule1 (TCP/80)

NAT rules

-

Public IP address

[104.40.178.194 \(LB1\)](#)

Rule1 is configured as shown in the **Rule1** exhibit. (Click the **Rule1** tab.)

* Name
Rule1

* IP Version
☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

* Frontend IP address ⓘ
104.40.178.194 (LoadBalancerFrontEnd) ▼

Protocol
☒ TCP ☐ UDP

* Port
80

* Backend port ⓘ
80

Backend pool ⓘ
Backend1 (2 virtual machines) ▼

Health probe ⓘ
Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm) ▼

Session persistence ⓘ
None ▼

Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ
 4

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ
Disabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	☐	☐
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	☐	☐
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	☒	☐
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	☒	☐
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	☐	☒

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

HOTSPOT

You plan to create a new Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role.

You need to ensure that the new role can view all the resources in the Azure subscription and issue support requests to Microsoft. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

How should you complete the JSON definition? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
  "Name": "Role1",
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Subscription reader and support request creator",
  "Actions": [
    {
      "Name": "*/",
      "IsCustom": true,
      "Description": "Subscription reader and support request creator",
      "Actions": [
        "*/read",
        "read"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Name": "*/Microsoft.Support",
      "IsCustom": true,
      "Description": "Subscription reader and support request creator",
      "Actions": [
        "*/Microsoft.Support/read"
      ]
    }
  ],
  "NotActions": [
  ],
  "AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
  ]
}
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
{
  "Name": "Role1",
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Subscription reader and support request creator",
  "Actions": [
    {
      "Name": "*/",
      "IsCustom": true,
      "Description": "Subscription reader and support request creator",
      "Actions": [
        "*/read",
        "read"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Name": "*/Microsoft.Support",
      "IsCustom": true,
      "Description": "Subscription reader and support request creator",
      "Actions": [
        "*/Microsoft.Support/read"
      ]
    }
  ],
  "NotActions": [
  ],
  "AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111"
  ]
}
```

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: "*/read",
Read permission.

Box 2: "Microsoft.Support/*"
Support request created

References:

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

QUESTION 30

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

You use TestRG to validate an Azure deployment.

TestRG contains the following resources:

Name	Type	Description
VM1	Virtual Machine	VM1 is running and configured to back up to Vault1 daily.
VAULT1	Recovery Services Vault	Vault1 includes all backups of VM1.
VNET1	Virtual Network	VNET1 has a resource lock of type Delete.

You need to delete TestRG.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the backup configurations of VM1 and modify the resource lock type of VNET1.
- B. Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1.
- C. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1.
- D. Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

When you want to delete the resource, you first need to remove the lock.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sv-se/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

QUESTION 31

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager.

Subscription1 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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service, such as the Microsoft System Center Service Manager.

With ITSMC, you can create work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).

References:

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

QUESTION 32

HOTSPOT

You have a pay-as-you-go Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Daily cost
VM1	RG1	20 euros
VM2	RG2	30 euros

You create the budget shown in the following exhibit.

Budget1

Resource group

 Edit budget

 Delete budget

CURRENT SPEND

5.93 EUR

Budget

1,000.00 EUR

BUDGET SUMMARY

Name	Budget1
Scope	RG1 (Resource group)
Filters	—
Amount	1,000.00 EUR
Budget period	Resets billing month
Start date	6/20/2019
End date	6/19/2021

BUDGET ALERTS

Alert conditions	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	ACTION GROUP	ACTION GROUP
	50%	€500	AG1	1 Email
	70%	€700	AG2	1 SMS
	100%	€1,000	AG3	1 Azure app
Alert recipients (email)	User1@Contoso.com			

The AG1 action group contains a user named admin@contoso.com only.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached.
[answer choice].

- VM1 and VM2 are turned off
- VM1 and VM2 continue to run
- VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines. [answer choice].

- no email notifications will be sent each month
- one email notification will be sent each month
- two email notifications will be sent each month
- three email notifications will be sent each month

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached.
[answer choice].

- VM1 and VM2 are turned off
- VM1 and VM2 continue to run
- VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines. [answer choice].

- no email notifications will be sent each month
- one email notification will be sent each month
- two email notifications will be sent each month
- three email notifications will be sent each month

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

The budget alerts are for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month.

Budget alerts for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day. The 50% ,500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days, and an email will be sent.

The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway.

Credit alerts: Credit alerts are generated automatically at 90% and at 100% of your Azure credit balance.

Whenever an alert is generated, it's reflected in cost alerts and in the email sent to the account owners. 90% and 100% will not be reached though.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending>

QUESTION 33

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	<i>None</i>
User2	Global administrator
User3	Cloud device administrator
User4	Intune administrator

Adatum.com has the following configurations:

- Users may join devices to Azure AD is set to **User1**.
- Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices is set to **None**.

You deploy Windows 10 to a computer named Computer1. User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com.

You need to identify which users are added to the local Administrators group on Computer1.

What should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. Users added here are added to the Device Administrators role in Azure AD. Global administrators, here User2, in Azure AD and device owners are granted local administrator rights by default.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

QUESTION 34

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1.

Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

▼

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

▼

None
IP2 only
IP2 and storage2 only
IP2 and VNET2 only
IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

▼

None

IP1 only

IP1 and storage1 only

IP1 and VNET1 only

IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

▼

None

IP2 only

IP2 and storage2 only

IP2 and VNET2 only

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>

QUESTION 35

HOTSPOT

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG1	West Europe	None
RG2	West Europe	Read Only

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG3	East Europe	Delete
RG4	Central US	none

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	☐	☐
App1 can be moved to RG3	☐	☐
App1 can be moved to RG4	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	☒	☐
App1 can be moved to RG3	☒	☐
App1 can be moved to RG4	☒	☐

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move-limitations>

Testlet 2

Case study

This is a case study. **Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.** However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the **Next** button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an **All Information** tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the **Question** button to return to the question.

Overview

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokyo and Bangkok. Each office has 5,000 users.

Existing Environment

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

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.

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

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.

Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License assignment failed for one user."

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
- A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
- A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
- A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4

You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the **Use remote gateways** setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

QUESTION 1

You need to resolve the licensing issue before you attempt to assign the license again.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.

Scenario: Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

QUESTION 2

You need to resolve the Active Directory issue.

What should you do?

- A. Run the IdFix tool then use the Update action.
- B. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.
- C. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule.
- D. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, and then modify the UPN suffix value.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 synchronization with Azure Active Directory.

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>

QUESTION 3

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. humingousinsurance.onmicrosoft.com
- C. humongousinsurance.com
- D. humongousinsurance.local

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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>

QUESTION 4

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

- A. Cost analysis
- B. Resource providers
- C. Payment methods
- D. Invoices

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

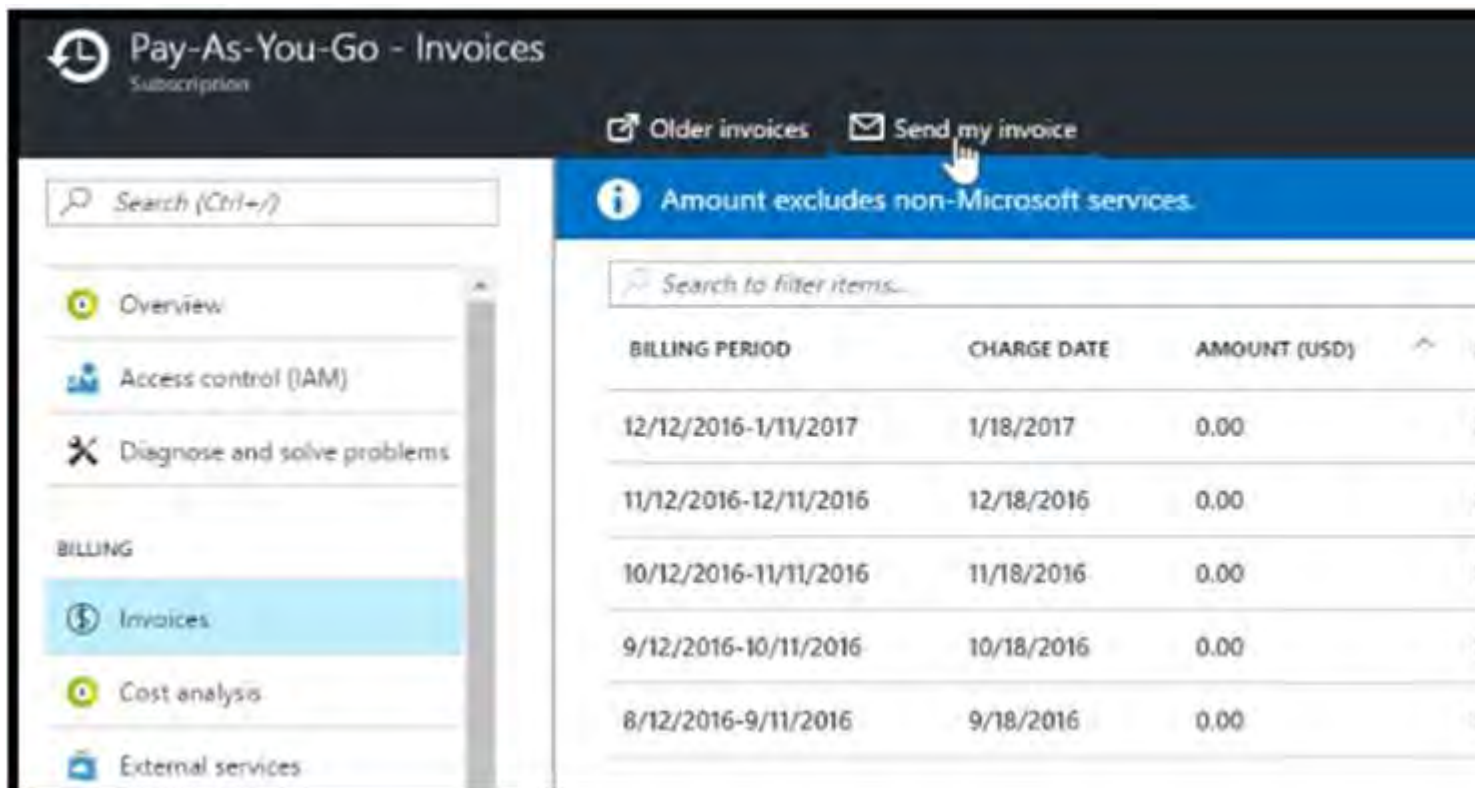
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

1. Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.



2. 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.

Reference:

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

Question Set 1

QUESTION 1

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: AE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

QUESTION 2

DRAG DROP

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group.

You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.	
Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.	
Register Server1.	⬅
Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1.	➡
Create a Recovery Services vault.	
Add a server endpoint.	⬆

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.	Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.	Register Server1.
Register Server1.	Add a server endpoint
Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	
Add a server endpoint.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

References:

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

QUESTION 3

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage.

You plan to create a file share named data.

Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10.

Which outbound port should you open between the home computers and the data file share?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

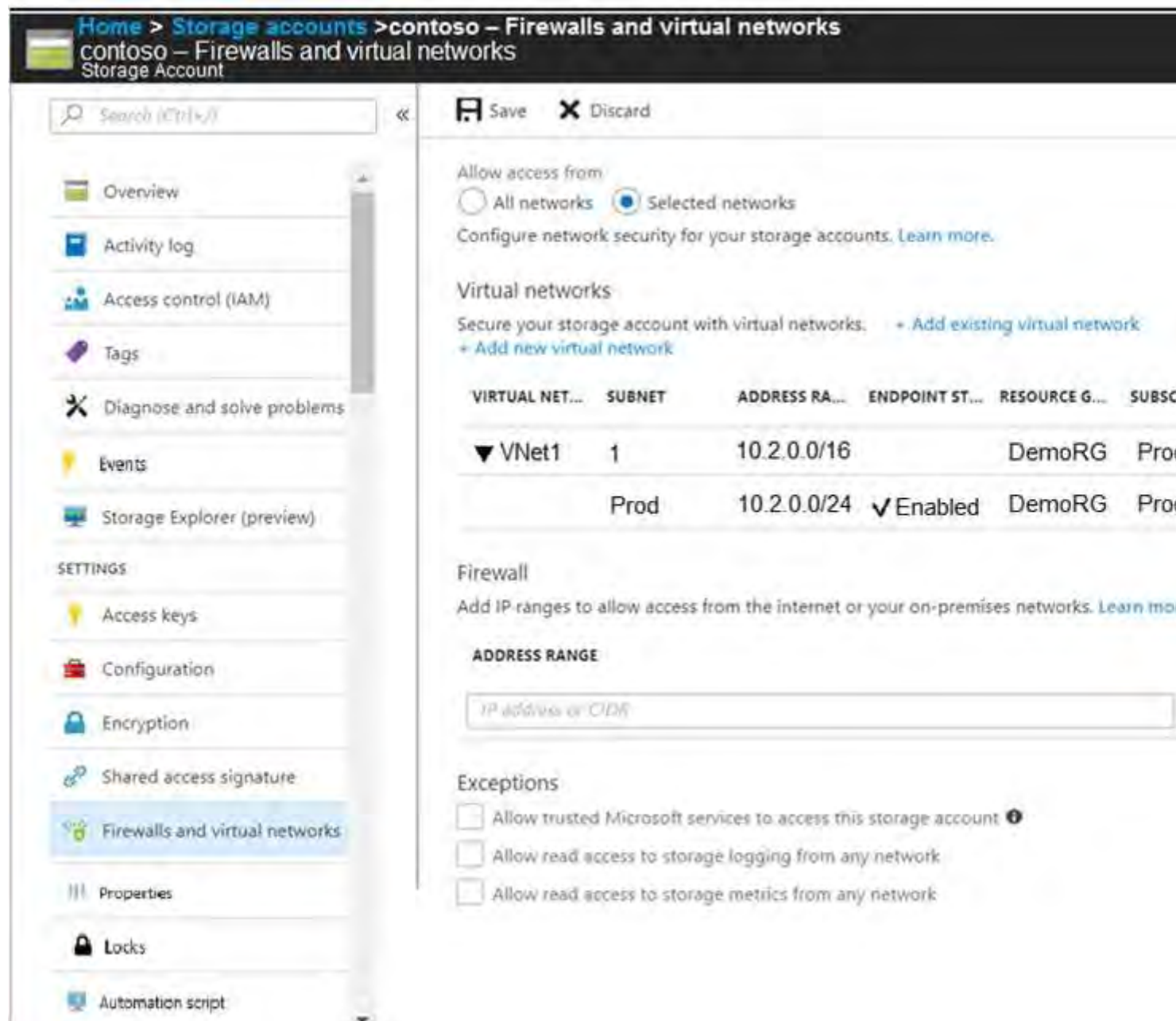
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.



Home > Storage accounts > contoso – Firewalls and virtual networks

contoso – Firewalls and virtual networks
Storage Account

Search (Ctrl+K)

Save Discard

Allow access from
☐ All networks ☒ Selected networks
Configure network security for your storage accounts. [Learn more.](#)

Virtual networks
Secure your storage account with virtual networks. [+ Add existing virtual network](#)
[+ Add new virtual network](#)

VIRTUAL NET...	SUBNET	ADDRESS RA...	ENDPOINT ST...	RESOURCE G...	SUBSC
▼ VNet1	1	10.2.0.0/16		DemoRG	Pro
	Prod	10.2.0.0/24	✓ Enabled	DemoRG	Pro

Firewall
Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. [Learn more](#)

ADDRESS RANGE

IP address or CIDR

Exceptions

- ☐ Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account ⓘ
- ☐ Allow read access to storage logging from any network
- ☐ Allow read access to storage metrics from any network

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

	▼
a ways	
during a backup	
never	

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

	▼
a ways	
during a backup	
never	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

	▼
a ways	
during a backup	
never	

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

	▼
a ways	
during a backup	
never	

Section: [none]

Explanation

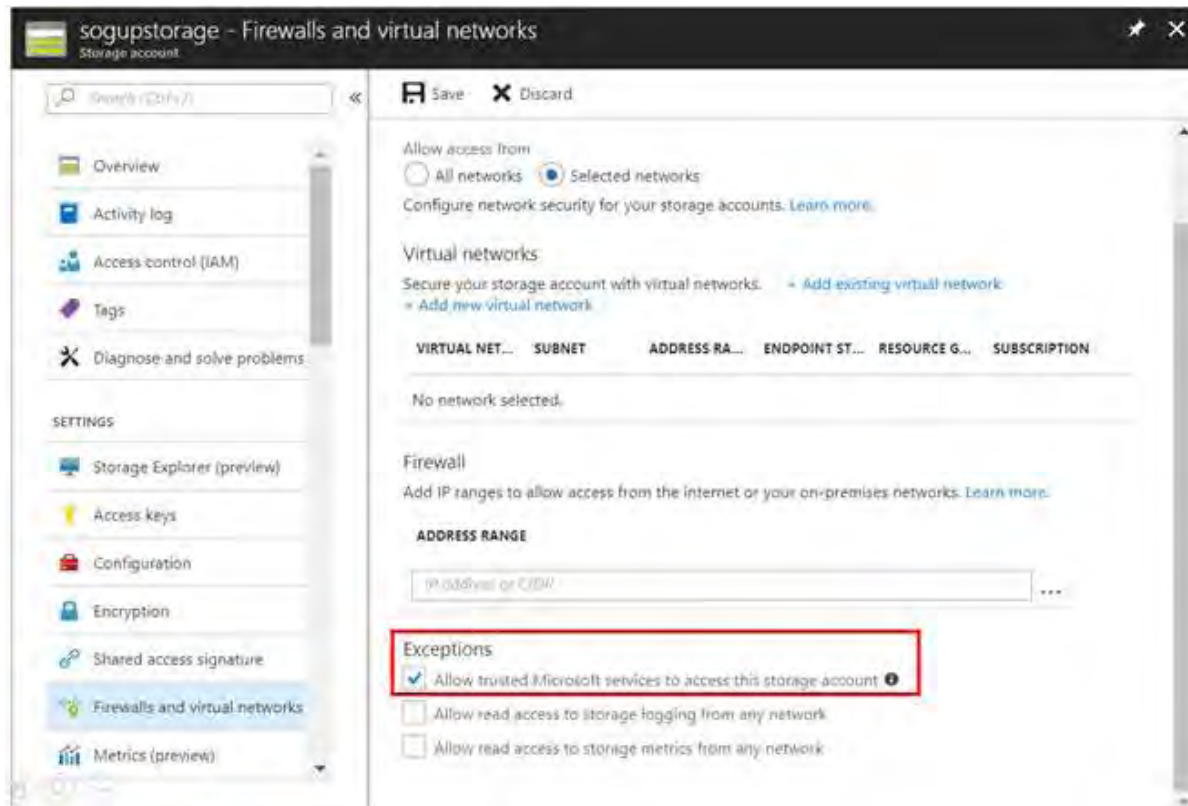
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: always
Endpoint status is enabled.

Box 2: Never

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



Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 5

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

VM2 is protected by RSV1.

You need to use RSV2 to protect VM2.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

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

QUESTION 6
HOTSPOT

You plan to deploy 20 Azure virtual machines by using an Azure Resource Manager template. The virtual machines will run the latest version of Windows Server 2016 Datacenter by using an Azure Marketplace image.

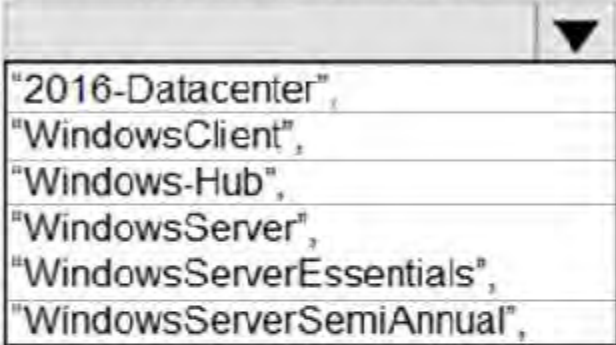
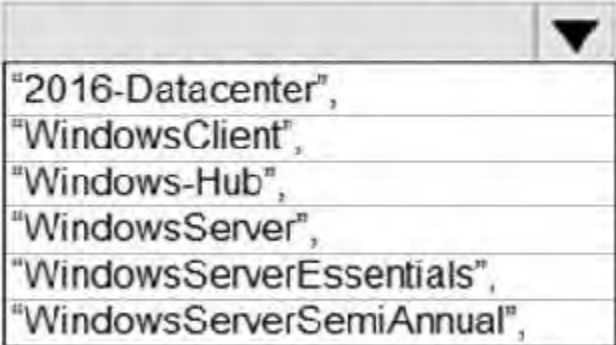
You need to complete the `storageProfile` section of the template.

How should you complete the `storageProfile` section? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

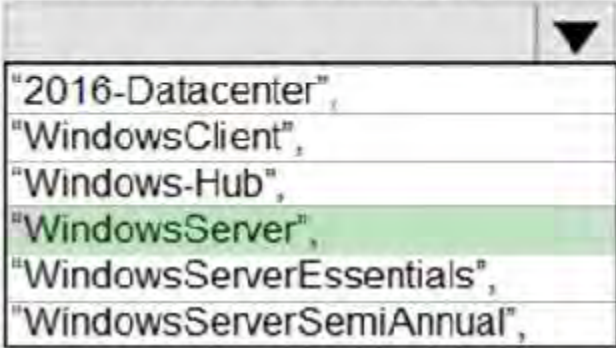
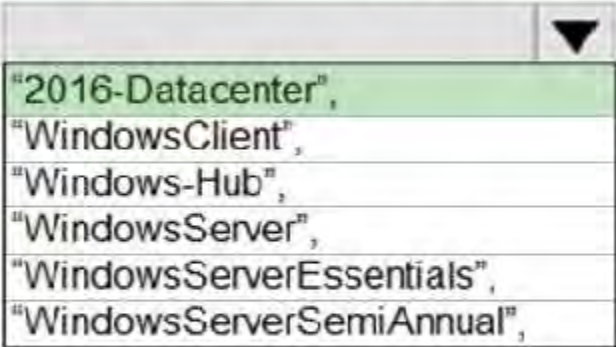
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
"storageProfile": {  
  "imageReference": {  
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
    "offer":   
    "sku":   
    "version": "latest"  
  },  
  ...  
}
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
"storageProfile": {  
  "imageReference": {  
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
    "offer": ,  
    "sku": ,  
    "version": "latest"  
  },  
  ...  
},  
...
```

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

```
...  
"storageProfile": {  
  "imageReference": {  
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
    "offer": "WindowsServer",  
    "sku": "2016-Datacenter",  
    "version": "latest"  
  },  
  ...  
},  
...
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/compute/virtualmachines/createorupdate>

QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

You need to create an Azure Storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Minimize costs
- Supports hot, cool, and archive blob tiers
- Provides fault tolerance if a disaster affects the Azure region where the account resides

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind

BlobStorage
Storage
StorageV2

 --sku

Standard_GRS
Standard_LRS
Standard_RAGRS
Premium_LRS

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind

BlobStorage
Storage
StorageV2

 --sku

Standard_GRS
Standard_LRS
Standard_RAGRS
Premium_LRS

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: StorageV2

You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering.

General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Box 2: Standard_GRS

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication to protect against region-wide unavailability.

Incorrect Answers:

Locally-redundant storage (LRS): A simple, low-cost replication strategy. Data is replicated within a single storage scale unit.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS): Cross-regional replication with read access to the replica. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions, but is more expensive compared to GRS.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

QUESTION 8

You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.

You need to delete the Recovery Services vault.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

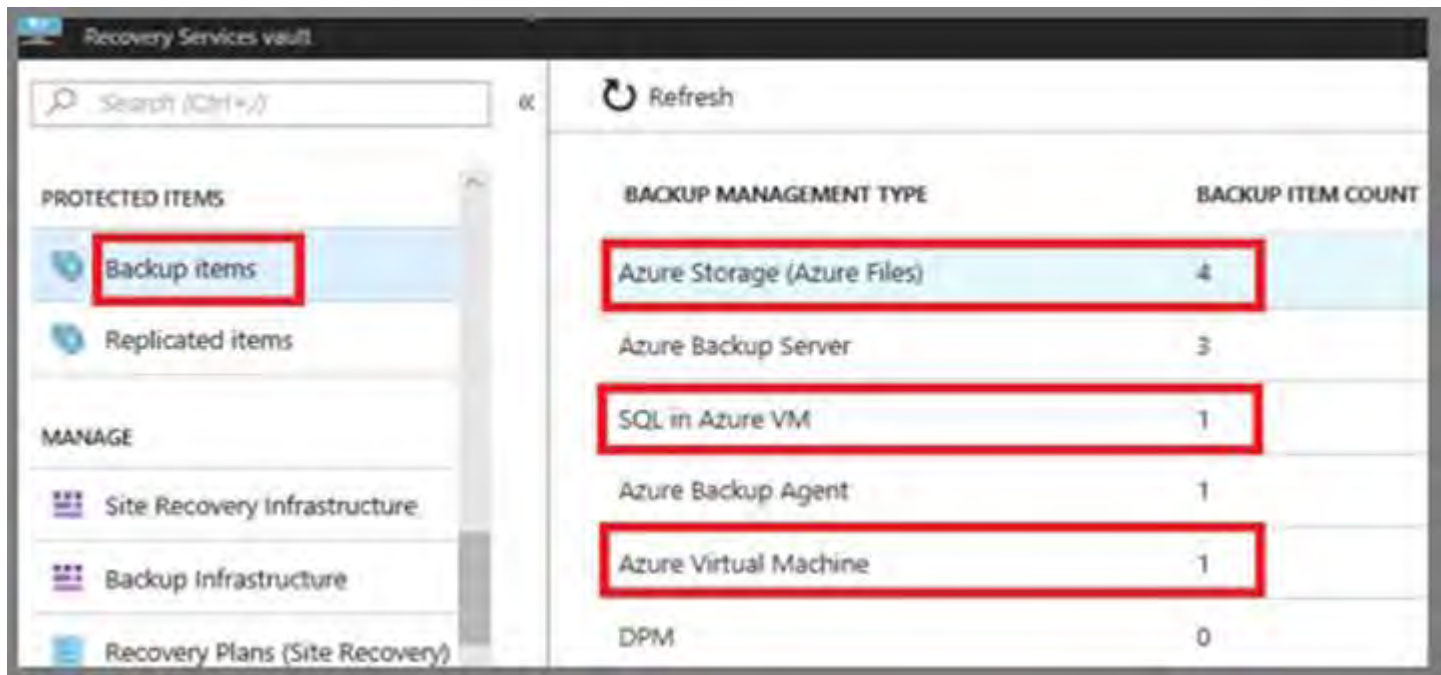
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.



Reference:

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

QUESTION 9

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

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

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

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
- Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
- Prevent all other access to account1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: DE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Azure portal

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

E: Grant access from a Virtual Network

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

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

Reference:

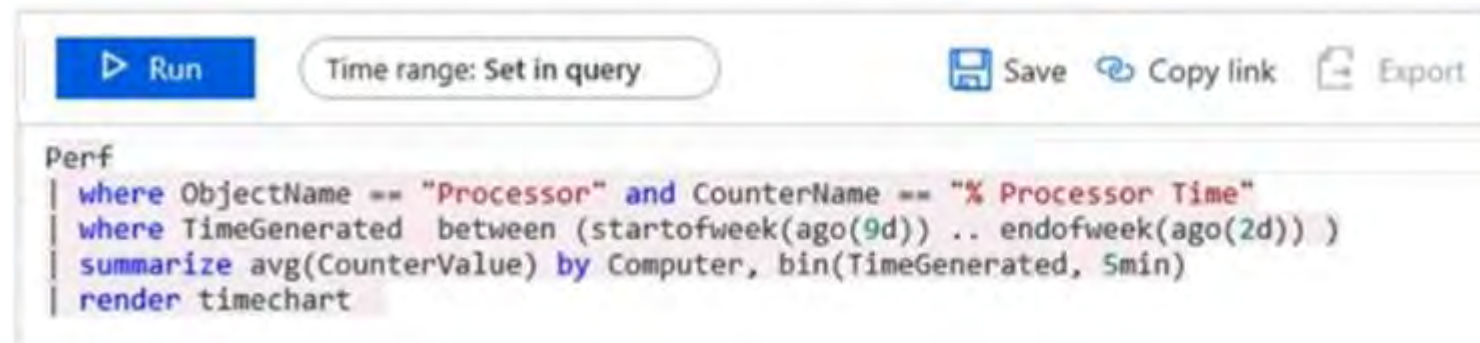
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security>

QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains several virtual machines and an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You create a log search query as shown in the following exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If you run the query on Monday, the query will return the events from the last

▼
1 day
7 days
8 days
14 days
21 days

The query results will be displayed in a

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

If you run the query on Monday, the query will return the events from the last

▼
1 day
7 days
8 days
14 days
21 days

The query results will be displayed in a

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: 14 days
Two weeks will be covered.

Note: StartOfWeek returns the start of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided.
Start of the week is considered to be a Sunday.

EndOfWeek returns the end of the week containing the date, shifted by an offset, if provided.
Last day of the week is considered to be a Saturday.

Box 2:
The render operator renders results in as graphical output. Timechart is a Line graph, where the first column is x-axis, and should be datetime. Other columns are y-axes. In this case the Y axis has avg(CounterValue) Values.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/log-query-overview>

https://docs-analytics-eus.azurewebsites.net/QueryLanguage/query_language_renderoperator.html

QUESTION 11

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VNET2	Virtual network	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	RG2

The status of VM1 is **Running**.

You assign an Azure policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Home > Policy > Assignments > Assign policy

Assign policy

SCOPE

* Scope (Learn more about setting the scope)

Azure Pass/RG2

Exclusions

Optionally select resources to exempt from the policy assignment

BASICS

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types

Description

Assigned by

First User

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

3 selected

Assign Cancel

You assign the policy by using the following parameters:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2.	☐	☐
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated.	☐	☐
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2.	☐	☒
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated.	☒	☐
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2.	☐	☒

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12 SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



You plan to store media files in the rg1lod9172796 storage account.

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

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

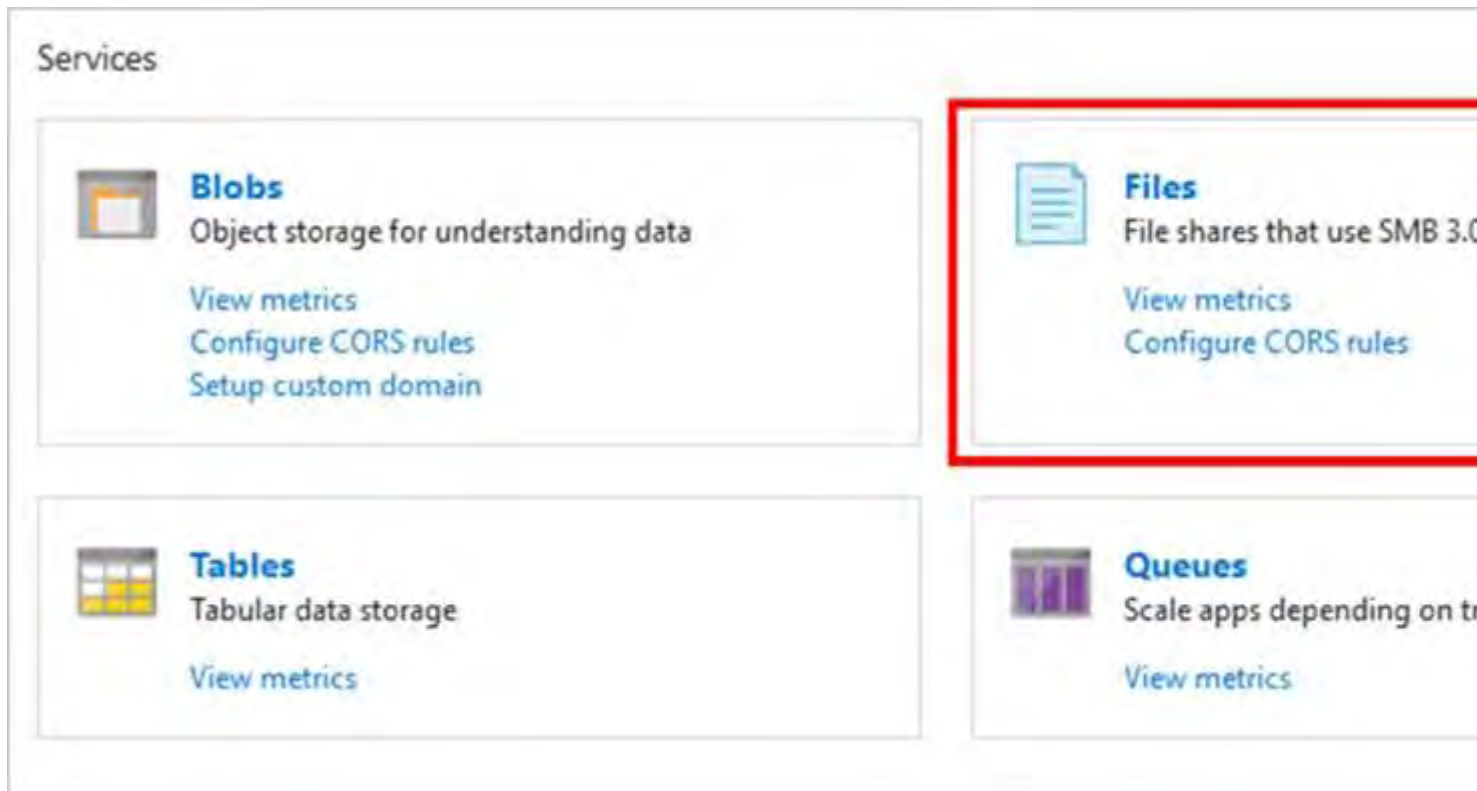
Explanation:

We should create an Azure file share.

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

Step 2: Locate the rg1lod9172796 storage account.

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



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

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

References:

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

QUESTION 13

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

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

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure File Storage
- C. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- D. Azure Data Factory

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 14

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

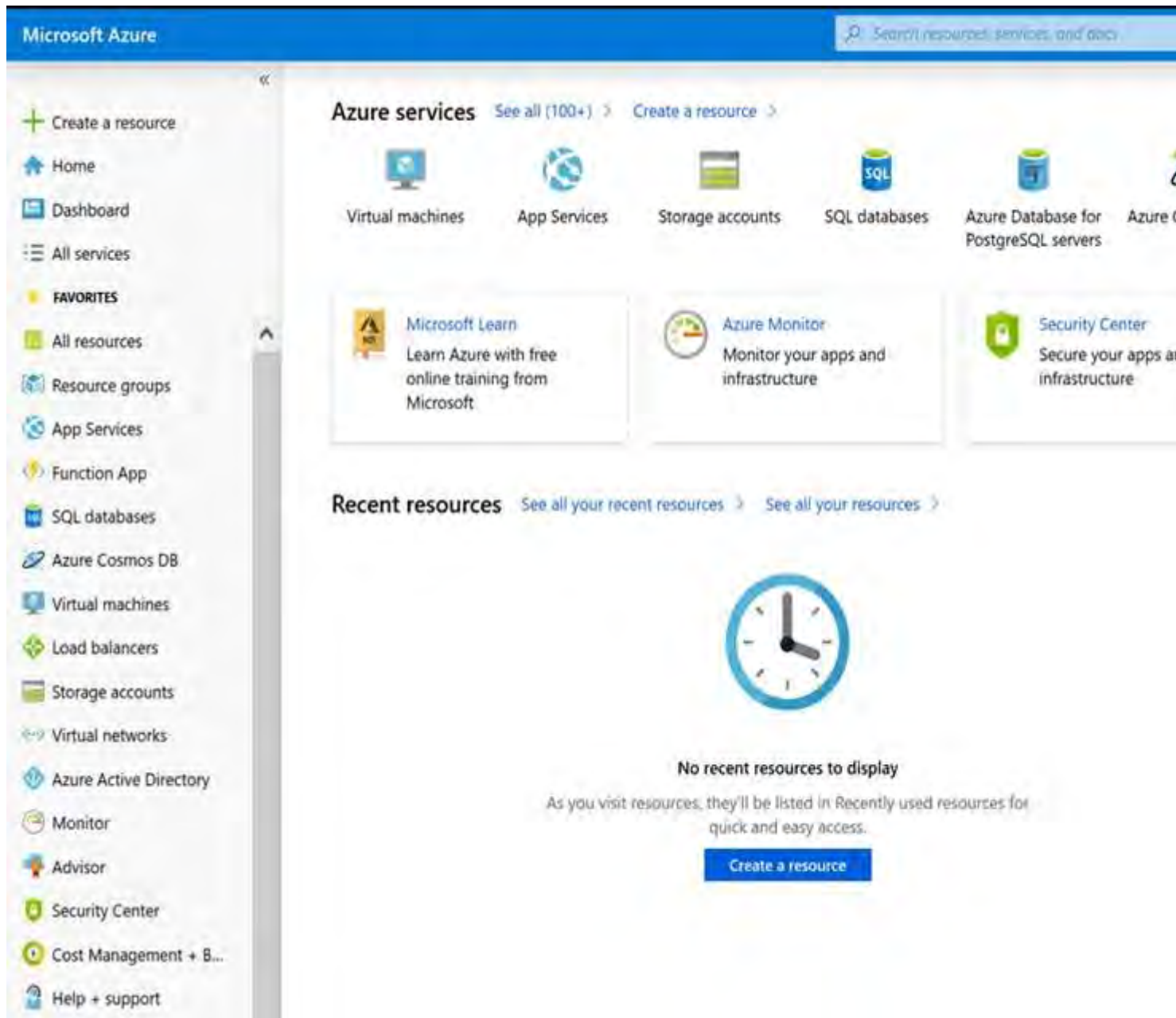
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.





You plan to migrate a large amount of corporate data to Azure Storage and to back up files stored on old hardware to Azure Storage.

You need to create a storage account named corpdata9172795n1 in the corpdatalod9172795 resource group. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Corpdata9172795n1 must be able to host the virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines.
- The cost of accessing the files must be minimized.
- Replication costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Step 2: On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.

Step 3: Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.

Step 4: Under the Resource group field, select corpdatalod9172795.

Home > Create storage account

Create storage account

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, scalable, and reliable. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The pricing for your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

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

* Subscription

<your-subscription>

* Resource group

sample-resource-group

[Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

The default deployment model is Resource Manager. Select the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic](#)

* Storage account name ⓘ

* Location

Performance ⓘ

Account kind ⓘ

Replication ⓘ

Access tier (default) ⓘ

A resource group is a container that holds related resources for an Azure solution.

* Name

your-resource-group

OK

Cancel

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

☐ Cool ☒ Hot

Review + create

Previous

Next : Advanced >

Step 5: Enter a name for your storage account: corpdata9172795n1

Step 6: For Account kind select: General-purpose v2 accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
General-purpose v2 accounts is recommended for most scenarios. . General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Step 7: For replication select: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) maximizes availability for your storage account. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-quickstart-create-account>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

QUESTION 15

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Microsoft Azure



Sign in

to continue to Microsoft Azure

Email, phone, or Skype

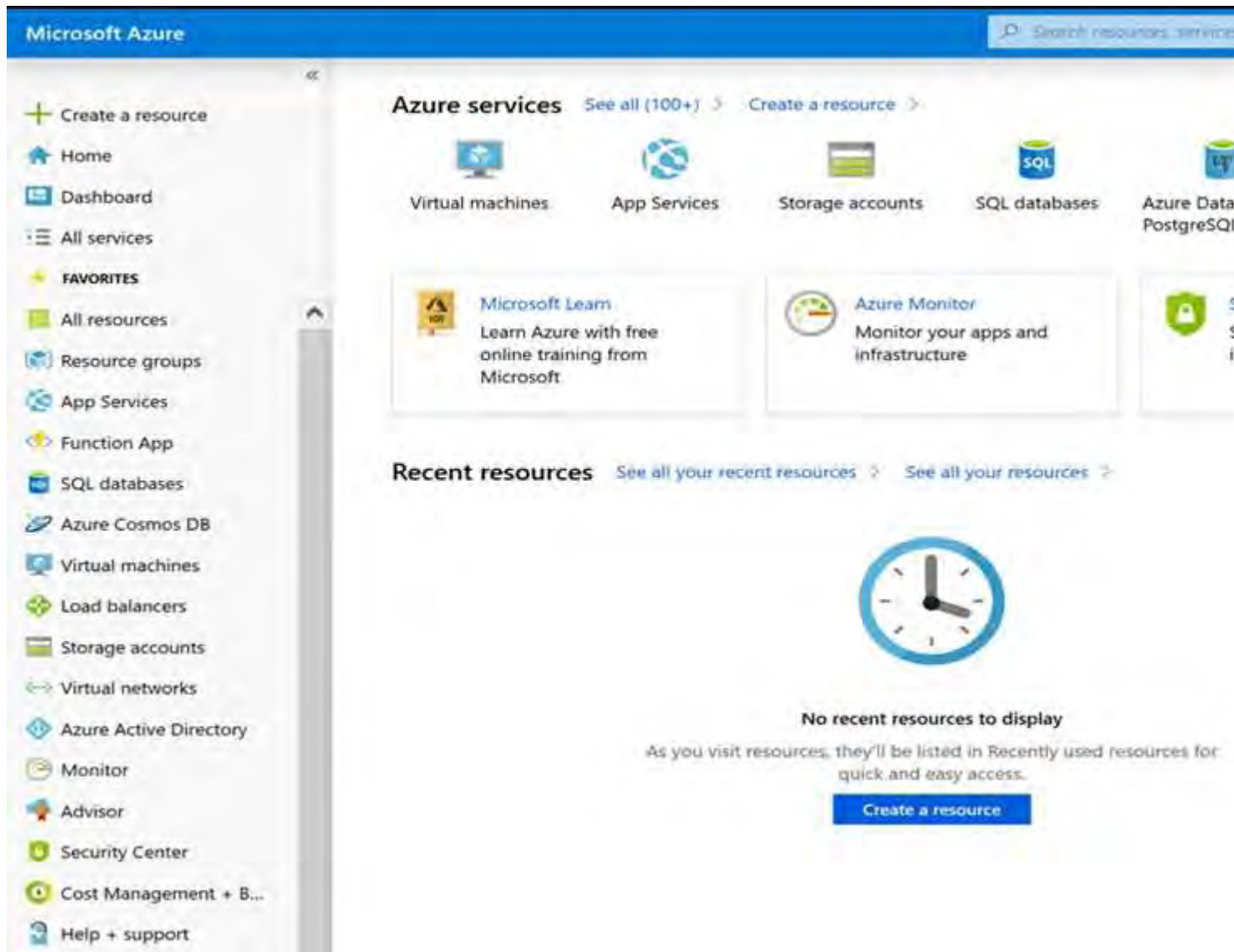
No account? [Create one!](#)

[Can't access your account?](#)

Next



Sign in with GitHub



You plan to move backup files and documents from an on-premises Windows file server to Azure Storage. The backup files will be stored as blobs.

You need to create a storage account named corpdata9172795n2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the documents are accessible via drive mappings from Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.
- Provide the highest possible redundancy for the documents.
- Minimize storage access costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Step 2: On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.

Step 3: Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.

Step 4: Under the Resource group field, select Create New. Create a new Resource

Create storage account

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, and durable. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queue Storage, and Azure Durable Functions. The pricing for your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more](#)

PROJECT DETAILS

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

* Subscription

<your-subscription>

* Resource group

sample-resource-group

[Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

The default deployment model is Resource Manager. Select the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic](#)

* Storage account name ⓘ

* Location

Performance ⓘ

Account kind ⓘ

Replication ⓘ

Access tier (default) ⓘ

A resource group is a container that holds resources for an Azure solution.

* Name

your-resource-group

OK

Cancel

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

☐ Cool ☒ Hot

Review + create

Previous

Next : Advanced >

Step 5: Enter a name for your storage account: corpdata9172795n2

Step 6: For Account kind select: General-purpose v2 accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
General-purpose v2 accounts is recommended for most scenarios. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Step 7: For replication select: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) maximizes availability for your storage account. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-quickstart-create-account>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

QUESTION 16

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
Store1	Azure Storage account
Sync1	Azure File Sync

Store1 contains a file share named Data. Data contains 5,000 files.

You need to synchronize the files in the file share named Data to an on-premises server named Server1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Download an automation script.
- B. Register Server1.
- C. Create a sync group.
- D. Create a container instance.
- E. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Correct Answer: BCE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1 (E): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2 (B): Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3 (C): Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

References:

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

QUESTION 17

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Values	Answer Area
blob	
blob.core.windows.net	\\ - \
contosostorage	
data	
file	
file.core.windows.net	
portal.azure.com	
subscription1	

Correct Answer:

Values	Answer Area
blob	
blob.core.windows.net	\\ contosostorage - file.core.windows.net \ data
contosostorage	
data	
file	
file.core.windows.net	
portal.azure.com	
subscription1	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: contosostorage

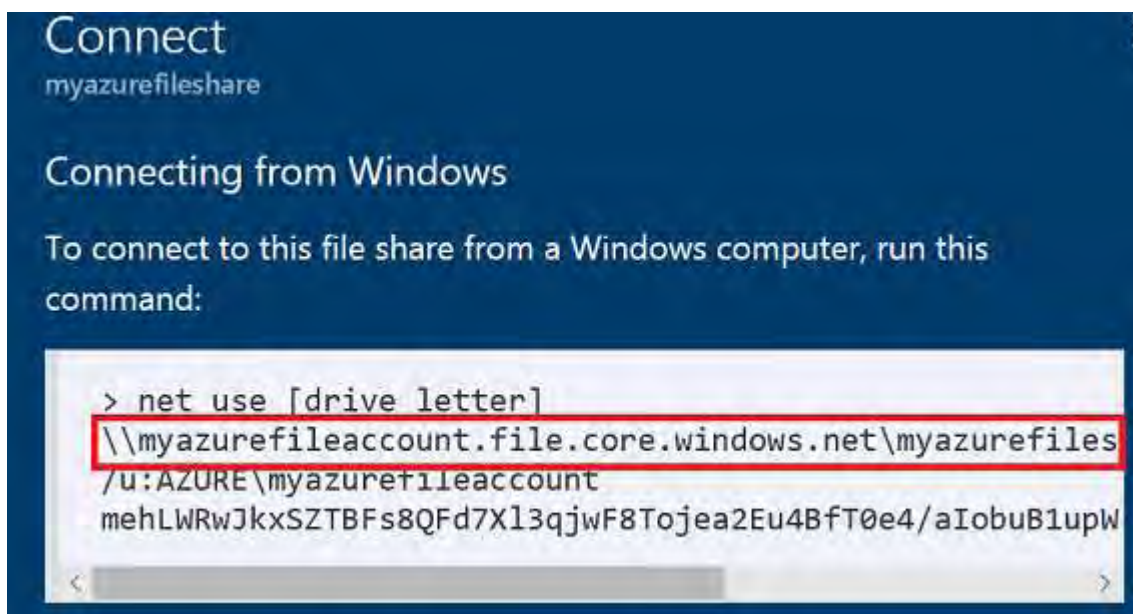
The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

Box 3: data

The name of the file share is data.

Example:



References:

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

QUESTION 18

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

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

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

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

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Attach an external disk to Server1, and then run waimportexport.exe.	1
From the Azure portal, create an import job.	2
Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.	3
From the Azure portal, update the import job.	4

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Attach an external disk to Server1, and then run waimportexport.exe.	1 Attach an external disk to Server1, and then run waimportexport.exe.
From the Azure portal, create an import job.	2 From the Azure portal, create an import job.
Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.	3 Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
From the Azure portal, update the import job.	4 From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you.

Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job.

The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.

The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

References:

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

QUESTION 19

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

Name	Azure Region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2.

You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a new backup policy.
- B. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4.
- C. Create a storage account.
- D. Create a new Recovery Services vault.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication>

QUESTION 20

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

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

- A. Azure Data Lake Store
- B. a virtual machine
- C. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- D. Azure Blob storage

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure

Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 21

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service	
Create a sync group	
Install the Azure File Sync agent	
Run Server Registration	

Answer Area	
First action:	
Second action:	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a sync group	
Run Server Registration	

Answer Area	
First action:	Create a Storage Sync Service
Second action:	Install the Azure File Sync agent

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

Step 2: Install the Azure File Sync agent

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

When the Azure File Sync agent installation is finished, the Server Registration UI automatically opens. You must have a Storage Sync Service before registering.

(Step 3: Run Server Registration)

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. A server can only be registered to one Storage Sync Service and can sync with other servers and Azure file shares associated with the same Storage Sync Service.)

Reference:

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

QUESTION 22

HOTSPOT

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2.

You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Replicates synchronously.
- Remains available if a single data center in the region fails.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Replication:

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

Account type:

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Replication:

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

Account type:

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 23

HOTSPOT

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

☐ A blob container
☐ A file share
☐ A Recovery Services vault
☐ A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

☐ A backup policy
☐ A batch join
☐ A batch schedule
☐ A recovery plan

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy
- A batch join
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 24

HOTSPOT

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

Subscription1 contains the objects in the following table.

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

You plan to create a single backup policy for Vault1.

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

You can create an Azure backup policy for:

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

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

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

Section: [none]
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Share1 only

Box 2: 99 years

With the latest update to Azure Backup, customers can retain their data for up to 99 years in Azure.

Note: A backup policy defines a matrix of when the data snapshots are taken, and how long those snapshots are retained.

The backup policy interface looks like this:

The screenshot displays the Azure Backup Policy configuration interface. It includes the following sections and highlighted values:

- Policy name:** A text input field.
- Backup frequency:** Set to "Daily" at "5:30 AM" Local Time (UTC-07:00).
- Retention range:** A section with four sub-sections, each with a checked checkbox and a retention value highlighted in a red box:
 - Retention of daily backup point:** "At 5:30 AM For 180 Day(s)".
 - Retention of weekly backup point:** "On Sunday At 5:30 AM For 104 Week(s)".
 - Retention of monthly backup point:** "Week Based" (selected) / "Day Based" (unselected). "On First Day Sunday At 5:30 AM For 60 Month(s)".
 - Retention of yearly backup point:** "Week Based" (selected) / "Day Based" (unselected). "In January On First Day Sunday At 5:30 AM For 10 Year(s)".

References:

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

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

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

QUESTION 25

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1.

You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Allowed services ⓘ

☐ Blob ☒ File ☐ Queue ☐ Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

☒ Service ☒ Container ☒ Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

☒ Read ☒ Write ☐ Delete ☒ List ☐ Add ☐ Create ☐ Update ☐ Pro

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start

2018-09-01



2:00:00 PM

End

2018-09-14



2:00:00 PM

(UTC+02:00) --- Current Timezone ---

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50

Allowed protocols ⓘ

☒ HTTPS only ☐ HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ

key1



Generate SAS and connection string

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you

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

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

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Will have no access

The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS.

Box 2: Will have read, write, and list access

The net use command is used to connect to file shares.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-1>

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

QUESTION 26

HOTSPOT

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

Home > Storage accounts

Storage accounts

Contoso

+ Add
Edit columns
Refresh
Assign Tags
Delete

Subscriptions: All 2 selected – Don't see a subscription? Switch directories

Filter by name...

All subscriptions

All resource groups

All types

3 items

☐	NAME ↑	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE ...	LOCA
☐	 storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	East
☐	 storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	Cent
☐	 storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	East

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Table Storage.

▼
storageaccount1 only
storageaccount2 only
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Blob storage.

▼
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
all the storage accounts

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Table Storage.

▼
storageaccount1 only
storageaccount2 only
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Blob storage.

▼
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
all the storage accounts

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

- General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.
- Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.

- General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-options>

QUESTION 27

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



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

You need to ensure that administrators can recover any blob data that is deleted accidentally from the storagelod9272261 storage account for 14 days after the deletion occurred.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

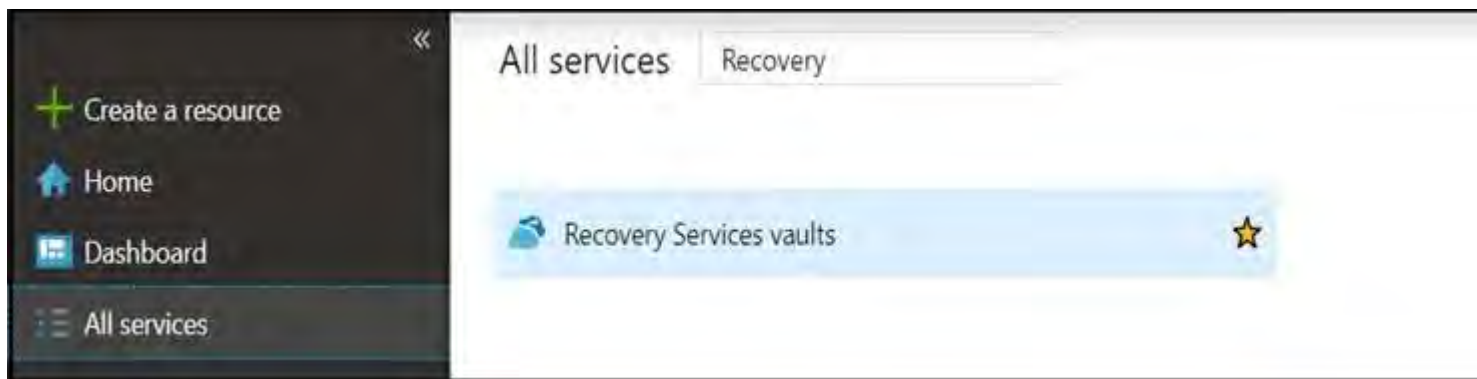
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

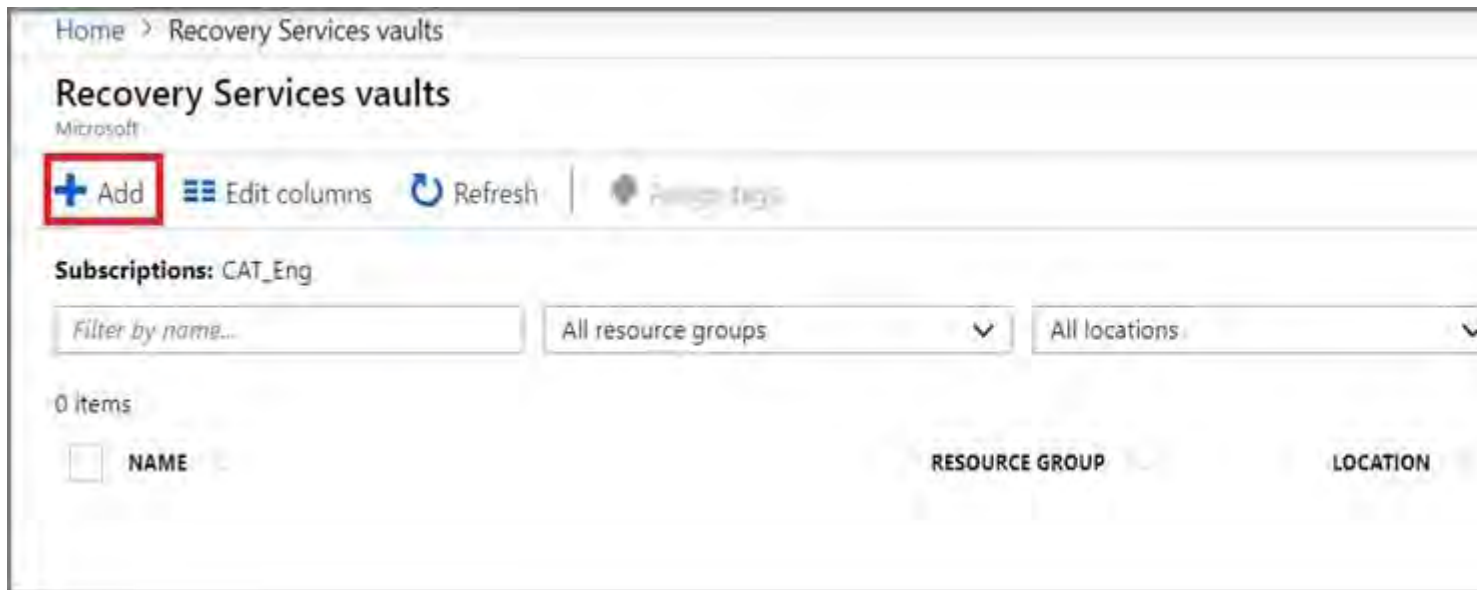
Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below)

A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.



If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed.

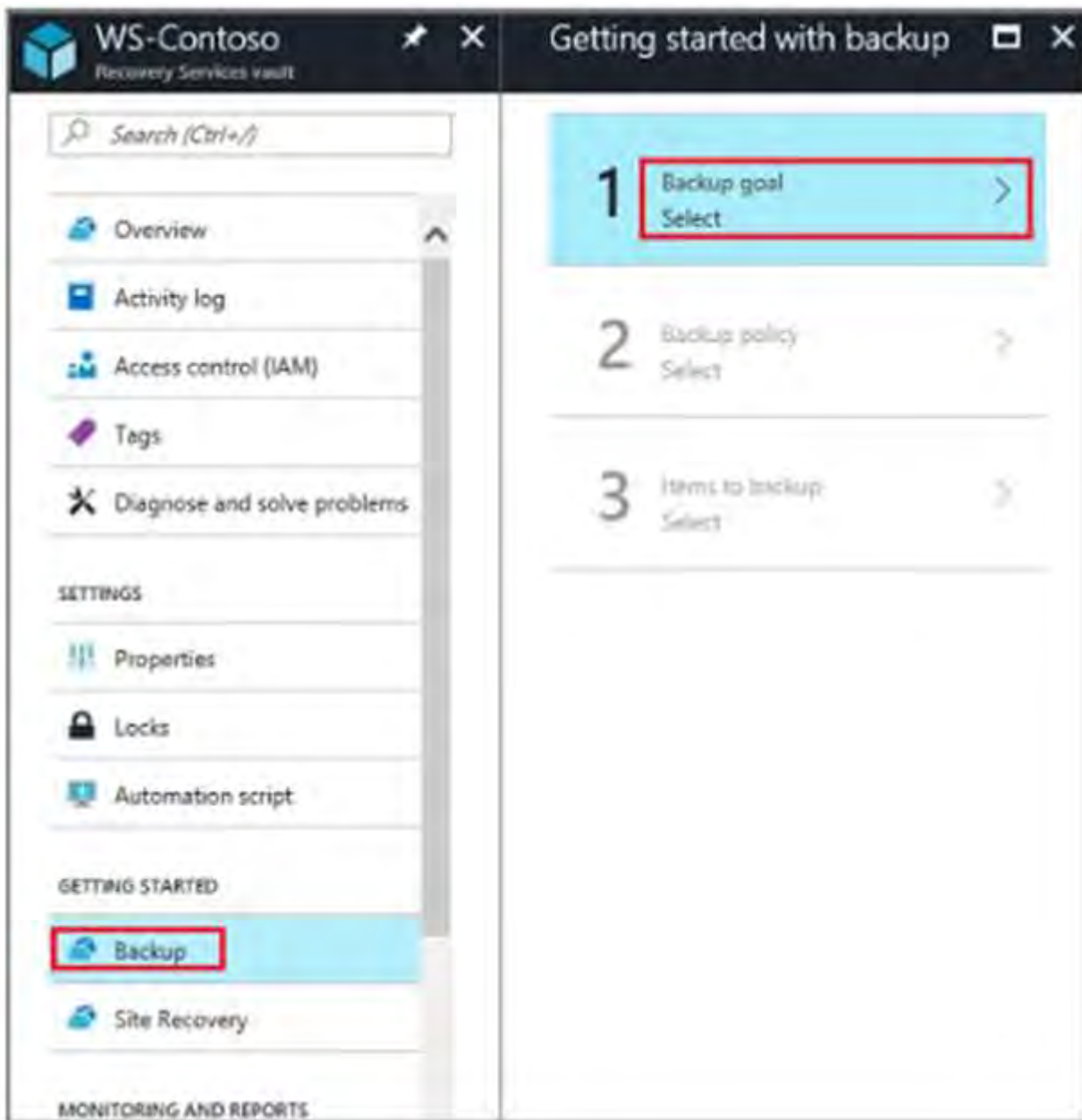
A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.



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

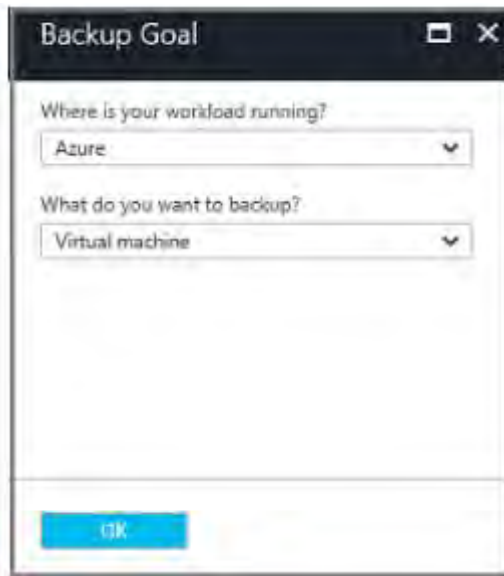
Task B. Create a backup goal

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



The Backup Goal blade opens. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the Recovery Services vault blade.

B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

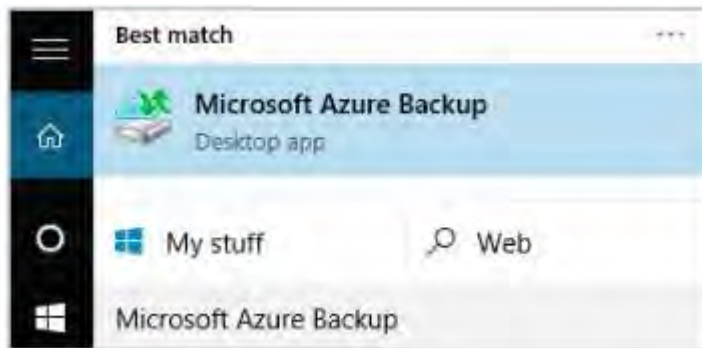


B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Blob Storage, and click OK.

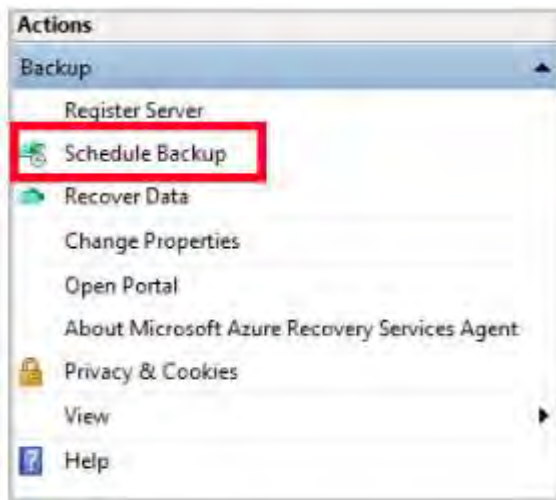
B4. Finish the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

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



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



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

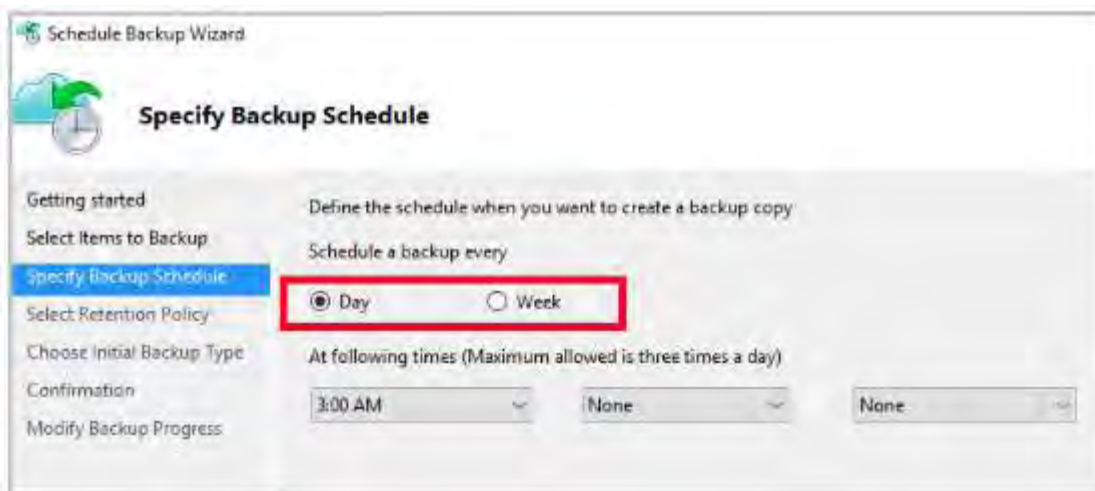
C4. On the Select Items to Backup page, click Add Items.

The Select Items dialog opens.

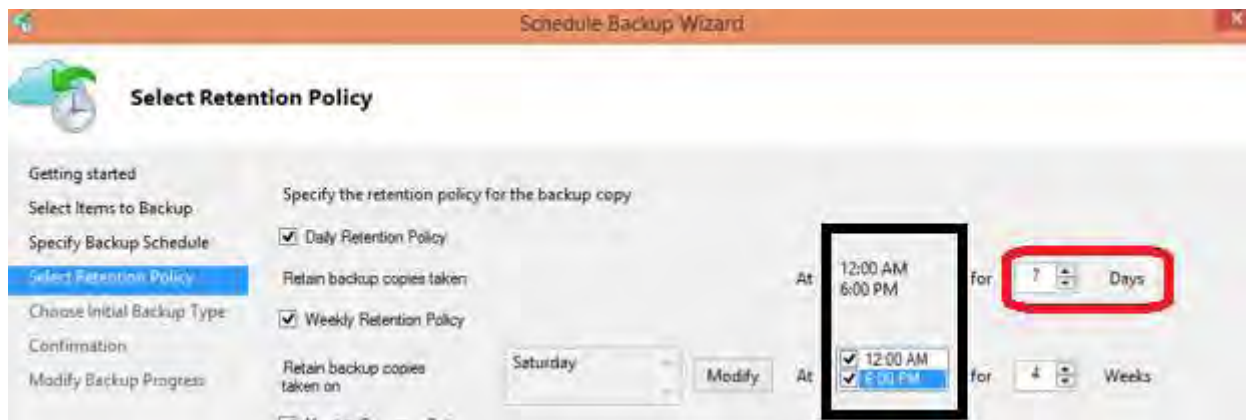
C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK.

C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.

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



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



C8. Finish the Wizard.

References:

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

QUESTION 28

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



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

You need to create a container named bios that will host the documents in the storagelod9272261 storage account. The solution must ensure anonymous access and must ensure that users can browse folders in the container.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Azure portal create public container

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

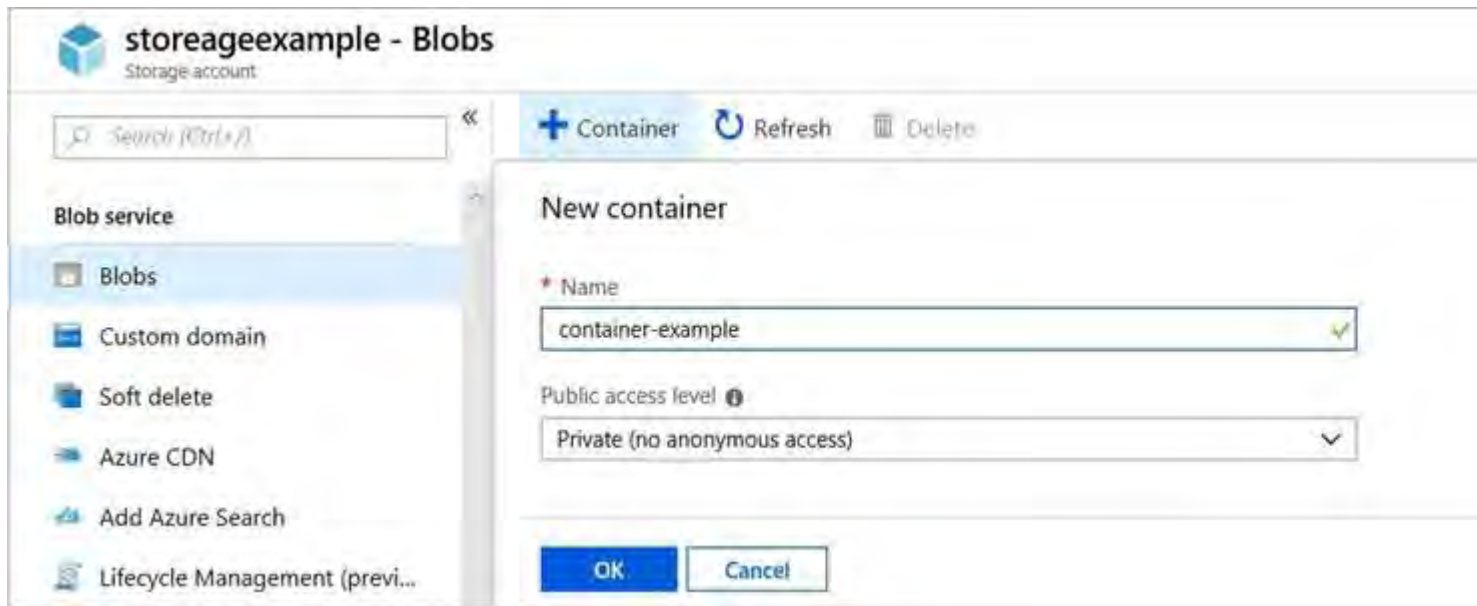
Step 1: Navigate to your new storage account in the Azure portal.

Step 2: In the left menu for the storage account, scroll to the blob service section, then select Blobs.

Select the + Container button.

Type a name for your new container: bios

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



Step 3: Select OK to create the container.

References:

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

QUESTION 29

HOTSPOT

You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt.

Your on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☐	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☐
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	☒	☐
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	☐	☒
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	☒	☐

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.

Box 2: No

Box 3: Yes

References:

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

QUESTION 30

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

Incorrect Answers:

A, not C: Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS replication. If your account uses GRS or RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to LRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary endpoint provided by GRS/RA-GRS.

Also, only standard storage account types support live migration. Premium storage accounts must be migrated manually.

D: ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

References:

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

QUESTION 31

HOTSPOT

You have a sync group that has the endpoints shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.

You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.

You need to identify on which endpoints File1 and File2 will be available within 24 hours of adding the files.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

File1:

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

File2:

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

File1:

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

File2:

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

File1: Endpoint3 only

Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

References:

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

QUESTION 32

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You create a backup Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Policy1

 Associated items  Delete  Save  Discard

Backup schedule

* Frequency * Time * Timezone

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point.

* At For Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point.

* On * At For Week(s)

☒ Retention of monthly backup point.

☒ Week Based ☐ Day Based

* On * At For Month(s)

☒ Retention of yearly backup point.

☒ Week Based ☐ Day Based

* In * On * At For Year(s)

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

How many recovery points are available on January 8 and on January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

January 8 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
6	
8	
9	

January 15 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
8	
17	
19	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

January 8 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
6	
8	
9	

January 15 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
8	
17	
19	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

QUESTION 33

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	Central US	RG1
Vault2	Recovery Services vault	West US	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	Central US	RG2
storage1	Storage account	West US	RG1
SQL1	Azure SQL database	East US	RG2

In storage1, you create a blob container named blob1 and a file share named share1.

Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

	▼
VM1 only	
VM1 and share1 only	
VM1 and SQL1 only	
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only	
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1	

Can use Vault2 for backups:

	▼
storage1 only	
share1 only	
VM1 and share1 only	
blob1 and share1 only	
storage1 and SQL1 only	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

	▼
VM1 only	
VM1 and share1 only	
VM1 and SQL1 only	
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only	
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1	

Can use Vault2 for backups:

	▼
storage1 only	
share1 only	
VM1 and share1 only	
blob1 and share1 only	
storage1 and SQL1 only	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: VM1 only

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1.

File1 is not in the same region as Vault1.

SQL is not in the same region as Vault1.

Blobs cannot be backup up to service vaults.

Note: To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines.

Box 2: Share1 only.

Storage1 is in the same region (West USA) as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: After you select Backup, the Backup pane opens and prompts you to select a storage account from a list of discovered supported storage accounts. They're either associated with this vault or present in the same region as the vault, but not yet associated to any Recovery Services vault.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

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

QUESTION 34

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

▼
storage1 only
storage2 only
storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

▼
Analytics1 only
Analytics2 only
Analytics3 only
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

	▼
storage1 only	
storage2 only	
storage3 only	
storage1, storage2, and storage3	

Log Analytics workspaces:

	▼
Analytics1 only	
Analytics2 only	
Analytics3 only	
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: storage3 only

Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics3

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

References:

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

QUESTION 35

HOTSPOT

You have Azure subscription that includes following Azure file shares:

Name	In storage account	Location
share1	storage1	West US
share2	storage1	West US

You have the following on-premises servers:

Name	Folders
Server1	D:\Folder1, E:\Folder2
Server2	D:\Data

You create a Storage Sync Service named Sync1 and an Azure File Sync group named Group1. Group1 uses

share1 as a cloud endpoint.

You register Server1 and Server2 in Sync1. You add D:\Folder1 on Server1 as a server endpoint of Group1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	☐	☐
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☐	☐
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	☐	☒
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☒	☐
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	☒	☐

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Group1 already has a cloud endpoint named Share1.

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Box 3: Yes

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

References:

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

QUESTION 36

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- 100 Azure virtual machines

- 20 Azure SQL databases
- 50 Azure file shares

You need to create a daily backup of all the resources by using Azure Backup.

What is the minimum number of backup policies that you must create?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 150
- E. 170

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

There is a limit of 100 VMs that can be associated to the same backup policy from portal. We recommend that for more than 100 VMs, create multiple backup policies with same schedule or different schedule. One policy for VMS, one for SQL databases, and one for the file shares.

References:

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

QUESTION 37

You have an Azure subscription that includes data in following locations:

Name	Type
container1	Blob container
share1	Azure files share
DB1	SQL database
Table1	Azure Table

You plan to export data by using Azure import/export job named Export1.

You need to identify the data that can be exported by using Export1.

Which data should you identify?

- A. DB1
- B. Table1
- C. container1
- D. Share1

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure

Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

References:

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

QUESTION 38

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



Your company plans to host in Azure the source files of several line-of-business applications.

You need to create an Azure file share named corpsoftware in the storagelod9272261 storage account. The solution must ensure that corpsoftware can store only up to 250 GB of data.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See explanation below.

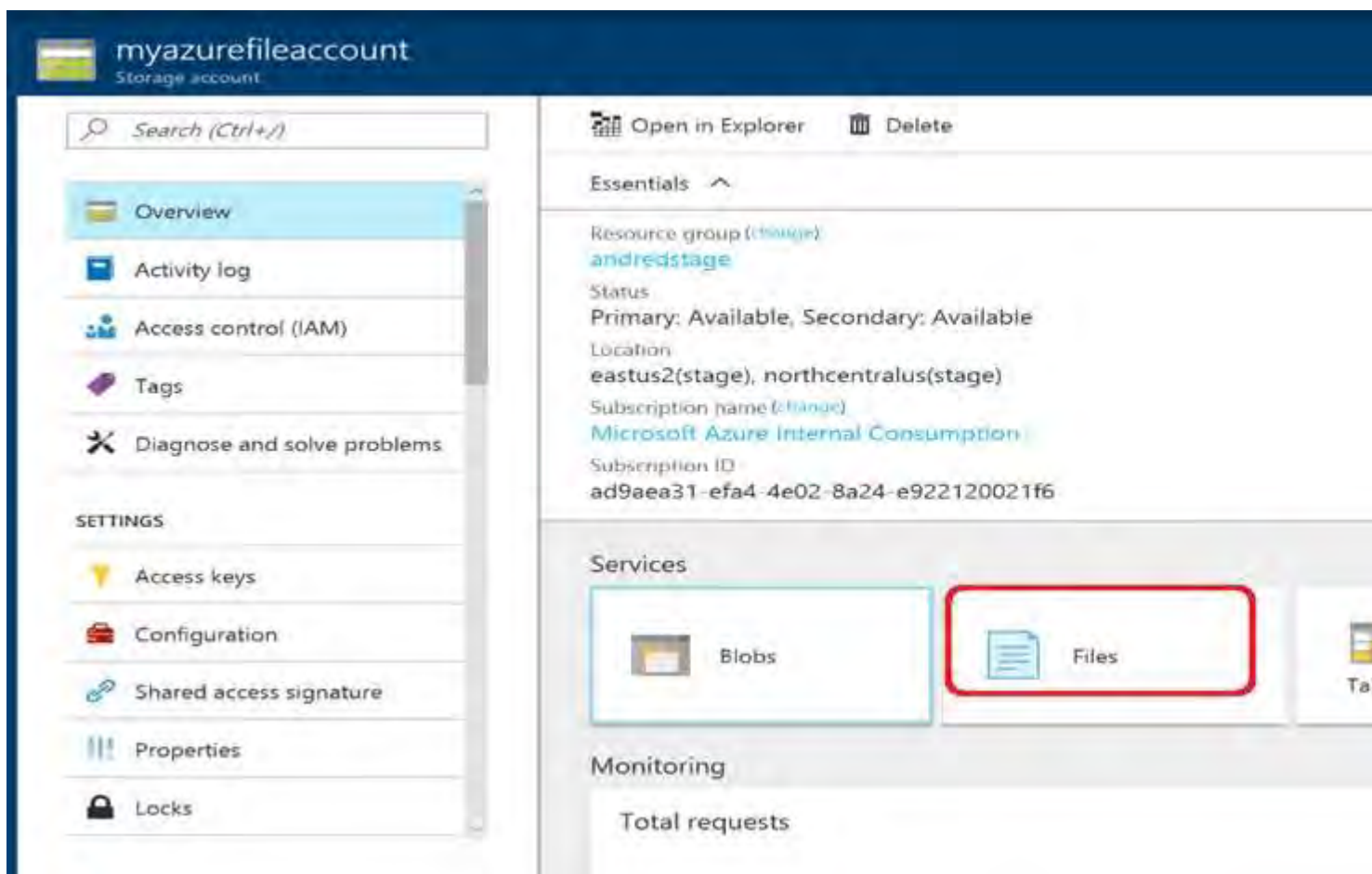
Section: [none]

Explanation

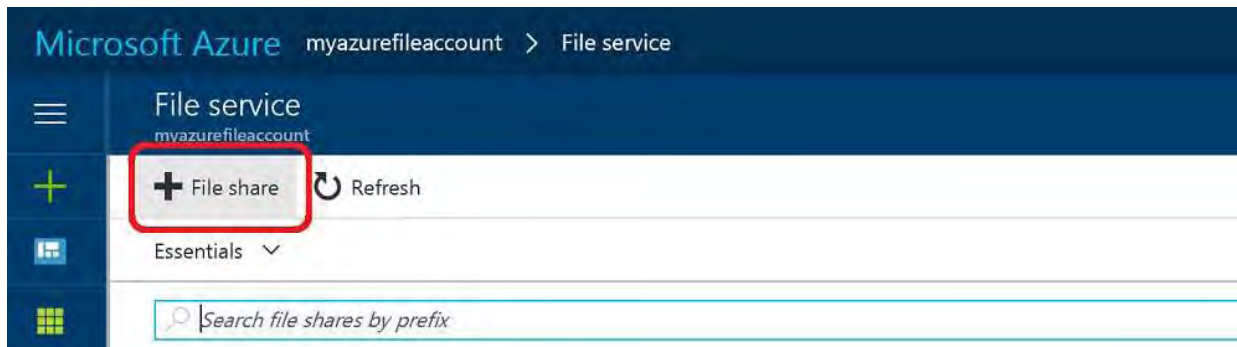
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Go to the Storage Account blade on the Azure portal:



Step 2: Click on add File Share button:



Step 3: Provide Name (storagelod9272261) and Quota (250 GB).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share>

QUESTION 39

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



You recently created a virtual machine named Web01.

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

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

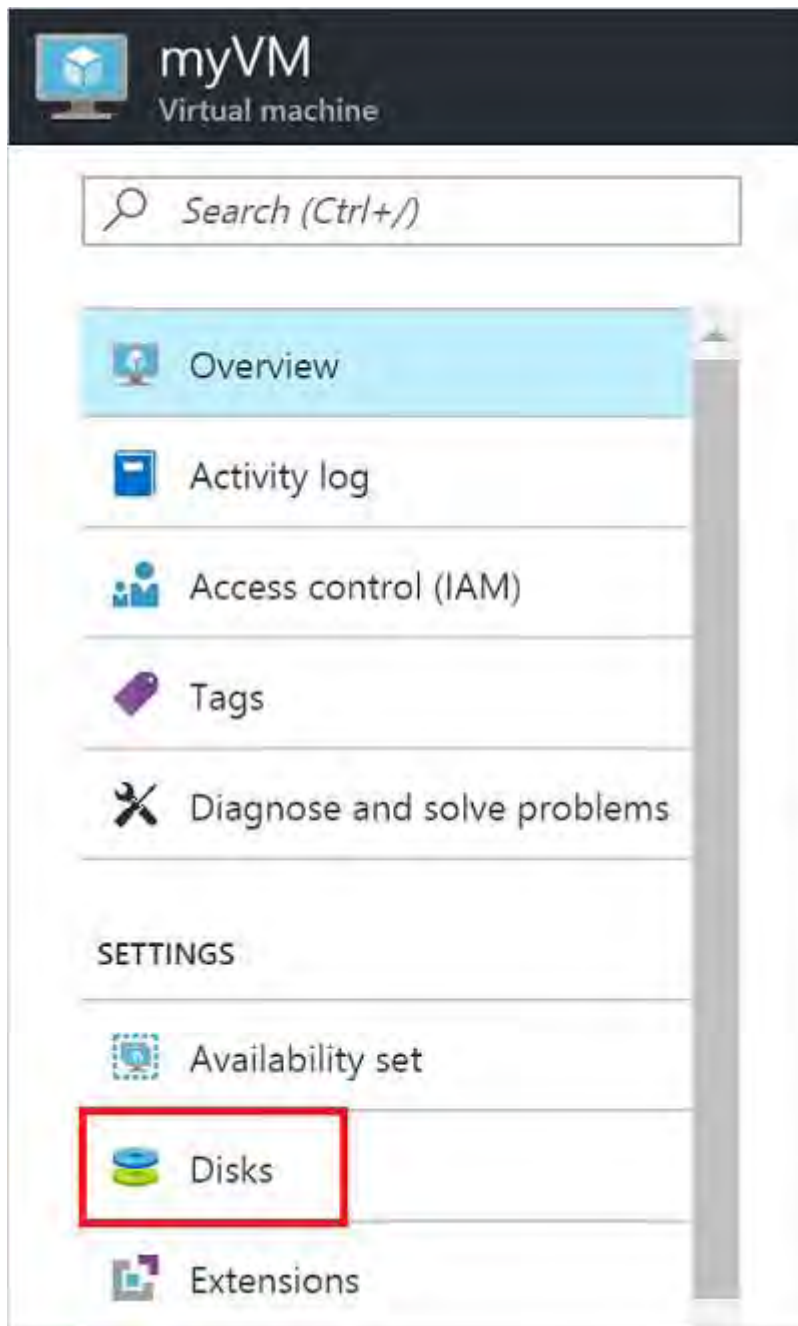
Explanation:

Add a data disk

Step 1: In the Azure portal, from the menu on the left, select **Virtual machines**.

Step 2: Select the Web01 virtual machine from the list.

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



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

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

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

 Save

 Discard

OS disk

NAME	SIZE	ACCOUNT TYPE
myVM		Premium_LRS

Data disks

LUN	NAME	SIZE	ACCOUNT TYPE
0	myDataDisk	1023 GiB	Premium_LRS

1

Create disk

Disks in resource group 'myResourceGroup'

myExistingDisk

size: 1023 GiB, account type: Premium_LRS

All disks

myExistingDisk

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

References:

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

Testlet 2

Case study

This is a case study. **Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.** However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the **Next** button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an **All Information** tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the **Question** button to return to the question.

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- File servers
- Domain controllers
- Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- A SQL database
- A web front end
- A processing middle tier

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

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

- Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
- Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.
- Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.
- Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	☐	☐
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	☐	☐
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	☐	☐
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	☐	☒
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	☐	☒

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.

Box 2: No

Box 3: No

QUESTION 2

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.

Scenario:

Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer>

QUESTION 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. a Recovery Services vault
- C. an Azure Backup Server
- D. a backup policy

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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>

Testlet 3

Case study

This is a case study. **Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.** However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the **Next** button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an **All Information** tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the **Question** button to return to the question.

Overview

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokyo and Bangkok. Each office has 5,000 users.

Existing Environment

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

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.

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

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.

Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License assignment failed for one user."

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
- A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
- A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
- A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4

You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the **Use remote gateways** setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

QUESTION 1

DRAG DROP

You need to prepare the environment to ensure that the web administrators can deploy the web apps as quickly as possible.

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Deploy .	
From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.	
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Add to library .	⏪
From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.	⏩ ✓
Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.	
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the Parameters tab.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Deploy .	From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.
From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.	From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Add to library .
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Add to library .	⏪ From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators. ⏩
From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.	⏩ ✓
Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.	
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the Parameters tab.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1:

First you create a storage account using the Azure portal.

Step 2:

Select Automation options at the bottom of the screen. The portal shows the template on the Template tab.

Add the storage account to the library.

Step 3:

Share the template.

Scenario: Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-quickstart-create-templates-use-the-portal>

Question Set 1

QUESTION 1

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 Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You would need to redeploy the VM.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

QUESTION 2

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click **Redeploy**.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

QUESTION 3

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

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

You have an Azure 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You would need to redeploy the VM.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

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

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

VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Note: The new VM must be in the same region.

References:

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

QUESTION 5

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.

You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

- A. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy
- B. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy
- C. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy
- D. an Azure Storage account and an access policy

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You can use a template that allows you to deploy a simple Windows VM by retrieving the password that is stored in a Key Vault. Therefore, the password is never put in plain text in the template parameter file.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/templates/101-vm-secure-password/>

QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT

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

INSTANCES

* Instance count ⓘ

4

* Instance size [\(View full pricing details\)](#) ⓘ

DS1_v2 (1 vCPU, 3.5 GB)

Deploy as low priority ⓘ

No

Yes

Use managed disks ⓘ

No

Yes

[+ Show advanced settings](#)

AUTOSCALE

Autoscale ⓘ

Disabled

Enabled

* Minimum number of VMs ⓘ

2

* Maximum number of VMs ⓘ

20

Scale out

* CPU threshold (%) ⓘ

80

* Number of VMs to increase by ⓘ

2

Scale in

* CPU threshold (%) ⓘ

30

* Number of VMs to decrease by ⓘ

4

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

	▼
2 virtual machines	
4 virtual machines	
6 virtual machines	
8 virtual machines	
10 virtual machines	

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

	▼
2 virtual machines	
4 virtual machines	
6 virtual machines	
8 virtual machines	
10 virtual machines	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

	▼
2 virtual machines	
4 virtual machines	
6 virtual machines	
8 virtual machines	
10 virtual machines	

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

	▼
2 virtual machines	
4 virtual machines	
6 virtual machines	
8 virtual machines	
10 virtual machines	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: 6 virtual machines

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

Box 2: 2 virtual machines

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview>

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

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

QUESTION 7

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



You plan to back up all the Azure virtual machines in your Azure subscription at 02:00 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) daily.

You need to prepare the Azure environment to ensure that any new virtual machines can be configured quickly for backup. The solution must ensure that all the daily backups performed at 02:00 UTC are stored for only 90 days.

What should you do from your Recovery Services vault on the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below)

A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.

If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed.

A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.

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

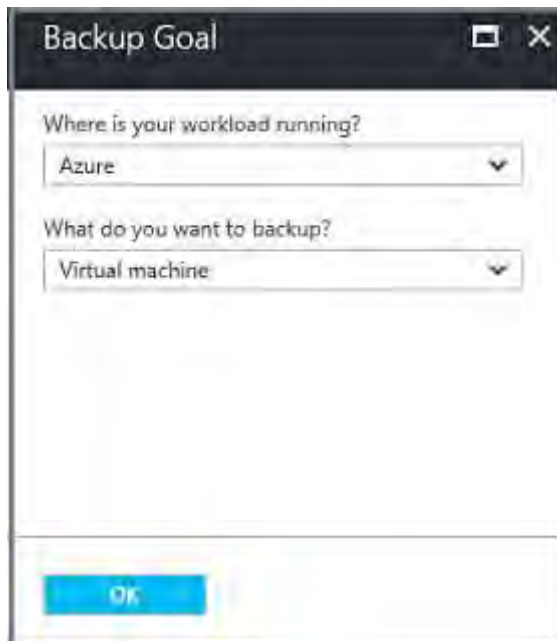
Task B.

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

The Backup Goal blade opens. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the Recovery Services vault blade.

B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

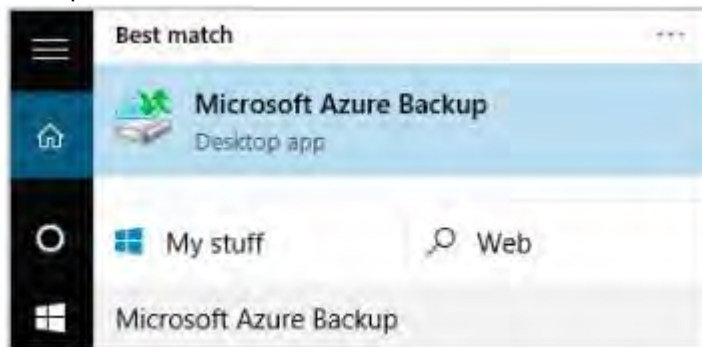
B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Virtual Machine, and click OK.



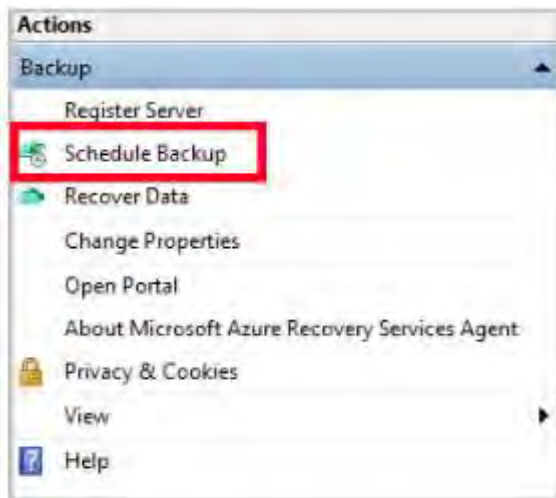
B4. Finish the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

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



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



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

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

The Select Items dialog opens.

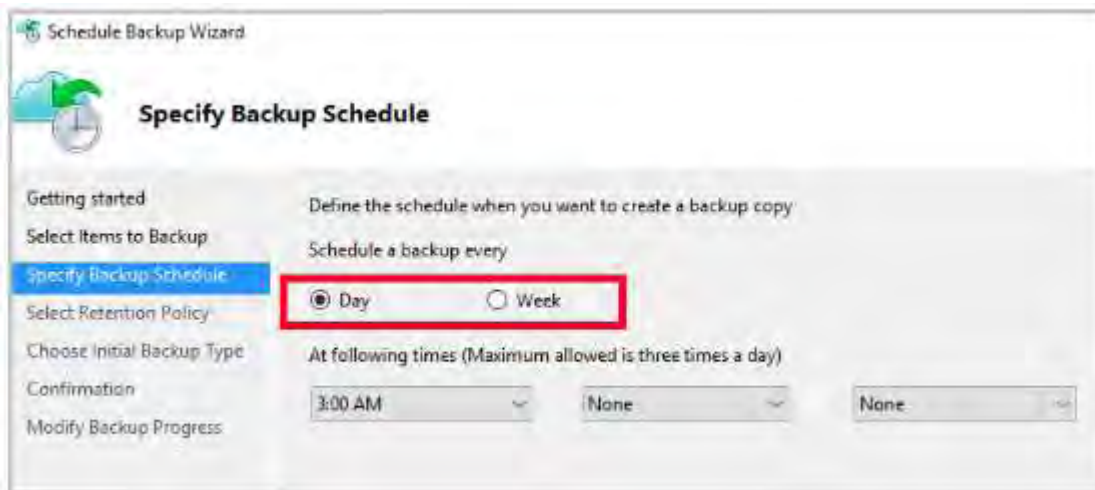
C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK.

C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.

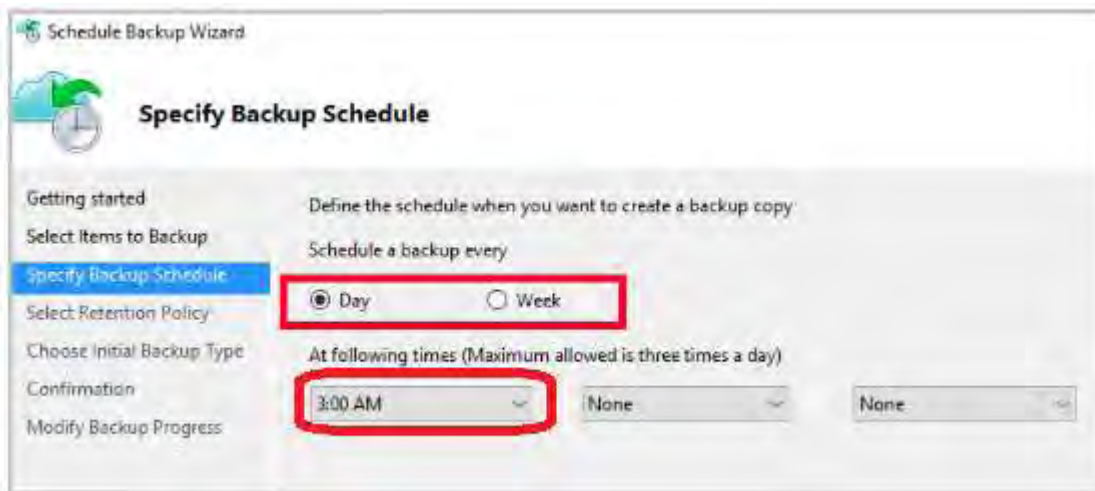
On the Specify Backup Schedule page, specify

Schedule a backup every: day

At the following times: 2.00 AM



C7. On the Select Retention Policy page, set it to 90 days, and click Next.



C8. Finish the Wizard.

References:

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

QUESTION 8

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



Task5

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

In the Web-RGlod9272261 resource group, you need to create a virtual machine that uses the Standard_B2ms size named Web01 that runs Windows Server 2016. Web01 must be added to an availability set.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Step 2: In the Basics tab, under Project details, make sure the correct subscription is selected and then choose Web-RGlod9272261 resource group

Home > New > Create a virtual machine

Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

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

PROJECT DETAILS

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

* Subscription ⓘ Pay-As-You-Go

* Resource group ⓘ (New) myResourceGroup

[Create new](#)

Step 3: Under Instance details type/select:
 Virtual machine name: Web01
 Image: Windows Server 2016
 Size: Standard_B2ms size
 Leave the other defaults.

INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name ⓘ myVM

* Region ⓘ East US

Availability options None

* Image ⓘ Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

[Browse all images and disks](#)

* Size ⓘ

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

Step 4: Finish the Wizard

QUESTION 9

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Modify the `extensionProfile` section of the Azure Resource Manager template.
- B. Create an automation account.
- C. Upload a configuration script.

- D. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal.
- E. Create an Azure policy.

Correct Answer: AD

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

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

QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 has a single data disk named Disk1.

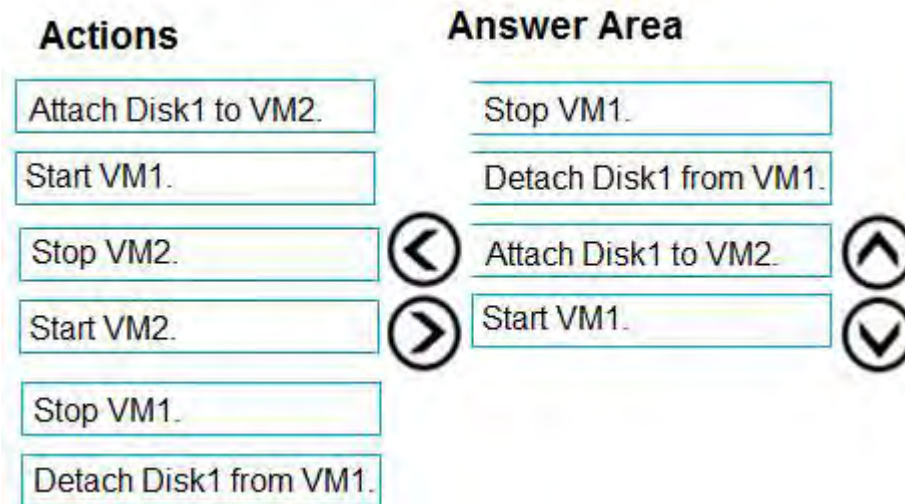
You need to attach Disk1 to VM2. The solution must minimize downtime for both virtual machines.

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

Select and Place:

Actions		Answer Area
Attach Disk1 to VM2.		
Start VM1.		
Stop VM2.	⬅	⬆
Start VM2.	➡	⬇
Stop VM1.		
Detach Disk1 from VM1.		

Correct Answer:



Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Stop VM1.

Step 2: Detach Disk1 from VM1.

Step 3: Attach Disk1 to VM2

Attach an existing disk

Follow these steps to reattach an existing available data disk to a running VM.

1. Select a running VM for which you want to reattach a data disk.
2. From the menu on the left, select Disks.
3. Select Attach existing to attach an available data disk to the VM.
4. From the Attach existing disk pane, select OK.

Step 4: Start VM1.

Detach a data disk using the portal

1. In the left menu, select Virtual Machines.
2. Select the virtual machine that has the data disk you want to detach and click Stop to deallocate the VM.
3. In the virtual machine pane, select Disks.
4. At the top of the Disks pane, select Edit.
5. In the Disks pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, click the Detach button image detach button.
6. After the disk has been removed, click Save on the top of the pane.
7. In the virtual machine pane, click Overview and then click the Start button at the top of the pane to restart the VM.
8. The disk stays in storage but is no longer attached to a virtual machine.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/lab-services/devtest-lab-attach-detach-data-disk>

QUESTION 11

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and VNet2. An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.

You need to move the custom application to VNet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

First action:

Create a network interface in RG2

Detach a network interface..

Delete VM1.

Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

Attach a network interface.

Create a network interface in RG2.

Create a new virtual machine.

Move VM1 to RG2.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

First action:

Create a network interface in RG2
Detach a network interface.
Delete VM1.
Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

Attach a network interface.
Create a network interface in RG2.
Create a new virtual machine.
Move VM1 to RG2.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

Reference:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2014/06/16/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure/>

<https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets>

QUESTION 12

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.

VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit.

 **Network interface:** [vm1900](#)
[Effective security rules](#)
[Topology](#)

Virtual network/subnet: [VMRG-vnet/default](#)
 Public IP: [104.40.215.211](#)
 Private IP: [10.0.0.5](#)
 Accelerated networking: [Disabled](#)

INBOUND PORT RULES [VM1-nsg](#) (attached to network interface [vm1900](#))

 **Network security group**
 Impacts 1 subnets, 1 network interfaces

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

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

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

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION
1000	Rule3	80	Any	Any	Any
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...
65001	AllowInternetOutBou...	Any	Any	Any	Internet
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1:

Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach the Web server, since it uses port 80.

Box 2:

If Rule2 is removed internet users can reach the DNS server as well.

Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

References:

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

QUESTION 13

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises computer as quickly as possible.

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault.	
Copy the files by using AzCopy.	
Select a restore point.	
Copy the files by using File Explorer.	
From the Azure portal, click Restore VM from the vault.	
Mount a VHD.	
Download and run a script.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault.	From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault.
Copy the files by using AzCopy.	Select a restore point.
Select a restore point.	Download and run a script.
Copy the files by using File Explorer.	Copy the files by using AzCopy.
From the Azure portal, click Restore VM from the vault.	
Mount a VHD.	
Download and run a script.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard.

Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.

References:

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

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

QUESTION 14

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



You plan to protect on-premises virtual machines and Azure virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

You need to prepare the backup infrastructure in Azure. The solution must minimize the cost of storing the backups in Azure.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

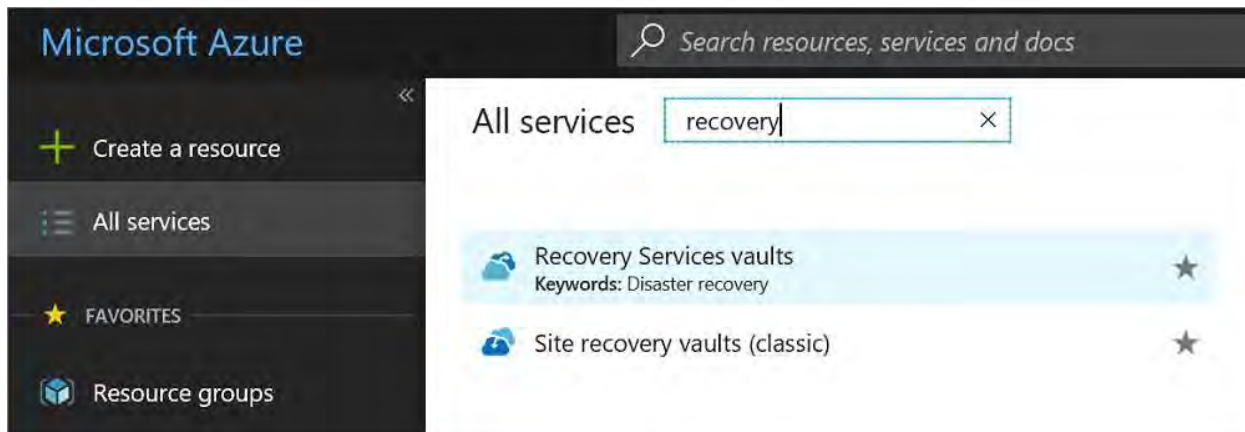
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

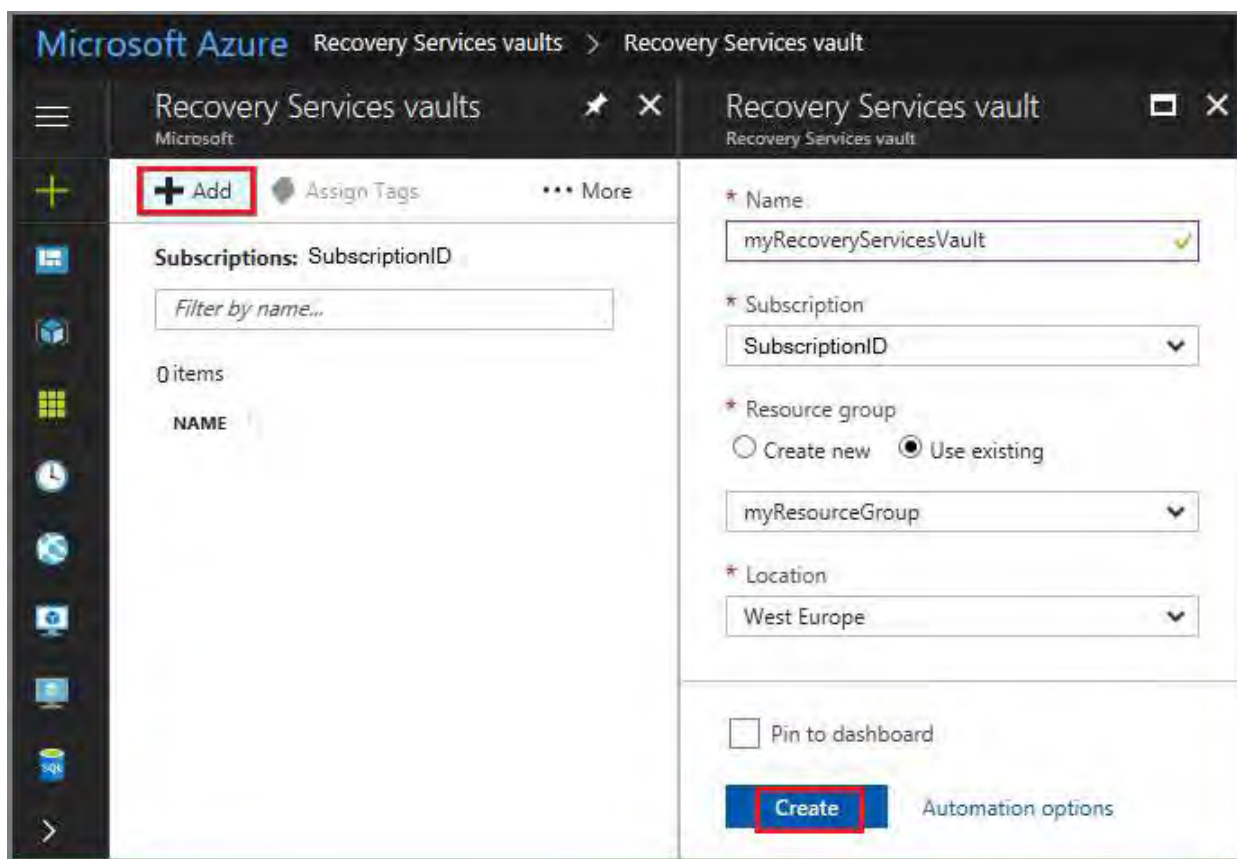
Explanation:

First, create Recovery Services vault.

Step 1: On the left-hand menu, select All services and in the services list, type Recovery Services. As you type, the list of resources filters. When you see Recovery Services vaults in the list, select it to open the Recovery Services vaults menu.



Step 2: In the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add to open the Recovery Services vault menu.



Step 3: In the Recovery Services vault menu, for example, Type myRecoveryServicesVault in Name.
The current subscription ID appears in Subscription. If you have additional subscriptions, you could choose another subscription for the new vault.
For Resource group select Use existing and choose myResourceGroup. If myResourceGroup doesn't exist, select Create new and type myResourceGroup.
From the Location drop-down menu, choose West Europe.
Click Create to create your Recovery Services vault.

References:

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

QUESTION 15

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

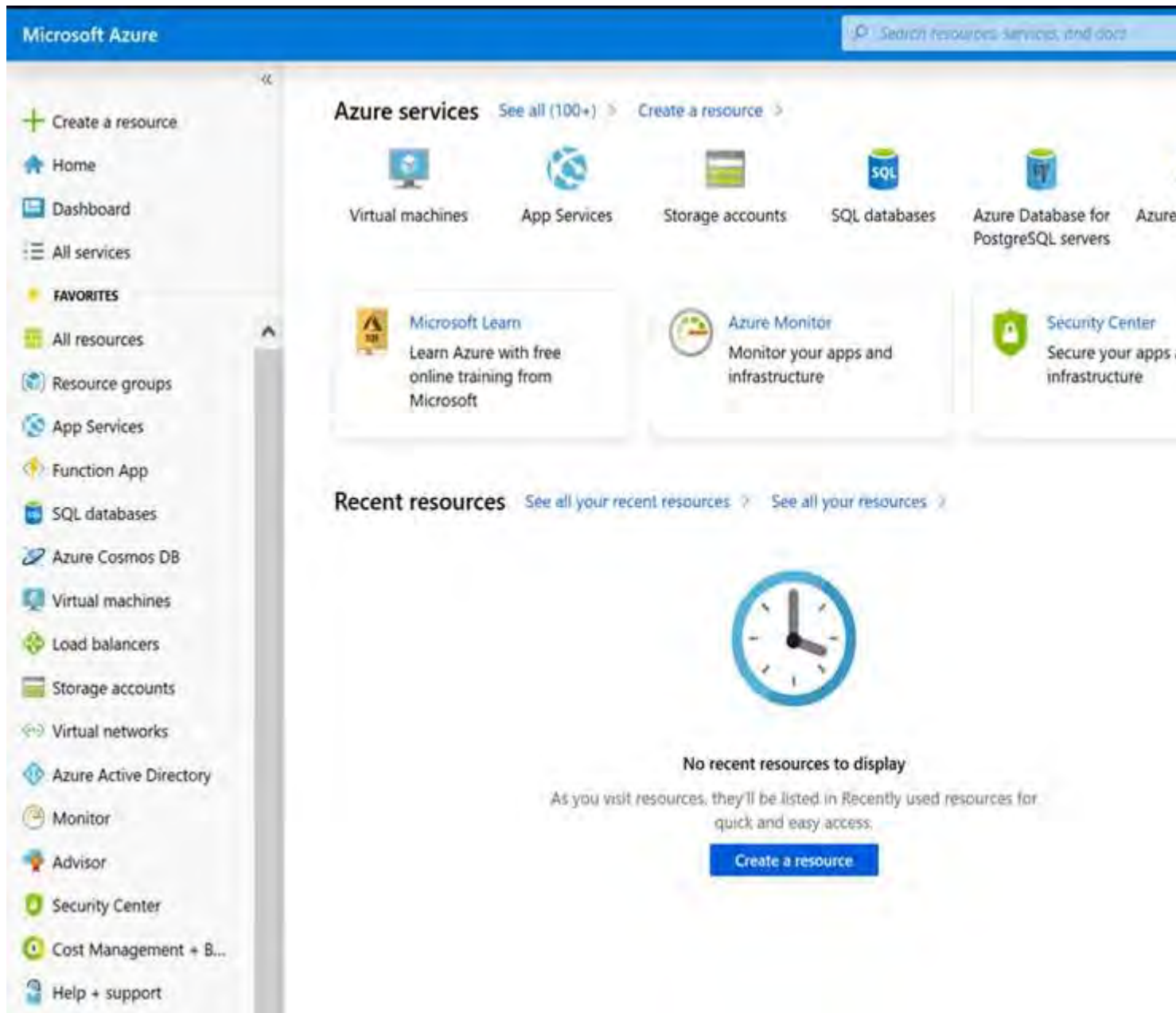
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.





You need to deploy two Azure virtual machines named VM1003a and VM1003b based on an Ubuntu Server image. The deployment must meet the following requirements:

- Provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.95 percent availability.
- Use managed disks.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Open the Azure portal.

Step 2: On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.

Step 3: Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.

Step 4: Select Create VM from the menu.

Step 5: Enter the virtual machine information.

Select VM1003a as the name for the first Virtual machine.

The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

Step 6: Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter.

Step 7: Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.

Step 8: On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

Repeat the procedure for the second VM and name it VM1003b.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vm-generalized-managed>

QUESTION 16

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Microsoft Azure



Sign in

to continue to Microsoft Azure

Email, phone, or Skype

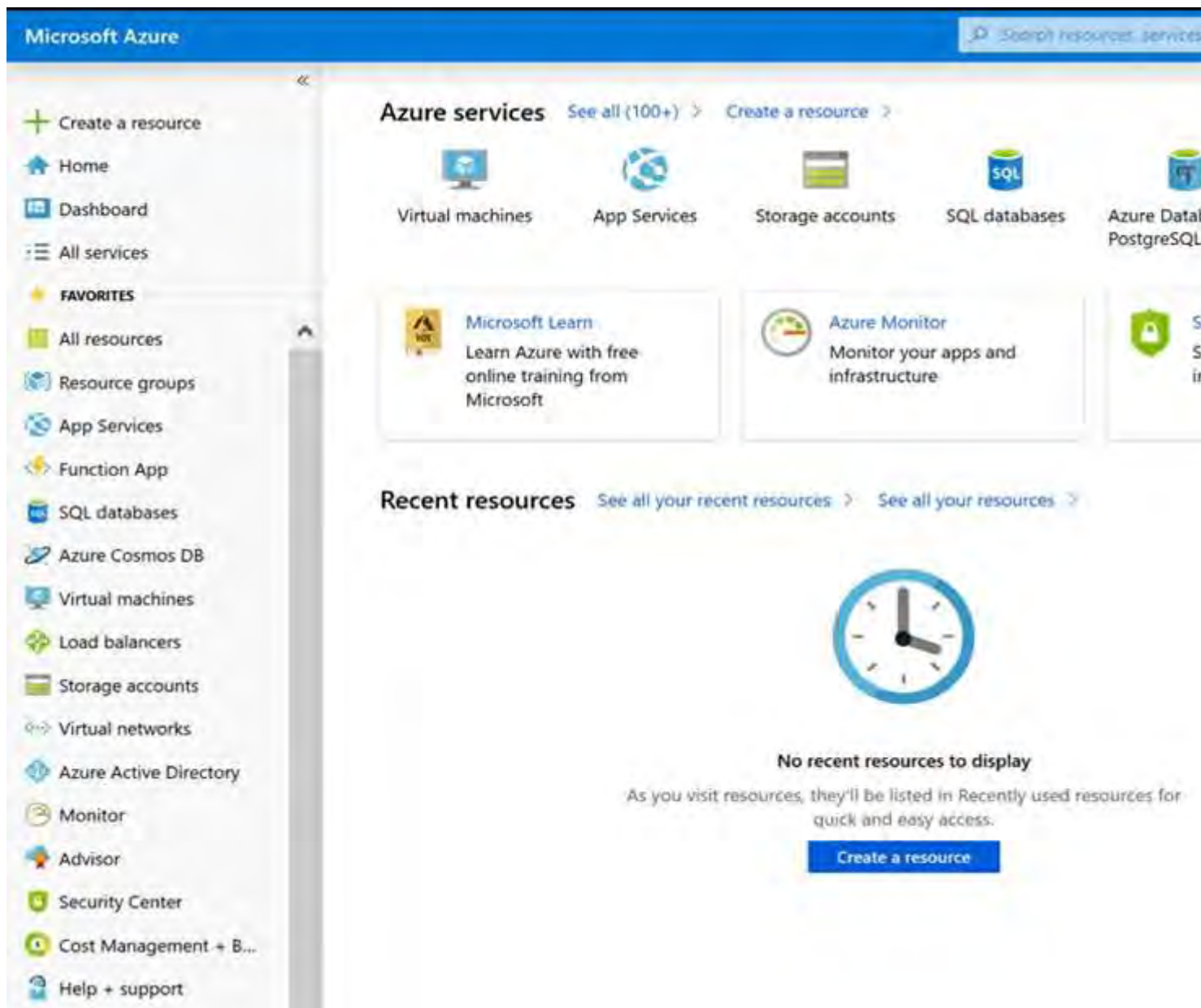
No account? [Create one!](#)

[Can't access your account?](#)

Next



Sign in with GitHub



You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine named VM1004a based on an Ubuntu Server image, and then configure VM1004a to meet the following requirements:

- The virtual machine must contain data disks that can store at least 15 TB of data.
- The data disks must be able to provide at least 2,000 IOPS.
- Storage costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Open the Azure portal.

Step 2: On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.

Step 3: Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.

Step 4: Select Create VM from the menu.

Step 5: Enter the virtual machine information.

Select VM1004a as the name for the first Virtual machine.

The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

Step 6: Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter. To meet the requirements select Standard SSD E70.

Standard SSD E70: Up to 16 TB, IOPS up to 4000, \$1,228.80/month

Standard SSD Managed Disks, a low-cost SSD offering, are optimized for test and entry-level production workloads requiring consistent latency.

Step 7: Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.

Step 8: On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-vm-generalized-managed>

QUESTION 17

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 hosts a line-of-business application that is available 24 hours a day. VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.

You plan to make the following changes to VM1:

- Change the size to D8s v3.
- Add a 500-GB managed disk.
- Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- Enable Desired State Configuration Management.

Which change will cause downtime for VM1?

- A. Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- B. Change the size to D8s v3.
- C. Add a 500-GB managed disk.
- D. Enable Desired State Configuration Management.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

QUESTION 18

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

You delete VM1.

You need to remove the backup data stored for VM1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

B: You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/updates/azure-vm-backup-policy-management/>

QUESTION 19

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.

What should you use?

- A. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension
- B. Azure HDInsight
- C. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0
- D. Azure Analysis Services

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

diagnostics data to be retrieved from the VM.

References:

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

QUESTION 20

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines.

You regularly create and delete virtual machines.

You need to identify unattached disks that can be deleted.

What should you do?

- A. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties.
- B. From the Azure portal, configure the Advisor recommendations.
- C. From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations.
- D. From Azure Cost Management, view Cost Analysis.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You can find unused disks in the Azure Storage Explorer console. Once you drill down to the Blob containers under a storage account, you can see the lease state of the residing VHD (the lease state determines if the VHD is being used by any resource) and the VM to which it is leased out. If you find that the lease state and the VM fields are blank, it means that the VHD in question is unused. The screenshot below shows two active VHDs being used by VMs as data and OS disks. The name of the VM and lease state are shown in the "VM Name" and "Lease State" columns, respectively.

Reference:

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/reduce-azure-storage-costs>

QUESTION 21

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Incorrect Answers:

B: Azure Log Analytics workspace is 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>

QUESTION 22

DRAG DROP

You have an availability set named AS1 that contains three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3.

You attempt to reconfigure VM1 to use a larger size. The operation fails and you receive an allocation failure message.

You need to ensure that the resize operation succeeds.

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

Select and Place:

Actions

Start VM2 and VM3.

Stop VM2 and VM3.

Start VM1.

Stop VM1, VM2 and VM3.

Resize VM1.

Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Start VM2 and VM3.	
Stop VM2 and VM3.	Stop VM1, VM2 and VM3.
Start VM1.	Resize VM1.
	Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Stop VM1, VM, and VM3.

If the VM you wish to resize is part of an availability set, then you must stop all VMs in the availability set before changing the size of any VM in the availability set. The reason all VMs in the availability set must be stopped before performing the resize operation to a size that requires different hardware is that all running VMs in the availability set must be using the same physical hardware cluster. Therefore, if a change of physical hardware cluster is required to change the VM size then all VMs must be first stopped and then restarted one-by-one to a different physical hardware clusters.

Step 2: Resize VM1.

Step 3: Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

QUESTION 23

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

You discover that the Backup Pre-Check status displays a status of Warning.

What is a possible cause of the Warning status?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

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

QUESTION 24

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Container1	Blob container
Share1	File share

Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named Storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to view the template used for the deployment.

From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

- A. Container1
- B. RG1
- C. VM1
- D. Storage2

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

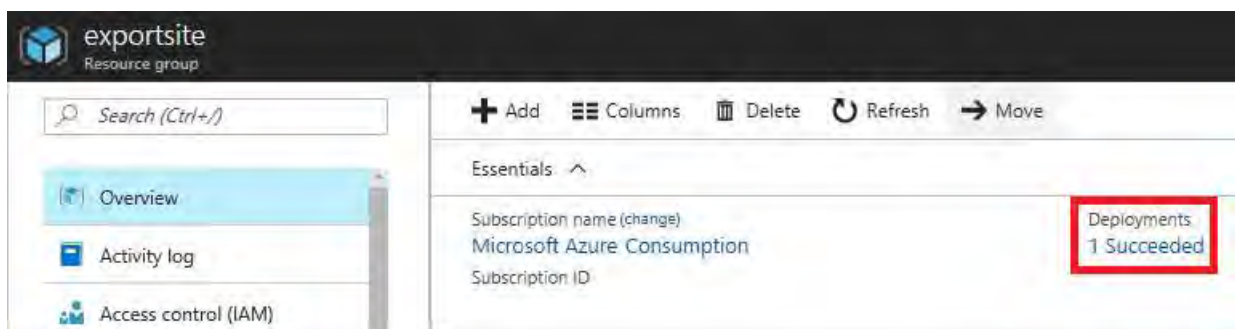
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

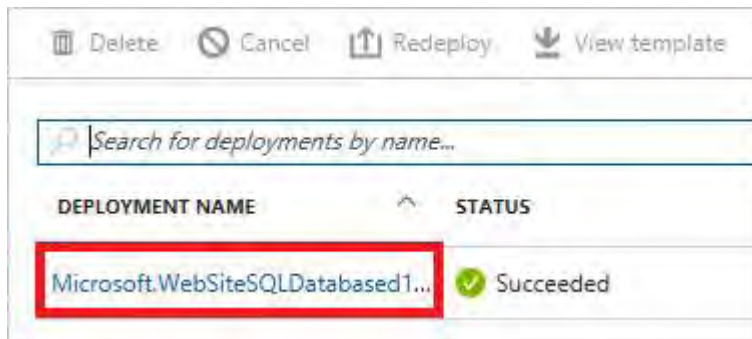
Explanation:

View template from deployment history

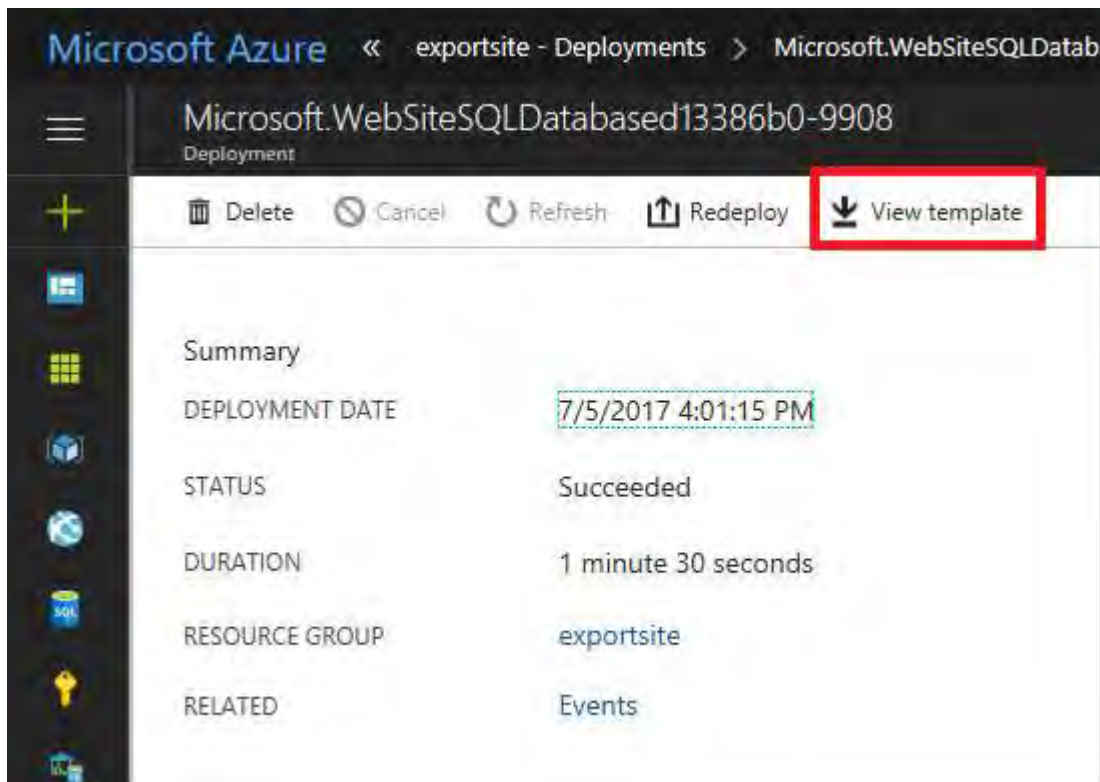
1. Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



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



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



References:

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

QUESTION 25

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You create a new network interface, and then you add the network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

QUESTION 26

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

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

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

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Use the Connection Monitor feature of Azure Network Watcher.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all-public-regions/>

QUESTION 27

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You move the VM1 to RG2, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You cannot move a VM. Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

References:

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

QUESTION 28

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

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

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and Central US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

QUESTION 29

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

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these

questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and Central US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

QUESTION 30

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

You create virtual machines in Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Operating system
VM1	RG1	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.

Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

- A. VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only
- B. VM1 and VM3 only
- C. VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC
- D. VM1 only
- E. VM3 and VMC only

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

QUESTION 31

You have an azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered:

- Authorization
- Automation
- Resources
- Compute
- KeyVault
- Network
- Storage
- Billing
- Web

Subscription1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has the following configurations:

- Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- Network security group (NSG): NSG1
- Public IP address: None
- Availability set: AVSet
- Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- Managed disks: No
- Location: East US

You need to record all the successful and failed connection attempts to VM1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create an Azure Storage account.
- B. Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider.
- C. Add an Azure Network Watcher connection monitor.
- D. Enable Azure Network Watcher in the East US Azure region.
- E. Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs.
- F. Register the Microsoft.LogAnalytics provider.

Correct Answer: ABD

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A: NSG flow log data is written to an Azure Storage account. You need to create an Azure Storage account,

With an Azure Storage account NSG flow logs can be enabled.

D: Enable network watcher in the East US region.

B: NSG flow logging requires the Microsoft.Insights provider.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

QUESTION 32

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 33

DRAG DROP

You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.

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

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Compile a configuration into a node configuration.	
Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.	
Check the compliance status of the node.	
Assign tags to the virtual machines.	
Assign the node configuration.	
Create a management group.	

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
	Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.
	Compile a configuration into a node configuration.
	Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.
	Assign the node configuration.
Assign tags to the virtual machines.	Check the compliance status of the node.
Create a management group.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.
Import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.
A DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.
Onboard the Azure VM for management with Azure Automation State Configuration

Step 4: Assign the node configuration

Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node
Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node. On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:

The report status — whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant"

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

QUESTION 34

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

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

- A. East US and North Europe only.
- B. East US and West Europe only.
- C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe.
- D. East US only.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A virtual network is required when you create a NIC. Select the virtual network for the network interface. You can only assign a network interface to a virtual network that exists in the same subscription and location as the network interface. Once a network interface is created, you cannot change the virtual network it is assigned to. The virtual machine you add the network interface to must also exist in the same location and subscription as the network interface.

References:

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

QUESTION 35

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

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

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

QUESTION 36

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

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

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.

You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

QUESTION 37

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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an event subscription on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify VM1 as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

QUESTION 38

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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Alerts in Azure Monitor can identify important information in your Log Analytics repository. They are created by alert rules that automatically run log searches at regular intervals, and if results of the log search match particular criteria, then an alert record is created and it can be configured to perform an automated response.

The Log Analytics agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system and workloads of virtual machines in Azure, other cloud providers, and on-premises. It collects data into a Log Analytics workspace.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

QUESTION 39

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 40

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 resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an

existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

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

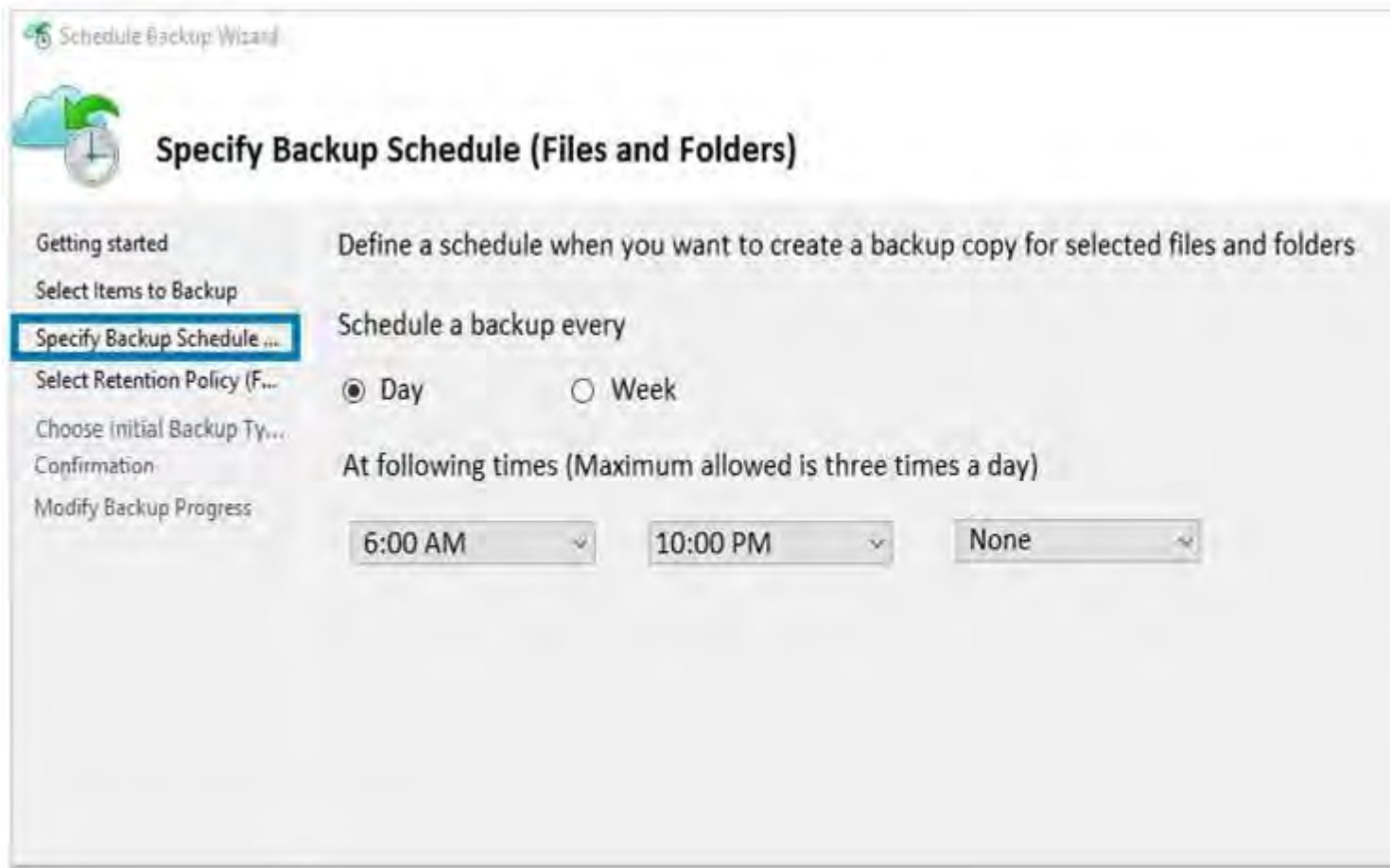
QUESTION 41

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
Vault1	Recovery services vault	RG1	East US
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	RG1	West US

All virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

On VM1, you back up a folder named Folder1 as shown in the following exhibit.



You plan to restore the backup to a different virtual machine.

You need to restore the backup to VM2.

What should you do first?

- A. From VM2, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent
- B. From VM1, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- C. From VM2, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- D. From VM1, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

Testlet 2

Case study

This is a case study. **Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.** However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the **Next** button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an **All Information** tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the **Question** button to return to the question.

Overview

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

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

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

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

Existing Environment

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

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

Contoso.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private links.

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

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

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

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

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

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

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

- Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.
- Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
- Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
- Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

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

QUESTION 1

You discover that VM3 does **NOT** meet the technical requirements.

You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Scenario: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:

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

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

References:

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

Question Set 1

QUESTION 1

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Region
RG1	East Asia
RG2	East US

In RG1, you create a virtual machine named VM1 in the East Asia location.

You plan to create a virtual network named VNET1.

You need to create VNET1, and then connect VM1 to VNET1.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East Asia as the location.
- B. Create VNET1 in a new resource group in the West US location, and then set West US as the location.
- C. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East US as the location.
- D. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East US as the location.
- E. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East Asia as the location.

Correct Answer: AE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, Perimeter, NVA, and Production.

The NVA subnet contains two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will perform network traffic inspection between the Perimeter subnet and the Production subnet.

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

- The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.
- The NVAs must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled.
- B. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health probe.
- C. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled.
- D. Deploy a standard load balancer.

- E. Deploy a basic load balancer.
- F. Add a frontend IP configuration a backend pool, and a health probe.

Correct Answer: BCD

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.

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

Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused.

Incorrect Answers:

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

References:

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

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

QUESTION 3

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



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

You need to ensure that only device from the on-premises network can connect to the rg1lod9172796n1 storage account.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Navigate to the rg1lod9172796n1 storage account.

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

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

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

References:

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

QUESTION 4

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

When the Next button is available, click it to access the lab section. In this section, you will perform a set of

tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g, copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



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

The administrator reports that connections across the virtual networks fail.

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

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

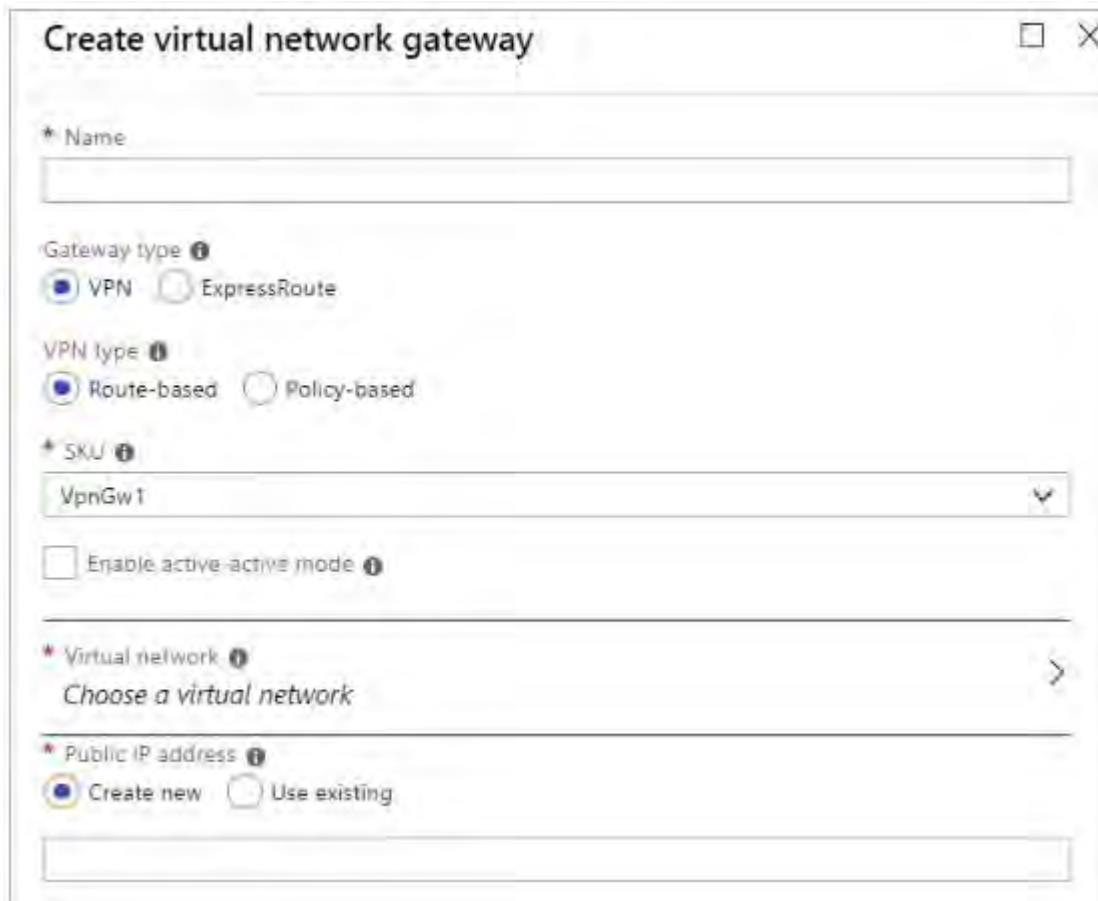
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Step 1: In the portal, on the left side, click +Create a resource and type 'virtual network gateway' in search. Locate Virtual network gateway in the search return and click the entry. On the Virtual network gateway page, click Create at the bottom of the page to open the Create virtual network gateway page.

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



The screenshot shows the 'Create virtual network gateway' form in the Azure portal. The form is titled 'Create virtual network gateway' and has a close button (X) in the top right corner. The form contains the following fields and options:

- Name:** A text input field.
- Gateway type:** Two radio buttons: ☒ VPN and ☐ ExpressRoute.
- VPN type:** Two radio buttons: ☒ Route-based and ☐ Policy-based.
- SKU:** A dropdown menu with 'VpnGw1' selected.
- Enable active-active mode:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- Virtual network:** A dropdown menu with the text 'Choose a virtual network' and a right arrow icon.
- Public IP address:** Two radio buttons: ☒ Create new and ☐ Use existing.
- Public IP address input:** A text input field below the 'Public IP address' radio buttons.

Configure public IP address

SKU

* Assignment

☒ Dynamic ☐ Static

☐ Configure BGP ASN ⓘ

* Subscription

Windows Azure Internal Consumption ▼

Resource group ⓘ

-

* Location ⓘ

▼

Create Automation options

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

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

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

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

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

Add subnet
RMVNet

* Name
GatewaySubnet

* Address range (CIDR block) ⓘ
192.168.0.0/26 ✓
192.168.0.0 - 192.168.0.63 (59 + 5 Azure reserved addresses)

Route table
None >

Service endpoints
Services ⓘ
0 selected ▼

Subnet delegation
Delegate subnet to a service ⓘ
None ▼

Step 5: Click Create to begin creating the VPN gateway. The settings are validated and you'll see the "Deploying Virtual network gateway" tile on the dashboard. Creating a gateway can take up to 45 minutes. You may need to refresh your portal page to see the completed status.

References:

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

QUESTION 5

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to

ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



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

You need to add a public IP address to the network interface used by VM1.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

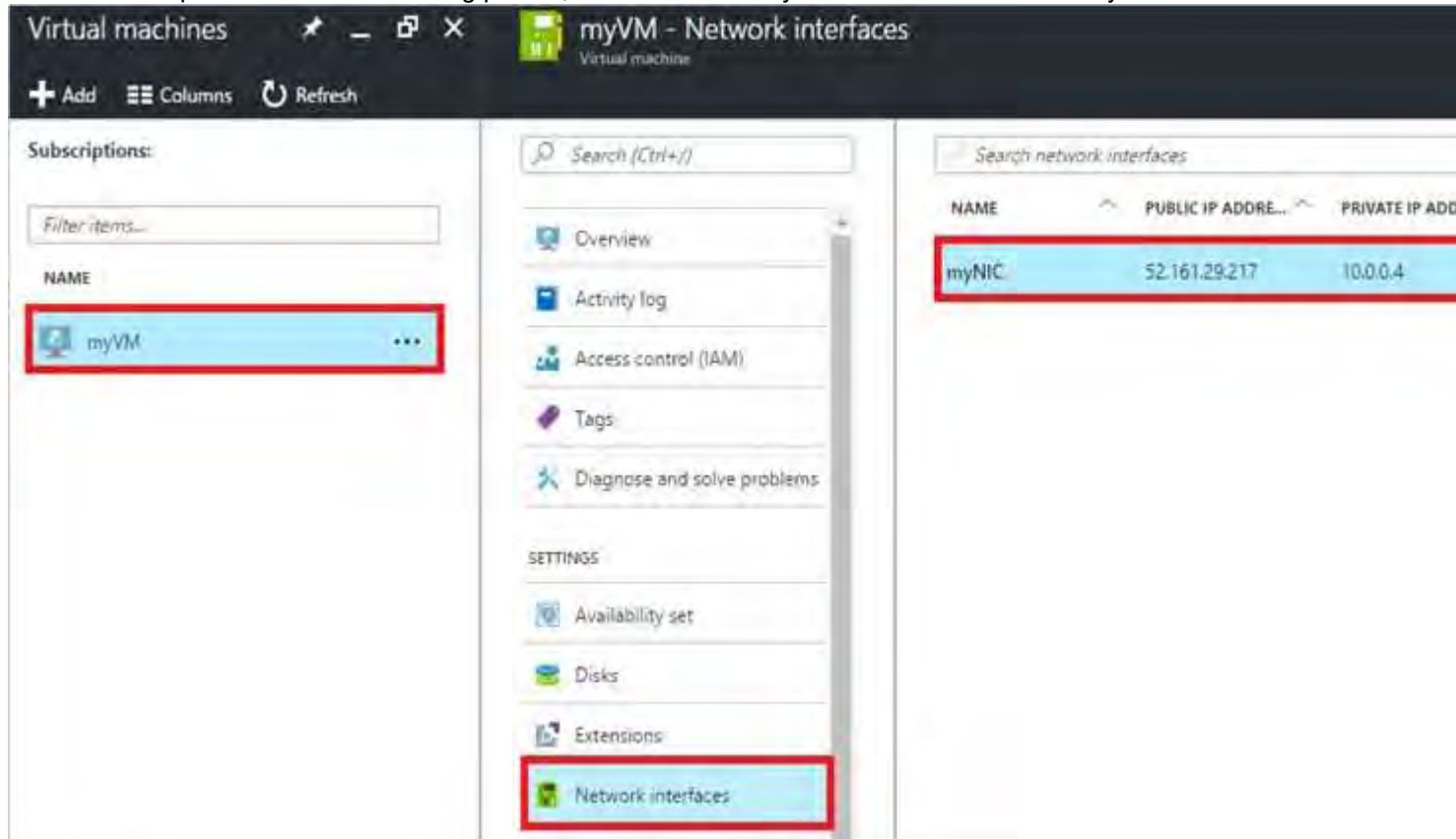
Explanation:

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

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

Step 2: In the Virtual machines pane, click the VM you want to add IP addresses to. Click Network interfaces in

the virtual machine pane that appears, and then select the network interface you want to add the IP addresses to. In the example shown in the following picture, the NIC named myNIC from the VM named myVM is selected:



Step 3: In the pane that appears for the NIC you selected, click IP configurations.

Step 4: Click Create public IP address.

Create public IP address

* Name
myPublicIp3 ✓

* IP address assignment
Dynamic Static

* Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ
4

DNS name label ⓘ
westcentralus.cloudapp.azure.com

* Subscription
[Subscription name] ▼

* Resource group ⓘ
Create new Use existing
myResourceGroup ▼

* Location
West Central US ▼

☐ Pin to dashboard

Create Automation options

Step 5: In the Create public IP address pane that appears, enter a Name, select an IP address assignment type, a Subscription, a Resource group, and a Location, then click Create, as shown in the following picture:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-multiple-ip-addresses-portal>

QUESTION 6

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



You need to allow RDP connections over TCP port 3389 to VM1 from the Internet. The solution must prevent connections from the Internet over all other TCP ports.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

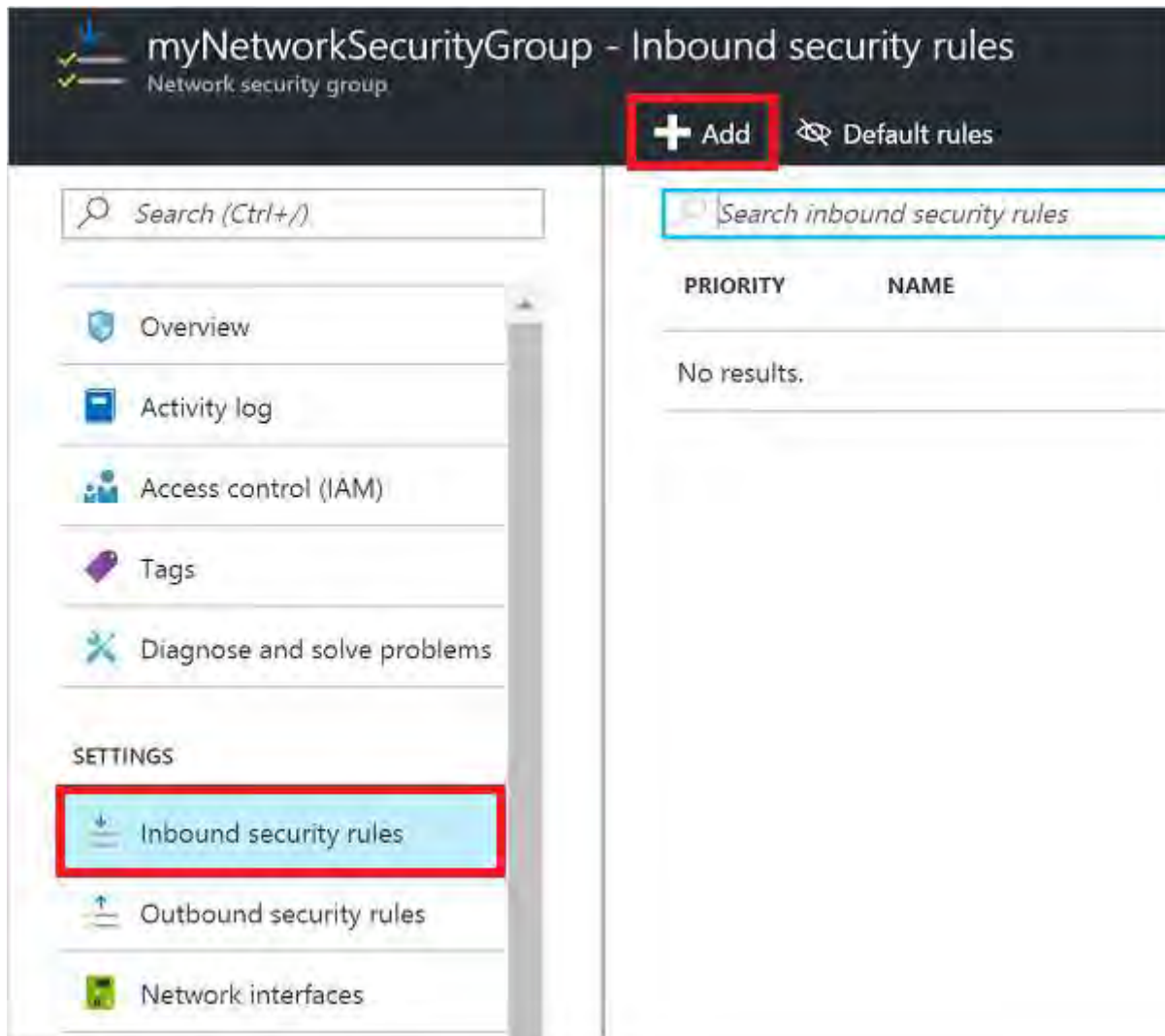
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

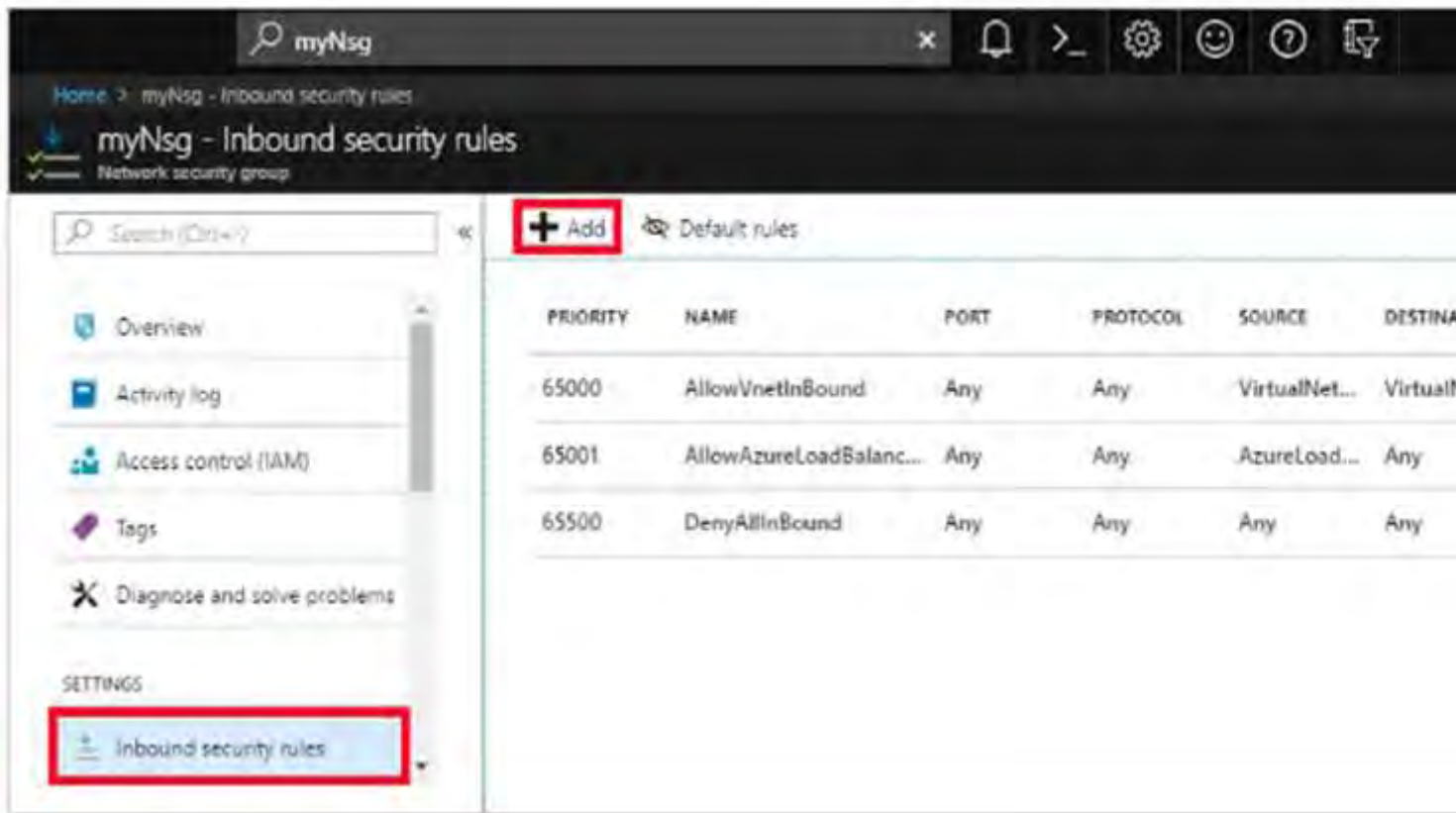
Explanation:

Step 1: Create a new network security group

Step 2: Select your new network security group.



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



References:

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

QUESTION 7

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?

- 1
- 3
- 4
- 12

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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>

QUESTION 8

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

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

You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

QUESTION 9

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 a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: On Computer2, you set the Startup type for the IPsec Policy Agent service to **Automatic**.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Note: Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

QUESTION 10

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is in a resource group named RG1.

VM1 runs services that will be used to deploy resources to RG1.

You need to ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The managed identities for Azure resources feature in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) solves this problem. The feature provides Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure AD. You can use the identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without any credentials in your code.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>

QUESTION 11

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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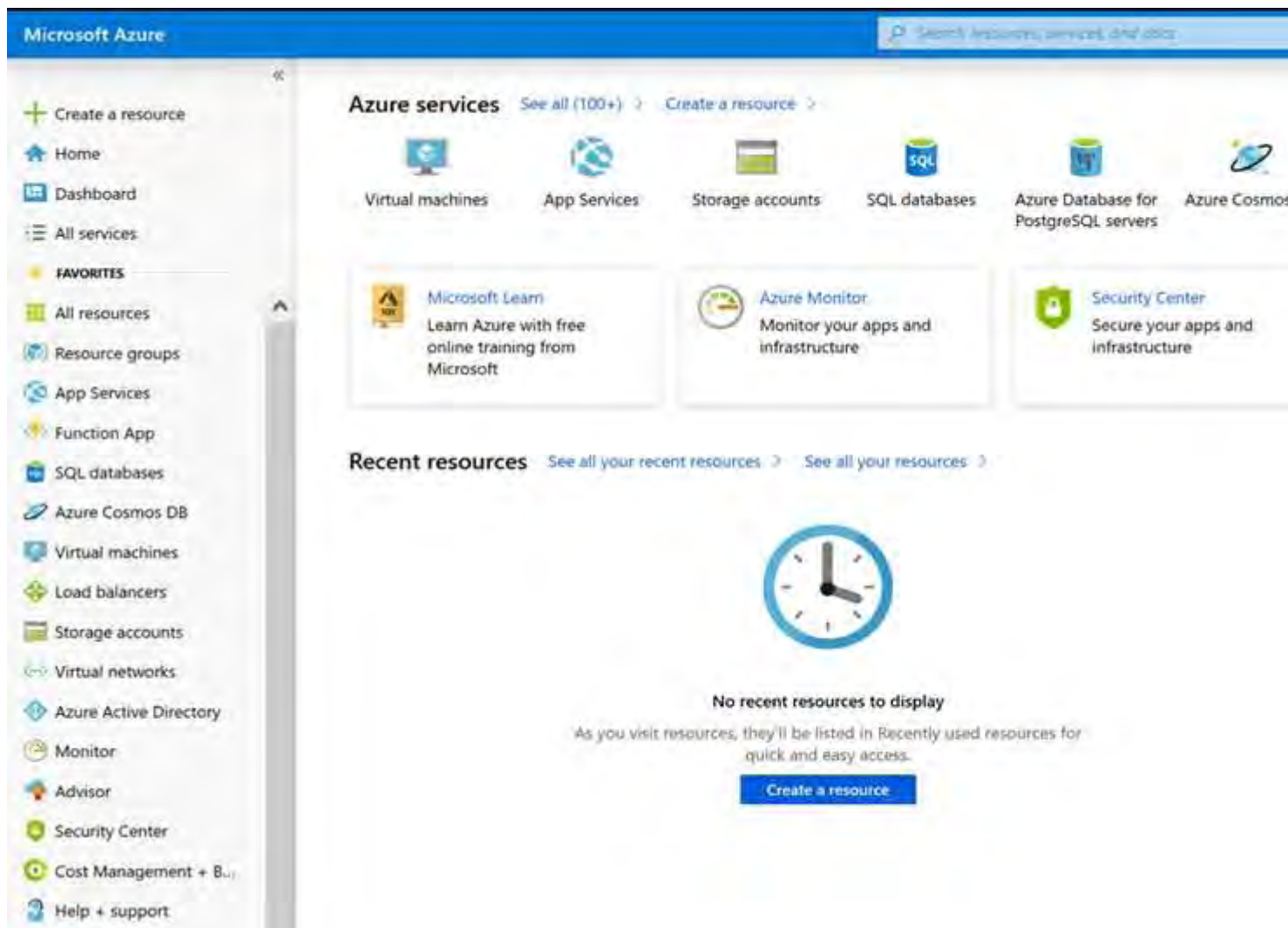
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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You may now click next to proceed to the lab.





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

- VNET1005a
- VNET1005b
- VNET1005c

All the network traffic between the three virtual networks will be routed through VNET1005a.

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

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

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Click Create a resource in the portal.

Step 2: Enter Virtual network in the Search the Marketplace box at the top of the New pane that appears. Click Virtual network when it appears in the search results.

Step 3: Select Classic in the Select a deployment model box in the Virtual Network pane that appears, then click Create.

Step 4: Enter the following values on the Create virtual network (classic) pane and then click Create:
Name: VNET1005a

Address space: 10.0.0.0/16
Subnet name: subnet0
Resource group: Create new
Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24
Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

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

References:

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

QUESTION 12

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

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You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

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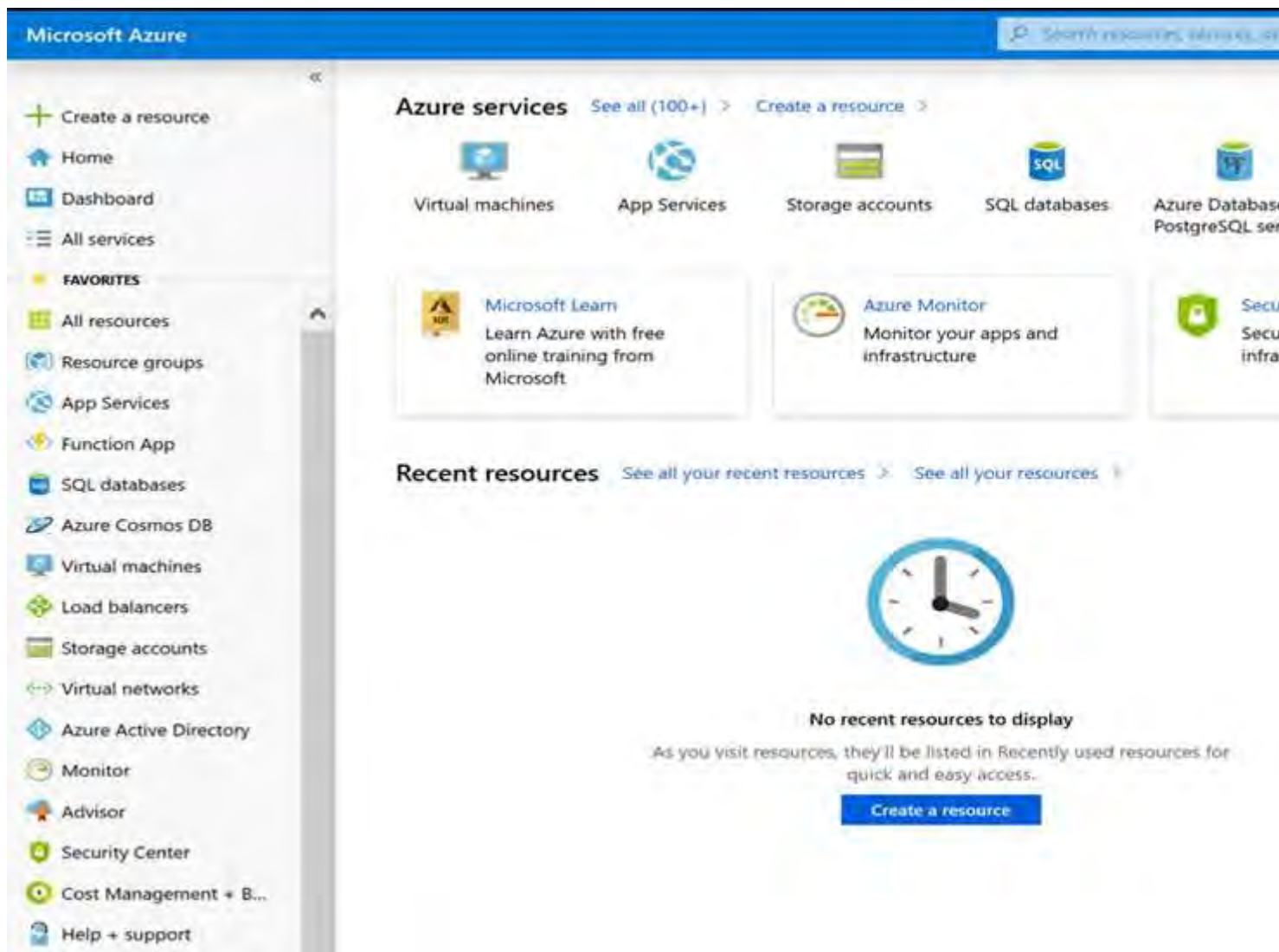
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You plan to create several virtual machines in different availability zones, and then to configure the virtual machines for load balanced connections from the Internet.

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

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

We should create a public IP address.

Step 1: At the top, left corner of the portal, select + Create a resource.

Step 2: Enter public ip address in the Search the Marketplace box. When Public IP address appears in the search results, select it.

Step 3: Under Public IP address, select Create.

Step 4: Enter, or select values for the following settings, under Create public IP address, then select Create:

Name: ip1006

SKU: Basic SKU

IP Version: IPv6

IP address assignment: Dynamic

Subscription: Select appropriate

Resource group: Select appropriate

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-public-ip-address>

QUESTION 13

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

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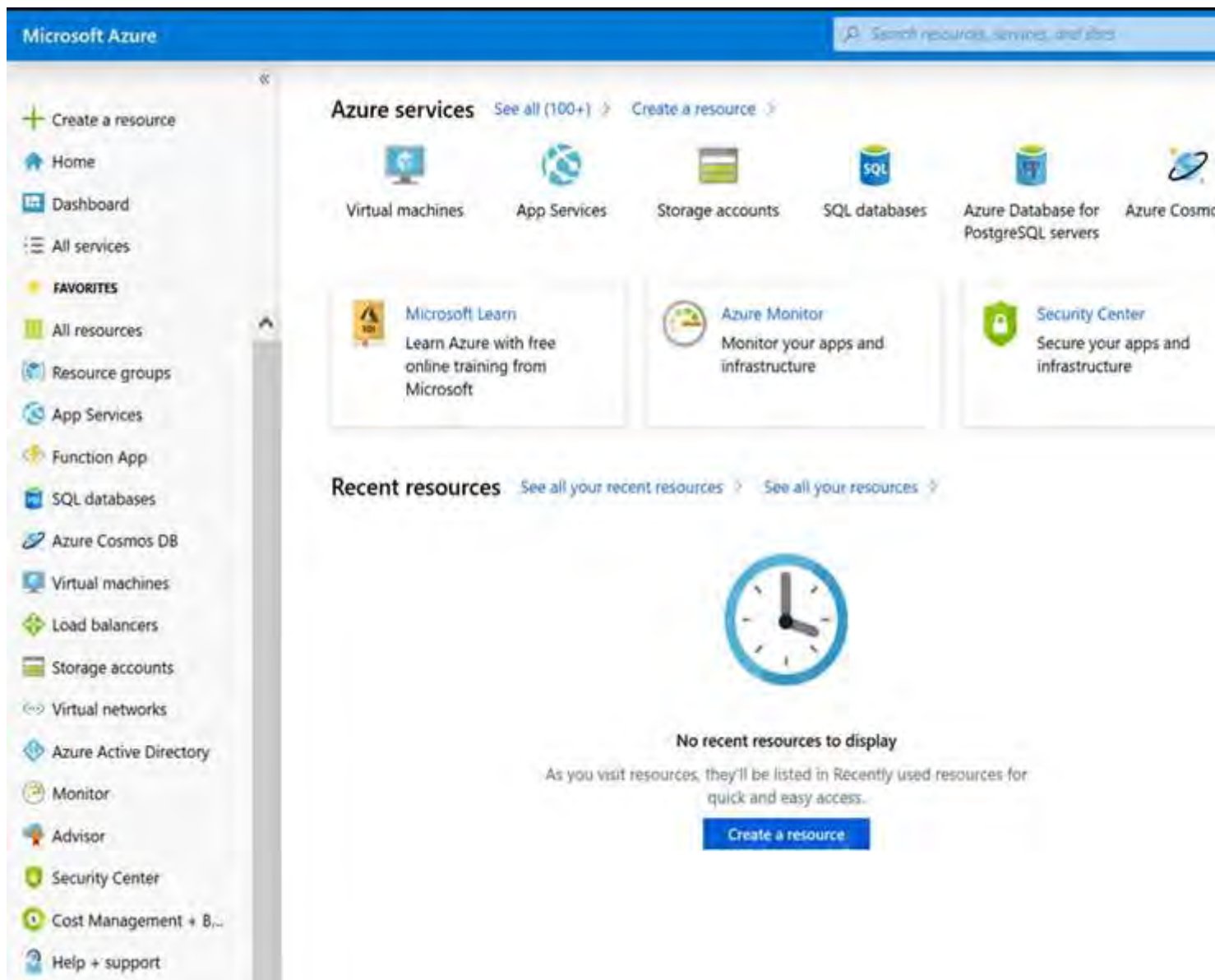
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You need to create a virtual network named VNET1008 that contains three subnets named subnet0, subnet1, and subnet2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Connections from any of the subnets to the Internet must be blocked.
- Connections from the Internet to any of the subnets must be blocked.
- The number of network security groups (NSGs) and NSG rules must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Click Create a resource in the portal.

Step 2: Enter Virtual network in the Search the Marketplace box at the top of the New pane that appears. Click

Virtual network when it appears in the search results.

Step 3: Select Classic in the Select a deployment model box in the Virtual Network pane that appears, then click Create.

Step 4: Enter the following values on the Create virtual network (classic) pane and then click Create:

Name: VNET1008

Address space: 10.0.0.0/16

Subnet name: subnet0

Resource group: Create new

Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24

Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

Step 5: In the portal, you can create only one subnet when you create a virtual network. Click Subnets (in the SETTINGS section) on the Create virtual network (classic) pane that appears.

Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears.

Step 6: Enter subnet1 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.1.0/24 for Address range. Click OK.

Step 7: Create the third subnet: Click +Add on the VNET1008 - Subnets pane that appears. Enter subnet2 for Name on the Add subnet pane. Enter 10.0.2.0/24 for Address range. Click OK.

References:

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

QUESTION 14

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

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

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

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all-public-regions/>

QUESTION 15

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

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

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

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Use the Connection Monitor feature of Azure Network Watcher.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all-public-regions/>

QUESTION 16

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Subnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	IP address	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet11	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM4	Subnet11	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM5	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM6	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- SKU: Basic

- Type: Internal
- Subnet: Subnet12
- Virtual network: VNET1

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	☐	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	☐	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	☒	☐
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	☐	☒
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	☐	☒

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 17

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains a VPN gateway named VPNGW1 that uses static routing. There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1.

On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 10, you configure a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.

You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2.

What should you do?

- A. Select **Allow gateway transit** on VNet2.
- B. Enable BGP on VPNGW1.
- C. Select **Allow gateway transit** on VNet1.
- D. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

QUESTION 18

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

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

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

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Use the Connection Monitor feature of Azure Network Watcher.

References:

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

QUESTION 19

HOTSPOT

You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.


```

PS C:\> Get-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name Vnet1 -ResourceGroupName Production

Name                : VNet1
ResourceGroupName    : Production
Location             : westus
Id                  : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/reso
                    oft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag                 : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid         : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState     : Succeeded
Tags                 :
AddressSpace          : {
                        "AddressPrefixes": [
                          "10.2.0.0/16"
                        ]
                      }
DhcpOptions           : {}
Subnets              : [
                        {
                          "Name": "default",
                          "Etag": "W/\\"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d\\"
",
                          "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef7
ders/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/def
                          "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
                          "IpConfigurations": [],
                          "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
                          "ServiceEndpoints": [],
                          "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
                        }
                      ]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDDoSProtection   : false
EnableVmProtection     : false

```

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: add an address space

Your IaaS virtual machines (VMs) and PaaS role instances in a virtual network automatically receive a private IP address from a range that you specify, based on the address space of the subnet they are connected to. We need to add the 192.168.1.0/24 address space.

Box 2: add a network interface

The 10.2.1.0/24 network exists. We need to add a network interface.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/enterprise/designing-networking-for-microsoft-azure-iaas>

QUESTION 20
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table.

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has multiple network adapters, including a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that contains the routes in the following table.

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1 and Subnet2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☐
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☒	☐
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	☐	☒
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2	☒	☐

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:

- Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.
- Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No

VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for VM2 to connect to VM1.

Box 3: Yes

The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

References:

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

<https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

QUESTION 21

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** tab.)

[→ Move](#) [🗑 Delete](#) [🔄 Refresh](#)

Resource group (change) : RG1lod9053488

Location : East US

Subscription (change) : Microsoft AZ

Subscription ID : ac344a74-f85a-4b2e-8057-642088faaf20

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

Custom security rules : 1 inbound,

Associated with : 0 subnets, 0

Inbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DIRECTION
100	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DIRECTION
100	🚫 DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet over TCP port 80.

What should you do?

- A. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.
- B. Change the Port_80 inbound security rule.
- C. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface.
- D. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a network interface or subnet.

The NSG has the appropriate rule to block users from accessing the Internet. We just need to associate it with Subnet1.

References:

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

QUESTION 22**HOTSPOT**

You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area:

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Correct Answer:

Answer Area:

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Section: [none]

Explanation

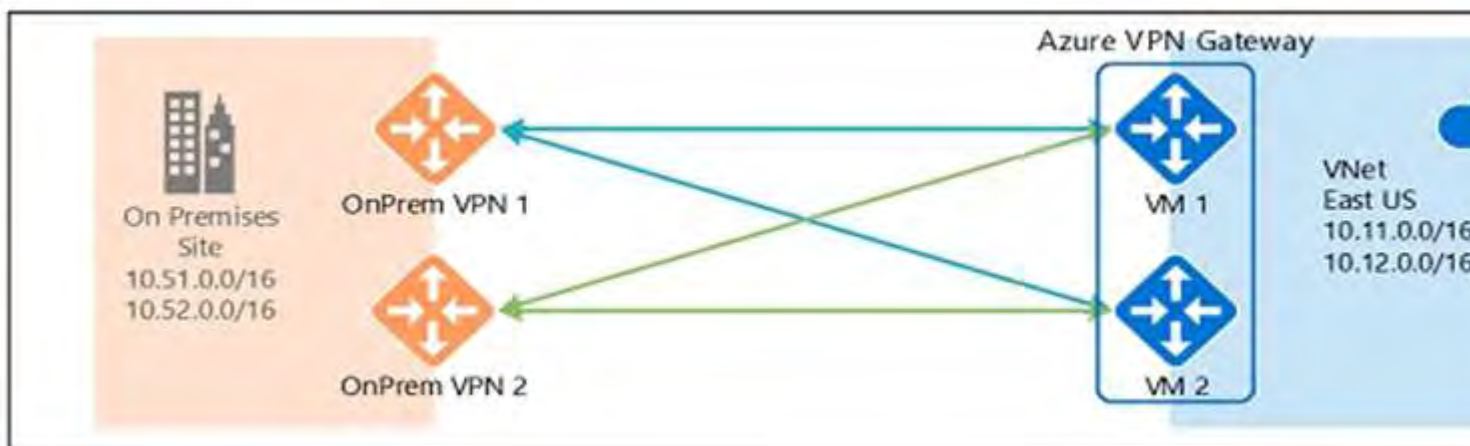
Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: 4

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET.

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Box 2: 2

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

QUESTION 23

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Incorrect Answers:

A: The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

C: The NSG flow log capability allows you to log the source and destination IP address, port, protocol, and whether traffic was allowed or denied by an NSG.

D: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 24

HOTSPOT

Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

In Azure, run:

New-AzLocalNetworkGateway
New-AzVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection
Set-AzVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

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

0.0.0.0/0
10.0.0.0/16
192.168.0.0/20

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

In Azure, run:

New-AzLocalNetworkGateway
New-AzVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection
Set-AzVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

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

0.0.0.0/0
10.0.0.0/16
192.168.0.0/20

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

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

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

Select and Place:

Actions		Answer Area
Create a local gateway.		
Create a gateway subnet.		
Create a VPN connection.	>	↑
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	<	↓
Create a VPN gateway.		
Create a custom DNS server.		

Correct Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
		Create a gateway subnet.
		Create a VPN gateway.
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	>	Create a local gateway.
	<	Create a VPN connection.
Create a custom DNS server.		

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

HOTSPOT

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

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

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router.

You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Address prefix:

▼

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:

▼

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:

▼

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Address prefix:

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Refresh Move Delete	
Resource group (change)	Address space
Production	10.2.0.0/16
Location	DNS servers
West US	Azure provided DNS service
Subscription (change)	
Production subscription	
Subscription ID	
14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea	
Tags (change)	
Click here to add tags	
Connected devices	
Search connected devices	
DEVICE	SUBNET
No results.	

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2 in the same region. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.
- B. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- C. Modify the address space of VNet1.
- D. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. The exhibit indicates that VNet1 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16, which is the same as VNet2, and thus overlaps. We need to change the address space for VNet1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

QUESTION 28

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

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

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

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1.

What should you do first?

- A. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.
- B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template.
- C. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.
- D. Add a subnet to VNET1.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy prohibits the deployment of specified resource types. You specify an array of the resource types to block.

Virtual Networks and Virtual Machines are prohibited.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/not-allowed-resource-types>

QUESTION 29

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VNet1 contains one subnet named Subnet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool.

You need to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to ILB1. You must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Resource to create:

An Azure Event Grid
An Azure Log Analytics workspace
An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

ILB1
NSG1
The Azure virtual machines

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Resource to create:

An Azure Event Grid
An Azure Log Analytics workspace
An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

ILB1
NSG1
The Azure virtual machines

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions

Box 2: ILB1

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace>

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

QUESTION 30
HOTSPOT

You are creating an Azure load balancer.

You need to add an IPv6 load balancing rule to the load balancer.

How should you complete the Azure PowerShell script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The screenshot shows a PowerShell script for creating an Azure load balancer. A dropdown menu is open for the variable 'Rule1'. The script includes commands for creating a backend address pool, a probe, and a frontend IP configuration. The dropdown menu contains the following options:

- Add-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
- New-AzureRmLoadBalancerInboundNatRuleConfig
- New-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig
- Set-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig

The script text visible includes:

```
Rule1 =   
-Name "HTTPv6" -FrontendIpConfiguration $FECConfigv6  
BackendAddressPool $BackendPoolIPv6 -Probe $Probe -Protocol Tcp -FrontendPort 80 -BackendPort 8080  
New-AzureRmLoadBalancer -ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroupName -Name "AzureLoadBalancer" -Location "East US" -  
FrontendIpConfiguration $FECConfigv6  
-BackendAddressPool $BackendPoolIPv6 -Probe $Probe
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

This screenshot shows the same PowerShell script editor as above, but with the correct options selected in the dropdown menu for 'Rule1'. The selected options are:

- New-AzureRmLoadBalancerInboundNatRuleConfig
- New-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig

The script text is identical to the previous screenshot.

Section: [none]
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ipv6-internet-ps>

QUESTION 31
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a resource group named RG1.

In RG1, you create an internal load balancer named LB1 and a public load balancer named LB2.

You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 can manage LB1 and LB2. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Admin1 for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

	▼
Contributor on LB1	
Network Contributor on LB1	
Network Contributor on RG1	
Owner on LB1	

To add a health probe to LB2:

	▼
Contributor on LB2	
Network Contributor on LB2	
Network Contributor on RG1	
Owner on LB2	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

	▼
Contributor on LB1	
Network Contributor on LB1	
Network Contributor on RG1	
Owner on LB1	

To add a health probe to LB2:

	▼
Contributor on LB2	
Network Contributor on LB2	
Network Contributor on RG1	
Owner on LB2	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32 SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



You plan to allow connections between the VNET01-USEA2 and VNET01-USWE2 virtual networks.

You need to ensure that virtual machines can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address. The solution must **NOT** require any virtual network gateways.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

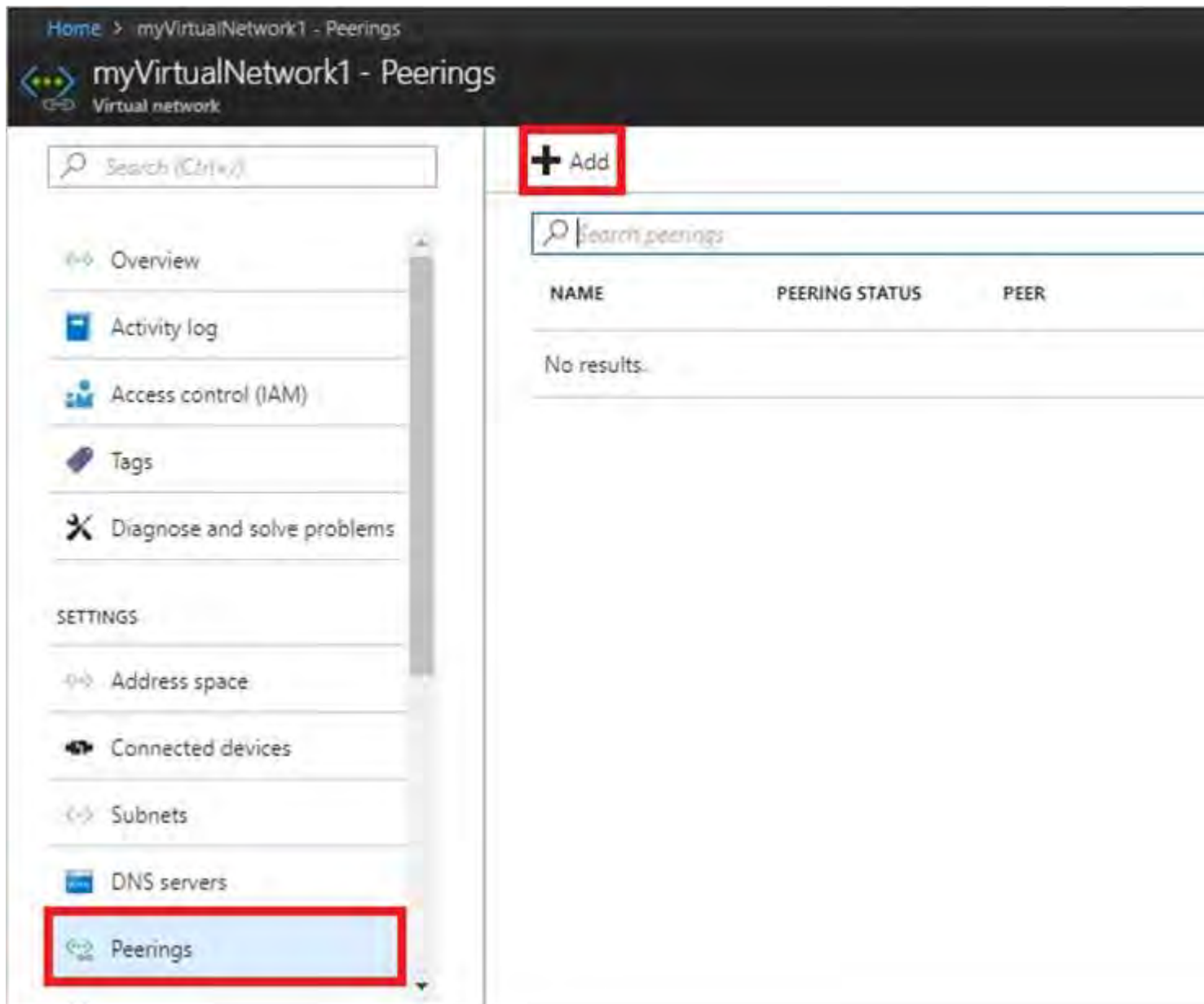
Explanation:

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

Peer virtual networks

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

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



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

Name: myVirtualNetwork1-myVirtualNetwork2 (for example)

Subscription: elect your subscription.

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

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

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

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

References:

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

QUESTION 33

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.

Use the following login credentials as needed:

Azure Username: XXXXXXXX

Azure Password: XXXXXXXX

The following information is for technical support purposes only:

Lab Instance: 9172796



You plan to host several secured websites on Web01.

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

What should you do from the Azure portal?

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

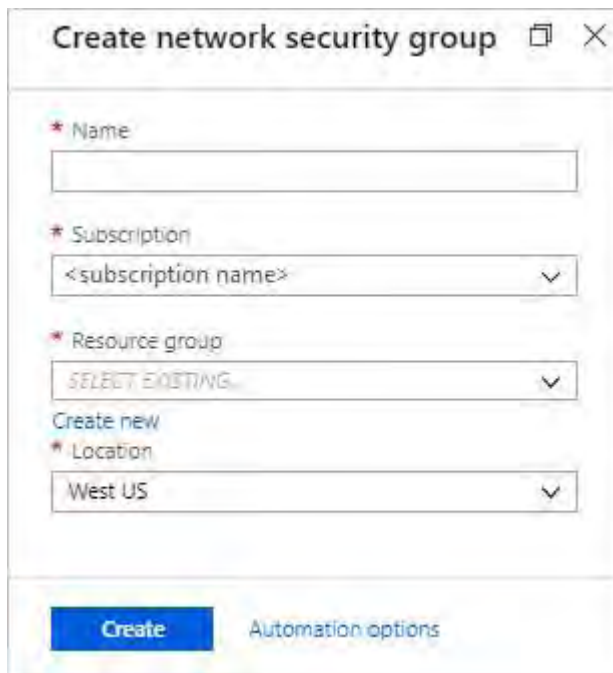
You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

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

Step A: Create a network security group

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

A2. Select Create.



The Create network security group window opens.

A3. Create a network security group

Enter a name for your network security group.

Select or create a resource group, then select a location.

A4. Select Create to create the network security group.

Step B: Create an inbound security rule to allows HTTPS over TCP port 443

B1. Select your new network security group.

B2. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B3. Add inbound rule

B4. Select Advanced.

From the drop-down menu, select HTTPS.

You can also verify by clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 443.

B5. Select Add to create the rule.

Repeat step B2-B5 to deny TCP port 80

B6. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B7. Add inbound rule

B8. Select Advanced.

Clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 80.

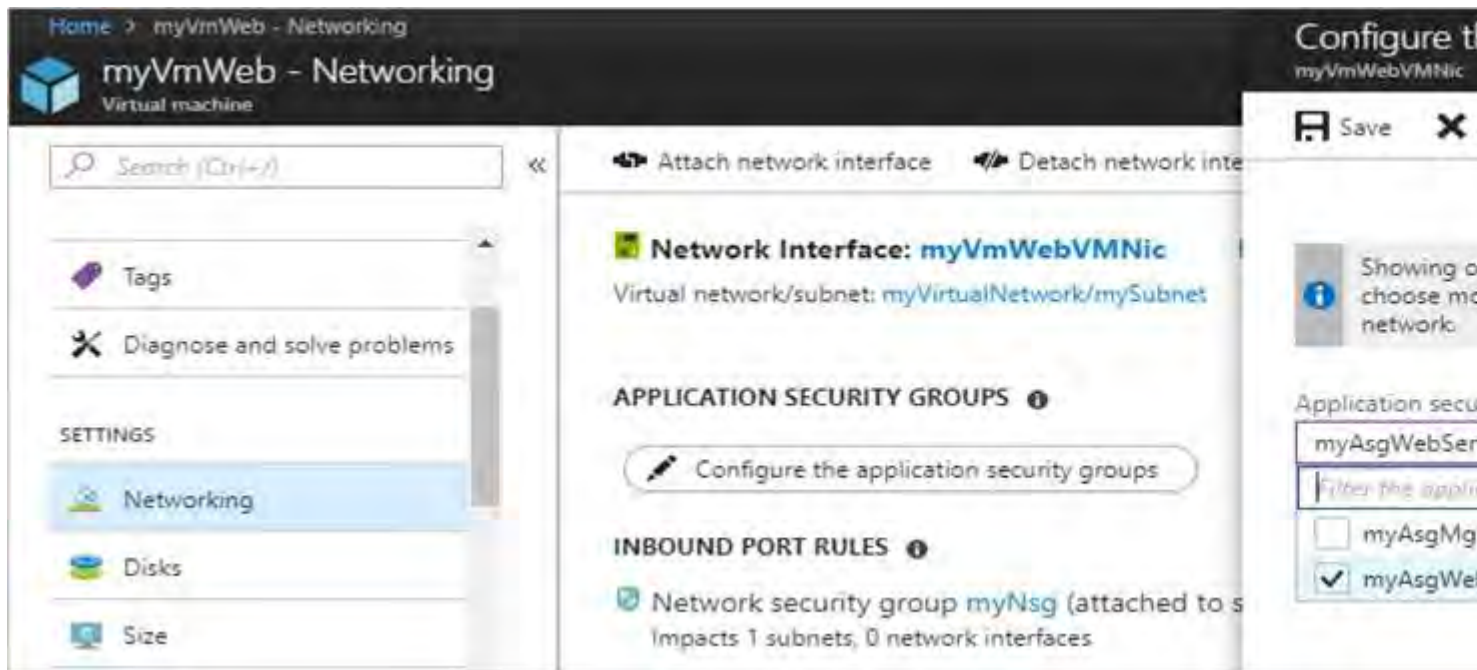
B9. Select Deny.

Step C: Associate your network security group with a subnet

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

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

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



References:

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

QUESTION 34

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

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these

questions will not appear in the review screen.

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

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

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

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You create a PTR record for www in the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

References:

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

QUESTION 35

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. Idle Time-out (minutes) to **20**
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to **Disabled**
- C. Floating IP (direct server return) to **Enabled**
- D. Session persistence to **Client IP and protocol**
- E. a health probe

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

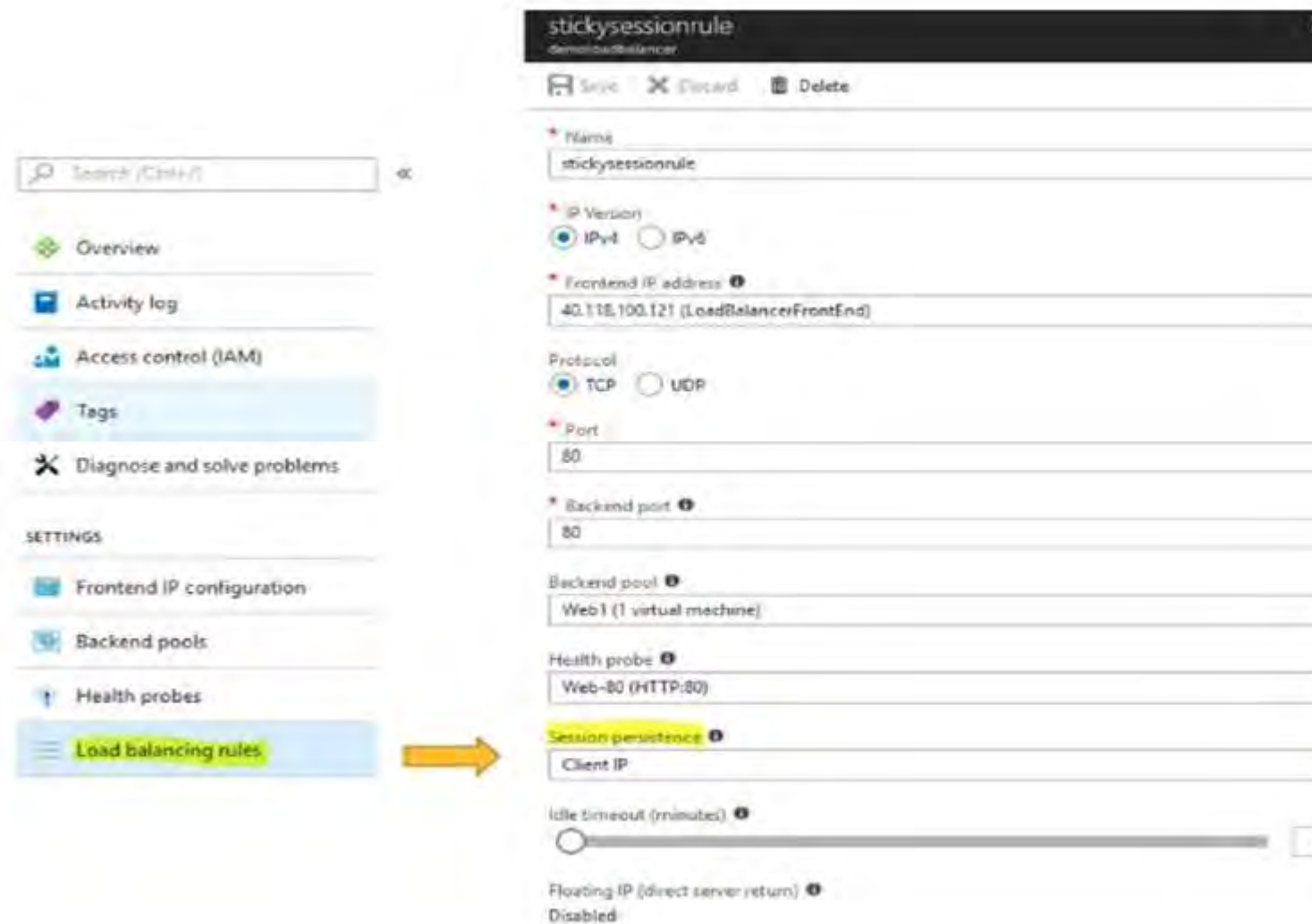
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP.

On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:



Reference:

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

QUESTION 36

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

You need to direct all the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections to VM3 only.

What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

<https://pixelrobots.co.uk/2017/08/azure-load-balancer-for-rds/>

QUESTION 37

You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3. VNet2 contains a virtual appliance named VM2 that operates as a router.

You are configuring the virtual networks in a hub and spoke topology that uses VNet2 as the hub network.

You plan to configure peering between VNet1 and VNet2 and between VNet2 and VNet3.

You need to provide connectivity between VNet1 and VNet3 through VNet2.

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

- A. On the peering connections, use remote gateways.
- B. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic.
- C. On the peering connections, allow gateway transit.
- D. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets.
- E. Create a route filter.

Correct Answer: AC

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Allow gateway transit: Check this box if you have a virtual network gateway attached to this virtual network and want to allow traffic from the peered virtual network to flow through the gateway.

The peered virtual network must have the Use remote gateways checkbox checked when setting up the peering from the other virtual network to this virtual network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

QUESTION 38

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute.

You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a gateway subnet.
- B. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU.
- C. Create a connection.
- D. Create a local site VPN gateway.
- E. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU.

Correct Answer: ABC

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 39

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

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

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

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

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

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the name servers at the domain registrar.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

References:

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

QUESTION 40

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

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

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

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

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

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the SOA record in the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Modify the NS record, not the SOA record.

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

References:

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

QUESTION 41

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

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

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

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

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

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You add an NS record to the contoso.com Azure DNS zone.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Before you can delegate your DNS zone to Azure DNS, you need to know the name servers for your zone. The NS record set contains the names of the Azure DNS name servers assigned to the zone.

References:

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

QUESTION 42

You are troubleshooting a performance issue for an Azure Application Gateway.

You need to compare the total requests to the failed requests during the past six hours.

What should you use?

- A. NSG flow logs in Azure Network Watcher
- B. Metrics in Application Gateway
- C. Connection monitor in Azure Network Watcher
- D. Diagnostics logs in Application Gateway

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-diagnostics#metrics>

QUESTION 43

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

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

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

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a good way to easily connect VNets. Connecting a virtual network to another virtual network using the VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet) is similar to creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location. Both connectivity types use a VPN gateway to provide a secure tunnel using IPsec/IKE, and both function the same way when communicating.

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

References:

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

QUESTION 44

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks have the address spaces and the subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.

On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.

Remove VNet1.

Create a new virtual network named VNet1.

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Answer Area

1

2

3

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.	
On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.	
Remove VNet1.	
Create a new virtual network named VNet1.	1 Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	2 Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.
Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.	3 Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2.

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.44.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

QUESTION 45

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

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

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

- A. the subnets on VNet2 only
- B. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

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

QUESTION 46

HOTSPOT

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

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

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

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

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

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. Protocol to **UDP**
- B. Session persistence to **None**
- C. Session persistence to **Client IP**
- D. Idle Time-out (minutes) to **20**

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

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

QUESTION 48

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 49

You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from VNet1 to an on-premises computer.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal>

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

QUESTION 50

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet name	Subnet address range
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	Subnet1	10.1.1.0/24
VNet2	10.10.0.0/16	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24
VNet3	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Network	Subnet	IP address
VM1	VNet1	Subnet1	10.1.1.4
VM2	VNet2	Subnet2	10.10.1.4
VM3	VNet3	Subnet3	172.16.1.4

The firewalls on all the virtual machines are configured to allow all ICMP traffic.

You add the peerings in the following table.

Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	VNet1

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	☐	☐
VM2 can ping VM3.	☐	☐
VM2 can ping VM1.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	☒	☐
VM2 can ping VM3.	☒	☐
VM2 can ping VM1.	☐	☒

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes
Vnet1 and Vnet3 are peers.

Box 2: Yes
Vnet2 and Vnet3 are peers.

Box 3: No
Peering connections are non-transitive.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke>

QUESTION 51

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 52

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

QUESTION 53

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You should use a policy definition.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

QUESTION 54

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is connected to the Internet.

You add a network interface named vm117 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Network Interface: vm1173 Effective security rules Topology
Virtual network/subnet: RG1-vnet/default Public IP: VM1-ip Private IP: 10.0.0.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1173) Add inbound port rule
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROT...	SOURCE	DESTINATI...	ACTION
300	 RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	 Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetw...	VirtualNe...	 Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadB...	Any	 Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	 Deny

From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails.

You need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Change the priority of the RDP rule.
- B. Attach a network interface.
- C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule.
- D. Start VM1.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. RDP already has the lowest number and thus the highest priority.
- B: The network interface has already been added to VM.
- C: The Outbound rules are fine.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 55

HOTSPOT

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

- Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine.

- Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host.

Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Task1:

	▼
IP flow verify	
Next hop	
Packet capture	
Security group view	
Traffic Analytics	

Task2:

	▼
Connection troubleshoot	
IP flow verify	
Next hop	
NSG flow logs	
Traffic Analytics	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Task1:

▼
IP flow verify
Next hop
Packet capture
Security group view
Traffic Analytics

Task2:

▼
Connection troubleshoot
IP flow verify
Next hop
NSG flow logs
Traffic Analytics

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Reference:

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

QUESTION 56

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named `adatum.com`. You set the registration virtual networks to VNet2. The `adatum.com` zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Resource group (change)
vmrg
Subscription (change)
Azure Pass
Subscription ID
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Name server 1
-
Name server 2
-
Name server 3
-
Name server 4
-

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

Search record sets

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.mic Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	☐	☐
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☐
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	☐	☒
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☐	☒
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	☒	☐

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

QUESTION 57

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 following resources:

- A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- Priority: 100
- Source: Any
- Source port range: *
- Destination: *
- Destination port range: 3389
- Protocol: UDP
- Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You modify the custom rule for NSG-VM1 to use the internet as a source and TCP as a protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

QUESTION 58

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 following resources:

- A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- Priority: 100
- Source: Any
- Source port range: *
- Destination: *
- Destination port range: 3389
- Protocol: UDP
- Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the * destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

QUESTION 59

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 following resources:

- A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- Priority: 100
- Source: Any
- Source port range: *
- Destination: *
- Destination port range: 3389
- Protocol: UDP
- Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

QUESTION 60

HOTSPOT

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

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

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule:

- Priority: 100
- Name: Rule1
- Port: 3389
- Protocol: TCP
- Source: Any
- Destination: Any
- Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Explanation:

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Box 2: Yes

NSG2 will allow this.

Box 3: Yes

NSG2 will allow this.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

QUESTION 61

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Network Interface: vm1175

[Effective security rules](#)[Topology](#)Virtual network/subnet: [RG5-vnet/default](#)Public IP: [40.127.109.108](#)Private IP: [172.16.1.4](#)

Accelerated networking

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS

 [Configure the application security groups](#)

INBOUND PORT RULES

 Network security group [VM1-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [vm1175](#))

Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION
300	 RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any
400	 Rule1	80	TCP	Any	Any
500	Rule2	80,443	TCP	Any	Any
1000	Rule4	50-100,400-500	UDP	Any	Any
2000	Rule5	50-5000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork
3000	Rule6	150-300	Any	Any	Any
4000	Rule3	60-500	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet.

What should you do?

- A. Change the priority of Rule6 to **100**.
- B. Change the priority of Rule3 to **450**.
- C. Delete Rule1.
- D. Modify the action of Rule1.
- E. For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to **Any**.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500.

Changing Rule 3 (ports 60-500) and giving it a lower priority number will allow access on port 443.

Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops.

Incorrect Answers:

A: HTTPS uses port 443. Rule6 only applies to ports 150 to 300.

C, D: Rule 1 blocks access to port 80, which is used for HTTP, not HTTPS.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 62

HOTSPOT

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

QUESTION 63

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 a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

QUESTION 64

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your

organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. However, there are no built-in policy definitions. Though there are sample policy definitions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

QUESTION 65

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

Name	Type
ASG1	Application security group
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	Subnet
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
VM1	Virtual machine

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC2 attaches VM1 to Subnet1.

You need to apply ASG1 to VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Associate NIC1 to ASG1.
- B. Modify the properties of NSG1.
- C. Modify the properties of ASG1.

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Application Security Group can be associated with NICs.

References:

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

QUESTION 66

HOTSPOT

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has the following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
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
- Location: 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

With VNet-to-VNet you can connect Virtual Networks in Azure across Different regions.

Box 2: Yes

Azure supports the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Box 3: No

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

References:

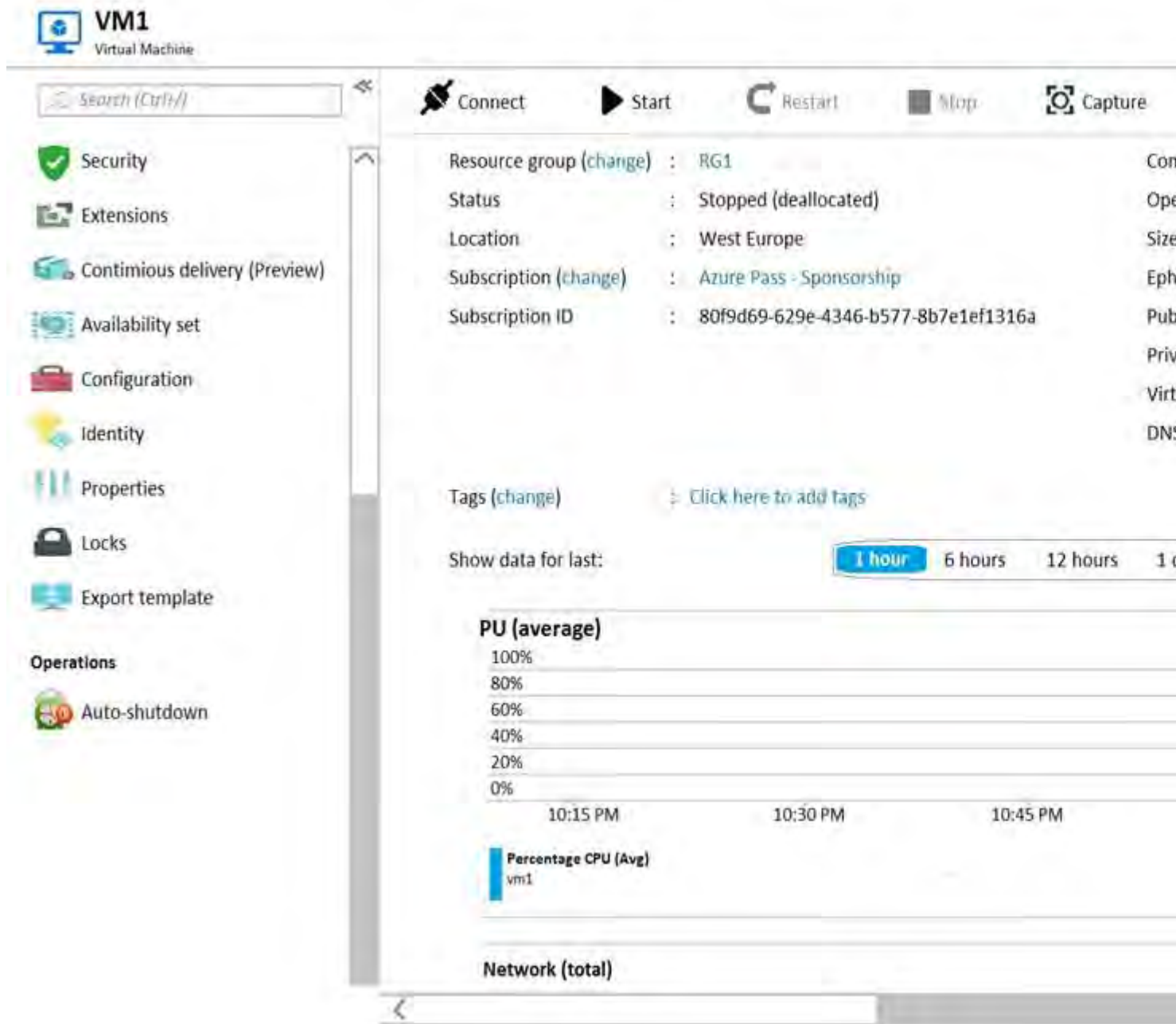
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-regions/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

QUESTION 67

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** button.)



You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Configure a DNS name for VM1.
- B. Start VM1.
- C. Connect to VM1.
- D. Capture a snapshot of VM1.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Status is Stopped (Deallocated).

The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target virtual machine is able to communicate with Azure. The VM needs to be started.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-windows>

QUESTION 68**HOTSPOT**

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 balancer 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.

Hot Area:**Answer Area**

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

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

The Standard tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.

References:

<https://www.petri.com/comparing-basic-standard-azure-load-balancers>

QUESTION 69

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

VM1 and VM2 run a website that is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Physical path	Alias
Root folder	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\SiteA	/
Temp	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\Temp	Temp

LB1 is configured to balance requests to VM1 and VM2.

You configure a health probe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Probe1

LB1



Save



Discard



Delete

* Name

Probe1

IP version

IPv4

Protocol

HTTP



* Port

80

* Path

/Temp/Probe1.htm

* Interval

5

seconds

* Unhealthy threshold

2

cumulative failures

Used by

Rule

You need to ensure that the health probe functions correctly.

What should you do?

- A. On LB1, change the Unhealthy threshold to **65536**.
- B. On LB1, change the port to **8080**.
- C. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\Temp folder.
- D. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\SiteA\Temp folder.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal>

QUESTION 70

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Network Interface: vm1175 Effective security rules Topology ⓘ

Virtual network/subnet: RG5-vnet/default Public IP: 40.127.109.108 Private IP: 172.16.1.4 Accelerated networking: Off

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS ⓘ

Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES ⓘ

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any
400	Rule1	80	TCP	Any	Any
500	Rule2	80,443	TCP	Any	Any
1000	Rule4	50-100,400-500	UDP	Any	Any
2000	Rule5	50-5000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork
3000	Rule6	150-300	Any	Any	Any
4000	Rule3	60-500	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet.

What should you do?

- A. Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the protocol to have a priority of 501.

- B. For Rule5, change the Action to **Allow** and change the priority to **401**.
- C. Delete Rule1.
- D. Modify the protocol of Rule4.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500.

Changing Rule 5 (ports 50-5000) and giving it a lower priority number will allow access on port 443.

Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500. Creating a rule for the same protocol (443) with a higher priority number will not help.

C: Rule 1 blocks access to port 80, which is used for HTTP, not HTTPS.

D: Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443). Changing Rule 4 allows access on UDP but is a higher priority number than Rule. Changing the protocol on Rule 4 to TCP will not help if we don't also change the priority to a lower number.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 71

HOTSPOT

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Virtual networks

«

✦

✕

+

 Add

≡

 Edit columns

⋮

 More

Filter by name:

NAME

test1-vnet

testVNET1

vNET1

vNET2

vNET3

vNET4

vNET5

vNET6

vNET6 - Peerings

Virtual network

+

 Add

Search peerings

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER
peering1	Disconnected	vNET1
peering2	Disconnected	vNET2

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on

▼

vNET6 only

vNET6 and vNET 1 only

vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only

all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected** you must first

▼

add a service endpoint

add a subnet

delete peering1

modify the address space

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on

vNET6 only
vNET6 and vNET 1 only
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected** you must first

add a service endpoint
add a subnet
delete peering1
modify the address space

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected.

Box 2: delete peering1

Peering to Vnet1 is Enabled but disconnected. We need to update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state.

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

QUESTION 72

HOTSPOT

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

Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address.

Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

	▼
5	
10	
15	
20	

Minimum number of network security groups:

	▼
1	
2	
5	
10	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

	▼
5	
10	
15	
20	

Minimum number of network security groups:

	▼
1	
2	
5	
10	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses>

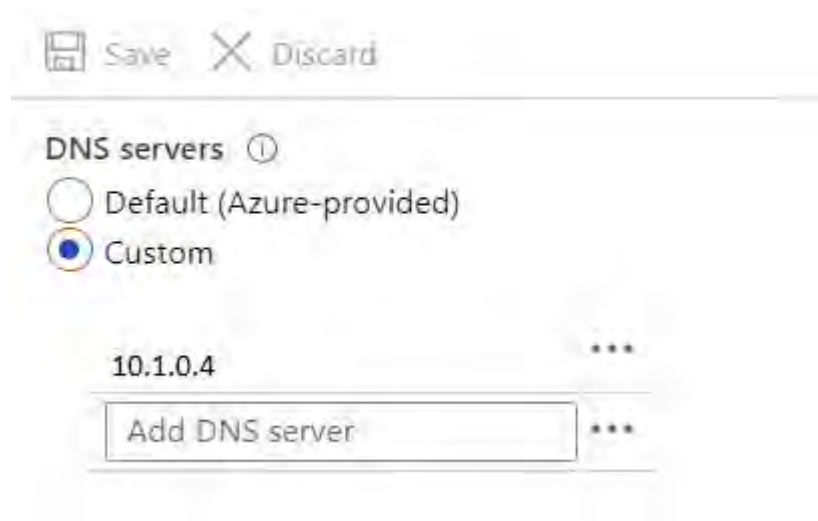
QUESTION 73

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

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is installed on VM1.

You configure the DNS servers' settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.



You need to ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1.

What should you do?

- A. Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3
- B. Add service endpoints on VNET1
- C. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
- D. Configure peering between VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

QUESTION 74

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 following resources:

- A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- Priority: 100
- Source: Any
- Source port range: *
- Destination: *
- Destination port range: 3389
- Protocol: UDP
- Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table:

Name	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET1	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	Contoso.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

Exhibit

link1

contoso.com

Save

Discard

Delete

Access Control (IAM)

Tags

Link name

link1

Link state

Completed

Provisioning state

Succeeded

Virtual network details

Virtual network id

/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi...

Virtual network

VNET1

Configuration

☐ Enable auto registration

You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but **cannot** resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the internet.

You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1.
- B. Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.
- C. Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com.
- D. Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Adatum.com is a public DNS zone. The Internet top level domain DNS servers need to know which DNS servers to direct DNS queries for adatum.com to. You configure this by configuring the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.

Testlet 2

Case study

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Overview

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokyo and Bangkok. Each office has 5,000 users.

Existing Environment

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

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.

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

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.

Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License assignment failed for one user."

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
- A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
- A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
- A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4

You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the **Use remote gateways** setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 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

Box 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.

Box 3: No

Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You are evaluating the connectivity between the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.

All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default. Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have access to the Internet; and VMs on Subnet3 and Subnet4, which are on AllOffices-VNet will have access to the Internet.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/networking/networking-overview#internet-connectivity>

Testlet 3

Case study

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Overview

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

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

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

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

Existing Environment

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

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

Contoso.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private links.

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

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

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

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

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

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

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

- Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.
- Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
- Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
- Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

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

QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
Create a virtual network gateway only.
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.
Deploy a DirectAccess server.
Implement a Web Application Proxy.
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
Create a virtual network gateway only.
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.
Deploy a DirectAccess server.
Implement a Web Application Proxy.
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

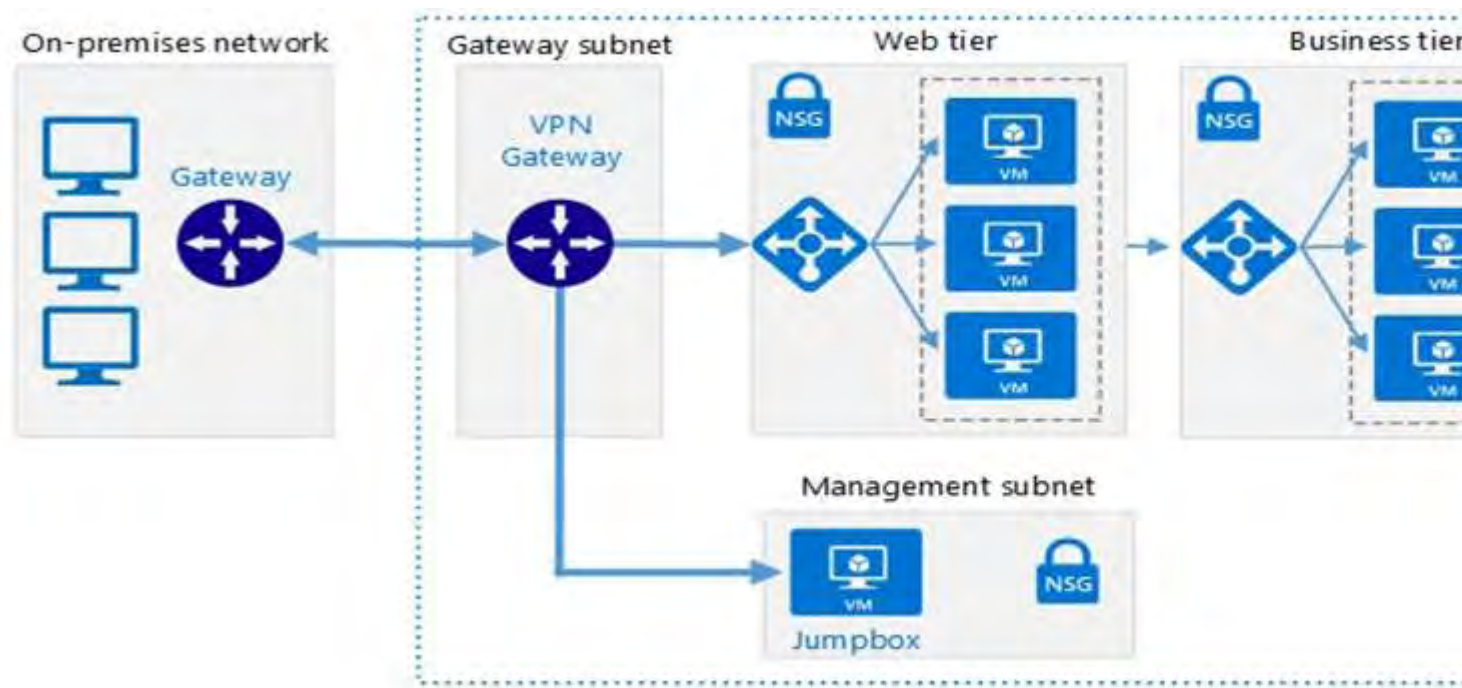
Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

- Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
- Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

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

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



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

Incorrect Answers:

Azure ExpressRoute: Established between your network and Azure, through an ExpressRoute partner. This connection is private. Traffic does not go over the internet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/vpn>

Testlet 4

Case study

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Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- File servers
- Domain controllers
- Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- A SQL database
- A web front end
- A processing middle tier

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

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

- Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
- Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.
- Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.
- Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

QUESTION 1

You are planning the move of App1 to Azure.

You create a network security group (NSG).

You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers.

Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier.

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

QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Number of virtual networks:

☐	▼
1	
2	
3	

Number of subnets per virtual network:

☐	▼
1	
2	
3	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Number of virtual networks:

☐	▼
1	
2	
3	

Number of subnets per virtual network:

☐	▼
1	
2	
3	

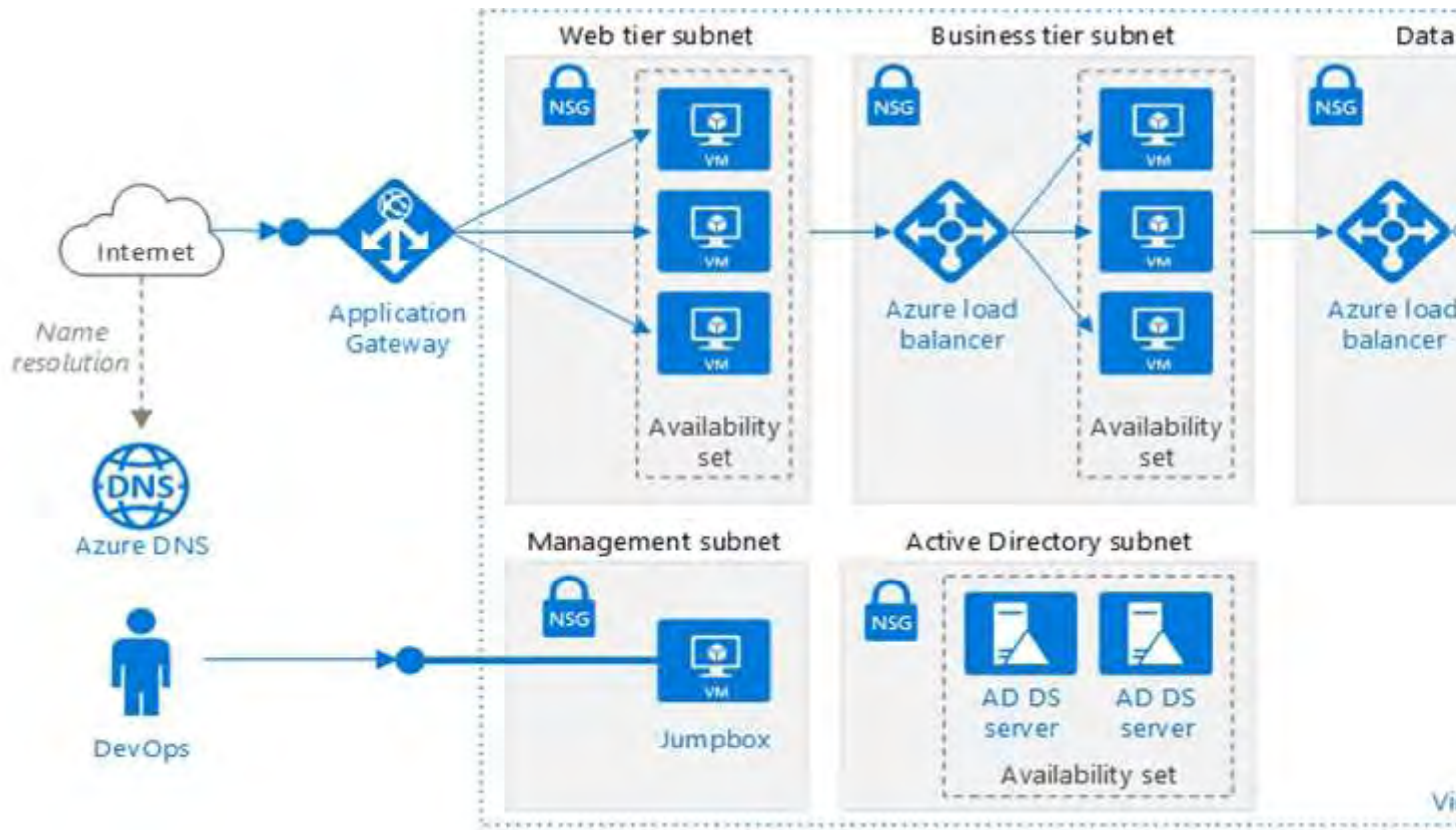
Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

This reference architecture shows how to deploy VMs and a virtual network configured for an N-tier application, using SQL Server on Windows for the data tier.



Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- A SQL database
- A web front end
- A processing middle tier

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

Technical requirements include:

- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

Question Set 1

QUESTION 1 HOTSPOT

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

You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal.

Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a new Conditional Access policy in the Azure portal. The 'Name' field is set to 'Policy1'. Under the 'Assignments' section, 'Users and groups', 'Cloud apps', and 'Conditions' are all set to '0' selected. Under the 'Access controls' section, 'Grant' and 'Session' are both set to '0' controls selected. At the bottom, the 'Enable policy' toggle is currently set to 'On'.

* Name
Policy1 ✓

Assignments

Users and groups ⓘ
0 users and groups selected >

Cloud apps ⓘ
0 cloud apps selected >

Conditions ⓘ
0 conditions selected >

Access controls

Grant ⓘ
0 controls selected >

Session ⓘ
0 controls selected >

Enable policy

On Off

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

* Name
Policy1 ✓

Assignments

Users and groups ⓘ
0 users and groups selected >

Cloud apps ⓘ
0 cloud apps selected >

Conditions ⓘ
0 conditions selected >

Access controls

Grant ⓘ
0 controls selected >

Session ⓘ
0 controls selected >

Enable policy

On Off

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/app-based-mfa>

QUESTION 2

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

You have an existing Azure AD conditional access policy named Policy1. Policy1 enforces the use of Azure AD-joined devices when members of the Global Administrators group authenticate to Azure AD from untrusted locations.

You need to ensure that members of the Global Administrators role will also be forced to use multi-factor authentication when authenticating from untrusted locations.

What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, modify session control of Policy1.
- B. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the user settings.
- C. From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.
- D. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the service settings.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

There are two types of controls:

- Grant controls – To gate access
- Session controls – To restrict access to a session

Grant controls oversee whether a user can complete authentication and reach the resource that they're attempting to sign-in to. If you have multiple controls selected, you can configure whether all of them are required when your policy is processed. The current implementation of Azure Active Directory enables you to set the following grant control requirements:

Grant

Select the controls to be enforced.

☐ Block access
☒ Grant access

☐ Require multi-factor authentication ⓘ

☐ Require device to be marked as compliant ⓘ

☐ Require domain joined (Hybrid Azure AD) ⓘ

☐ Require approved client app (preview) ⓘ
[See list of approved client apps](#)

☐ Testing the new AAD Terms of Use feature

For multiple controls

☐ Require all the selected controls
☒ Require one of the selected controls (preview)

Reference:

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

QUESTION 3

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

Block/unblock users

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

Blocked users

USER	REASON	DATE
AlexW@M365x832514.OnMicrosoft.com	Lost phone	06/14/2018, 8:26:38 PM

What caused AlexW to be blocked?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

An Administrator can block a user:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal as an administrator.
2. Browse to Azure Active Directory > MFA > Block/unblock users.
3. Select Add to block a user.
4. Select the Replication Group. Enter the username for the blocked user as username@domain.com. Enter a comment in the Reason field, for example: Lost phone.
5. Select Add to finish blocking the user.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings>

QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named contoso.com that is synced to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant contains only default domain names.

The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Distinguished name
User1	CN=User1, DC=Contoso, DC=com
User2	CN=User2, DC=Contoso, DC=com
User3	CN=User3, DC=Contoso, DC=com

The users have value sets for their user account as shown in the following table.

Name	Telephone number	Home phone	Mobile p
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-1235	222-555-2222
User2	null	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-1236	222-555-2223

You plan to enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) by using the following bulk update file named File1.


```
Username, MFA Status
CN=User1,DC=Contoso,DC=onmicrosoft,DC=com, Enabled
User2@Contoso.com, Enabled
User3@Contoso.com, Enabled
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
To successfully enable Azure MFA for User1, you must change the second line of File1 to:User1@contoso.com, Enabled	☐	☐
To successfully enable Azure MFA for User2, you must add a mobile phone number to the user account of User2.	☐	☐
To successfully enable Azure MFA for User3, you must change the fourth line of File1 to:User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com, Enabled	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
To successfully enable Azure MFA for User1, you must change the second line of File1 to:User1@contoso.com, Enabled	☒	☐
To successfully enable Azure MFA for User2, you must add a mobile phone number to the user account of User2.	☒	☐
To successfully enable Azure MFA for User3, you must change the fourth line of File1 to:User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com, Enabled	☐	☒

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

Box 2: Yes

Phone number is required for MFA.

Box 3: No
Phone number for User3 is already available.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/admin/security-and-compliance/set-up-multi-factor-authentication>

QUESTION 5

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

You hire a temporary vendor. The vendor uses a Microsoft account that has a sign-in of user1@outlook.com.

You need to ensure that the vendor can authenticate to the tenant by using user1@outlook.com.

What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, add a custom domain name, create a new Azure AD user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the username.
- B. From Azure Cloud Shell, run the `New-AzureADUser` cmdlet and specify the `-UserPrincipalName user1@outlook.com` parameter.
- C. From the Azure portal, add a new guest user, and then specify user1@outlook.com as the email address.
- D. From Windows PowerShell, run the `New-AzureADUser` cmdlet and specify the `-UserPrincipalName user1@outlook.com` parameter.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

UserPrincipalName - contains the UserPrincipalName (UPN) of this user. The UPN is what the user will use when they sign in into Azure AD. The common structure is @, so for Abby Brown in Contoso.com, the UPN would be AbbyB@contoso.com

Example:

To create the user, call the `New-AzureADUser` cmdlet with the parameter values:

```
powershell New-AzureADUser -AccountEnabled $True -DisplayName "Abby Brown" -PasswordProfile $PasswordProfile -MailNickName "AbbyB" -UserPrincipalName "AbbyB@contoso.com"
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/powershell/azure/active-directory/new-user-sample?view=azureadps-2.0>

QUESTION 6

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

Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com.

You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD.

You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name.

Which type of DNS record should you create?

- A. MX
- B. SRV
- C. DNSKEY
- D. NSEC

Correct Answer: A
Section: [none]
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 7

You set the multi-factor authentication status for a user named admin1@contoso.com to **Enabled**.

Admin1 accesses the Azure portal by using a web browser.

Which additional security verifications can Admin1 use when accessing the Azure portal?

- A. a phone call, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification or a verification code sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
- B. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
- C. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a verification code sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
- D. a phone call, an email message that contains a verification code, and a text message that contains an app password

Correct Answer: A
Section: [none]
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name.

You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.

You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Add a record to the public.contoso.com DNS zone	
Verify the domain	
Configure company branding	⬅
Add an Azure AD tenant	➡
Add a custom domain name	⬆
Create an Azure DNS zone	⬇

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Add a record to the public.contoso.com DNS zone	Add a custom domain name
Verify the domain	Add a record to the public.contoso.com DNS zone
Configure company branding	Verify the domain
Add an Azure AD tenant	⬆
Add a custom domain name	⬇
Create an Azure DNS zone	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 9

Your company has a main office in London that contains 100 client computers.

Three years ago, you migrated to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

The company's security policy states that all personal devices and corporate-owned devices must be registered or joined to Azure AD.

A remote user named User1 is unable to join a personal device to Azure AD from a home network.

You verify that User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past.

You need to ensure that User1 can join the device to Azure AD.

What should you do?

- A. From the Device settings blade, modify the **Users may join devices to Azure AD** setting.
- B. From the Device settings blade, modify the **Maximum number of devices per user** setting.
- C. Create a point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure.

D. Assign the User administrator role to User1.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Maximum number of devices setting enables you to select the maximum number of devices that a user can have in Azure AD. If a user reaches this quota, they will not be able to add additional devices until one or more of the existing devices are removed.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The Users may join devices to Azure AD setting enables you to select the users who can join devices to Azure AD. Options are All, Selected and None. The default is All.

C: Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

<http://techgenix.com/pros-and-cons-azure-ad-join/>

QUESTION 10

You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com.

You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure.

What should you do?

A. Create an A record named *.research in the adatum.com zone.

B. Create a PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.

C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.

D. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

References:

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

QUESTION 11

SIMULATION

Please wait while the virtual machine loads. Once loaded, you may proceed to the lab section. This may take a few minutes, and the wait time will not be deducted from your overall test time.

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

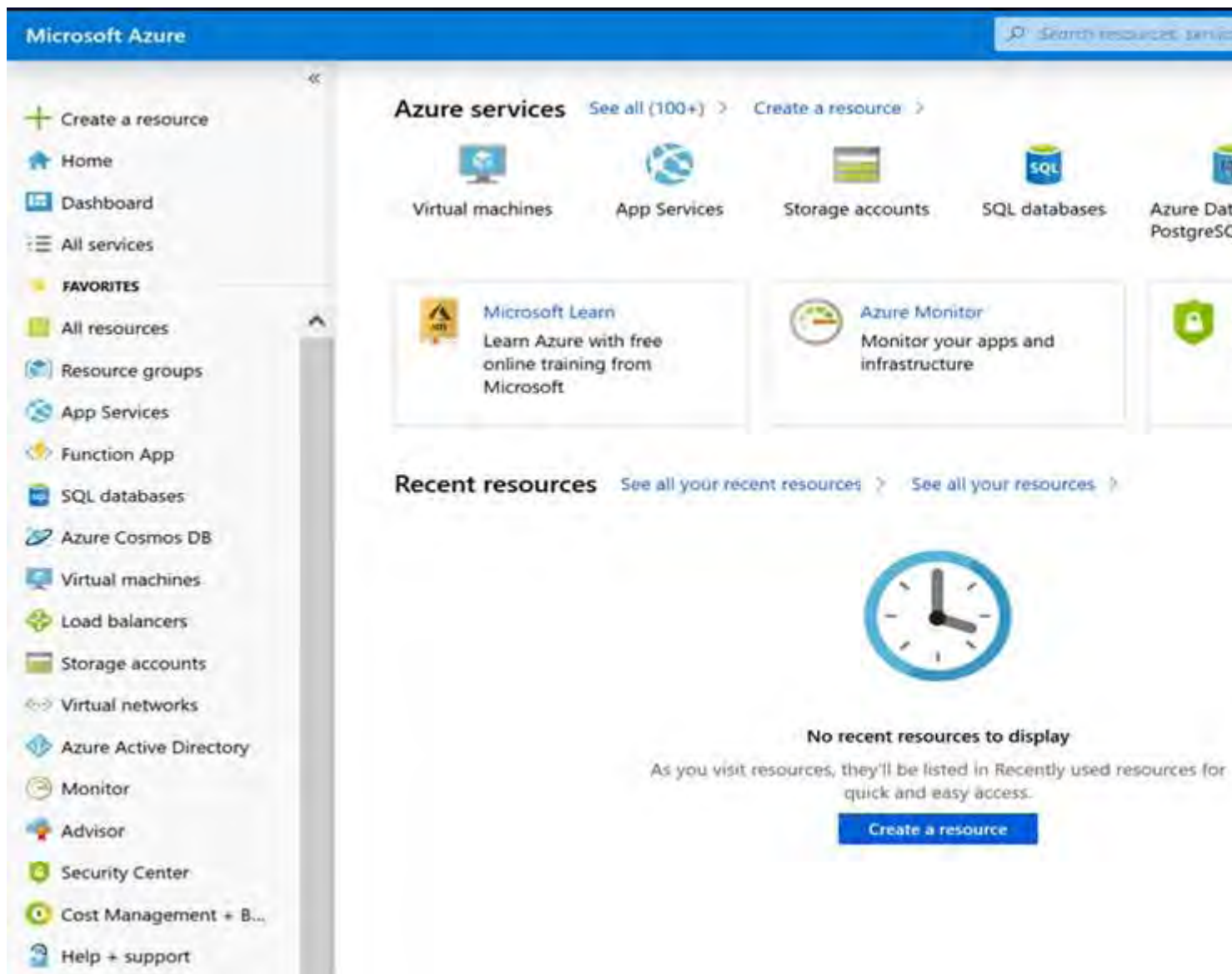
Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

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

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

You may now click next to proceed to the lab.





You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines and to connect them to a virtual network named VNET1007.

You need to ensure that future virtual machines on VNET1007 can register their name in an internal DNS zone named corp9172795.com. The zone must **NOT** be hosted on a virtual machine.

What should you do from Azure Cloud Shell?

To complete this task, start Azure Cloud Shell and select PowerShell (Linux). Click Show Advanced Settings, and then enter corp9172795n1 in the Storage account text box and File1 in the File share text box. Click Create storage, and then complete the task.

Correct Answer: See solution below.

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Step 1: New-AzureRMResourceGroup -name MyResourceGroup

Before you create the DNS zone, create a resource group to contain the DNS zone.

Step 2: `New-AzureRmDnsZone -Name corp9172795.com -ResourceGroupName MyResourceGroup`

A DNS zone is created by using the `New-AzureRmDnsZone` cmdlet. This creates a DNS zone called `corp9172795.com` in the resource group called `MyResourceGroup`.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-getstarted-powershell>

QUESTION 12

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named `adatum.com`. `Adatum.com` contains the groups in the following table:

Name	Group Type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	<code>(user.city -startsWith "m")</code>
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	<code>(user.department -notIn ["human resources"])</code>
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	<i>Not applicable</i>

You create two user accounts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	City	Department	Office 365 license assigned
User1	Montreal	Human resources	Yes
User2	Melbourne	Marketing	No

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1:

	▼
Group1 only	
Group2 only	
Group3 only	
Group1 and Group2 only	
Group1 and Group3 only	
Group2 and Group3 only	
Group1, Group2, and Group3	

User2:

	▼
Group1 only	
Group2 only	
Group3 only	
Group1 and Group2 only	
Group1 and Group3 only	
Group2 and Group3 only	
Group1, Group2, and Group3	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

User1:

	▼
Group1 only	
Group2 only	
Group3 only	
Group1 and Group2 only	
Group1 and Group3 only	
Group2 and Group3 only	
Group1, Group2, and Group3	

User2:

	▼
Group1 only	
Group2 only	
Group3 only	
Group1 and Group2 only	
Group1 and Group3 only	
Group2 and Group3 only	
Group1, Group2, and Group3	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Group 1 only
First rule applies

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only
Both membership rules apply.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/create-collections>

QUESTION 13

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

The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1.

An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in.

Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: "Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com – Generic authorization exception."

You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.

What should you do?

- A. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.
- B. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
- C. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
- D. From the Users blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Azure-Active-Directory/Generic-authorization-exception-inviting-Azure-AD-gests/td-p/274742>

QUESTION 14

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User Type	Source	Sign-in
User1	Member	Azure AD	User1@contoso.com
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory	User2@contoso.com
User3	Guest	Multiple	User3@outlook.com
User4	Guest	Multiple	User4@gmail.com

Whenever possible, you need to enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in contoso.com tenant.

Which users should you enable for Azure MFA?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15

You configure Azure AD Connect for Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless

SSO) for an on-premises network.

Users report that when they attempt to access myapps.microsoft.com, they are prompted multiple times to sign in and are forced to use an account name that ends with onmicrosoft.com.

You discover that there is a UPN mismatch between Azure AD and the on-premises Active Directory.

You need to ensure that the users can use single-sign-on (SSO) to access Azure resources.

What should you do first?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Every new Azure AD tenant comes with an initial domain name, domainname.onmicrosoft.com. You can't change or delete the initial domain name, but you can add your organization's names to the list. Adding custom domain names helps you to create user names that are familiar to your users, such as alain@contoso.com.

References:

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

QUESTION 16

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1.

You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 only.

User1: The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

Not User3: The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Box 2: User1 and User2 only

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

Reference:

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

QUESTION 17

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants named Tenant1 and Tenant2.

Subscription1 is associated to Tenant1. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all the users in Tenant1.

You need to enable MFA for the users in Tenant2. The solution must maintain MFA for Tenant1.

What should you do first?

- A. Change the directory for Subscription1.
- B. Configure the MFA Server setting in Tenant1.
- C. Create and link a subscription to Tenant2.
- D. Transfer the administration of Subscription1 to a global administrator of Tenant2.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	<i>None</i>
User2	Group2	<i>None</i>
User3	Group1, Group2	User administrator

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit. (Click the **Password Reset** tab.)

Self service password reset enabled ⓘ

None

Selected

All

Select group

Group2

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit. (Click the **Authentication Methods** tab.)

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

☐ 1 ☒ 2

Methods available to users

☐ Mobile app notification (preview)

☐ Mobile app code (preview)

☐ Email

☒ Mobile phone

☐ Office phone

☒ Security questions

Number of questions required to register ⓘ

☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5

Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Select security questions

10 security questions selected



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	☐	☐
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	☐	☐
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions, he can reset his password immediately.	☐	☒
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	☐	☒
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.	☐	☐

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Two methods are required.

Box 2: No

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: Yes

As a User Administrator User3 can add security questions to the reset process.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/quickstart-sspr>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/active-directory-passwords-faq>

QUESTION 19

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

All administrators must enter a verification code to access the Azure portal.

You need to ensure that the administrators can access the Azure portal without entering a verification code when they are connecting from your on-premises network.

What should you configure?

- A. an Azure AD Identity Protection user risk policy
- B. the multi-factor authentication service settings.
- C. the default for all the roles in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- D. an Azure AD Identity Protection sign-in risk policy

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings>

QUESTION 20

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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Incorrect Answers:

A, D, E: You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/admin/create-groups/office-365-groups-expiration-policy?view=o365-worldwide>

QUESTION 21

You have an Azure subscription.

You enable multi-factor authentication for all users.

Some users report that the email applications on their mobile device cannot connect to their Microsoft Exchange Online mailbox. The users can access Exchange Online by using a web browser and from Microsoft Outlook 2016 on their computer.

You need to ensure that the users can use the email applications on their mobile device.

What should you instruct the users to do?

- A. Reinstall the Microsoft Authenticator app.
- B. Create an app password.

- C. Enable self-service password reset.
- D. Reset the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) password.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

If you're enabled for multi-factor authentication, make sure that you have set up app passwords.

Note: During your initial two-factor verification registration process, you're provided with a single app password. If you require more than one, you'll have to create them yourself.

Go to the Additional security verification page.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/troubleshoot/sign-in/sign-in-to-office-365-azure-intune>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sv-se/azure/active-directory/user-help/multi-factor-authentication-end-user-app-passwords>

QUESTION 22

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users.

You need to provide users with the ability to bypass MFA for 10 days on devices to which they have successfully signed in by using MFA.

What should you do?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the users' settings.
- B. From Azure AD, create a conditional access policy.
- C. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the service settings.
- D. From the MFA blade in Azure AD, configure the MFA Server settings.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Enable remember Multi-Factor Authentication

1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. On the left, select Azure Active Directory > Users.
3. Select Multi-Factor Authentication.
4. Under Multi-Factor Authentication, select service settings.
5. On the Service Settings page, manage remember multi-factor authentication, select the Allow users to remember multi-factor authentication on devices they trust option.
6. Set the number of days to allow trusted devices to bypass two-step verification. The default is 14 days.
7. Select Save.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings>

QUESTION 23

HOTSPOT

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

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- Number of methods required to reset: 2
- Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- Number of questions required to register: 3
- Number of questions required to reset: 3

You select the following security questions:

- What is your favorite food?
- In what city was your first job?
- What was the name of your first pet?

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Administrator accounts are special accounts with elevated permissions. To secure them, the following restrictions apply to changing passwords of administrators:

On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their password through Self-service password reset (SSPR). They can only change their password in their on-premises environment. Thus, we recommend not syncing on-prem AD admin accounts to Azure AD.

An administrator cannot use secret Questions & Answers as a method to reset password.

Box 2: Yes

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is an Azure Active Directory feature that enables employees to reset their passwords without needing to contact IT staff.

Box 3: Yes

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>

QUESTION 24

You have a hybrid infrastructure that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User name	Type	Source
User1	User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Azure Active Directory
User2	User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Windows Server AD
User3	User3@outlook.com	Guest	Microsoft Account
User4	User4@gmail.com	Guest	Microsoft Account

You plan to share a cloud resource to the All Users group.

You need to ensure that User1, User2, User3, and User4 can connect successfully to the cloud resource.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a user account of the member type for User4.
- B. Create a user account of the member type for User3.
- C. Modify the Directory-wide Groups settings.
- D. Modify the External collaboration settings.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Ensure that "Enable an 'All Users' group in the directory" policy is set to "Yes" in your Azure Active Directory (AD) settings in order to enable the "All Users" group for centralized access administration. This group represents the entire collection of the Active Directory users, including guests and external users, that you can use to make the access permissions easier to manage within your directory.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B: User3 and User4 are guests already.

Note: By default, all users and guests in your directory can invite guests even if they're not assigned to an admin role. External collaboration settings let you turn guest invitations on or off for different types of users in your organization. You can also delegate invitations to individual users by assigning roles that allow them to invite guests.

References:

<https://www.cloudconformity.com/knowledge-base/azure/ActiveDirectory/enable-all-users-group.html>

QUESTION 25

You have a Microsoft 365 subscription and a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). User identities and password hashes are synced.

You have a user account named User1.

From Active Directory, you select the **User must change password at next logon** account option for User1.

What will occur if User1 attempts to sign in to myapps.microsoft.com?

- A. User1 will be prompted for a password change.
- B. User1 will sign in by using the old password.
- C. User1 will be prevented from signing in.

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Troubleshoot password synchronization

Some users can't sign in to Office 365, Azure, or Microsoft Intune

In this scenario, passwords of most users appear to be syncing. However, there are some users whose passwords appear not to sync. The following are scenarios in which a user cannot sign in to a Microsoft cloud service such as Office 365, Azure, or Intune. They include information about how to troubleshoot each scenario.

Scenario 1: The "User must change password at next logon" check box is selected for the user's account

To resolve this issue, follow these steps:

1. Do one of the following:

In the user account properties in Active Directory Users and Computers, clear the User must change password at next logon check box.

Have the user change their on-premises user account password.

2. Wait a few minutes for the change to sync between the on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure AD.

References:

<https://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/2855271/how-to-troubleshoot-password-synchronization-when-using-an-azure-ad-sy>

QUESTION 26

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 that is synced to an Active Directory domain.

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attributes shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all users.

Solution: You create a new user account in Azure AD for User3.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

QUESTION 27

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 that is synced to an Active Directory domain.

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attributes shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all users.

Solution: You add an office phone number for User2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

QUESTION 28

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is synced to an Active Directory domain.

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attributes shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all users.

Solution: You add a mobile phone number for User2 and User4.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

QUESTION 29

You have an Azure subscription. All users are enabled for multi-factor authentication (MFA).

You need to ensure that the users can lock out their own account if they receive an unsolicited MFA request from Azure.

Which MFA settings should you configure?

- A. Block/unblock users
- B. Providers
- C. Notifications
- D. Fraud alert

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Configure the fraud alert feature so that your users can report fraudulent attempts to access their resources. Users can report fraud attempts by using the mobile app or through their phone.

Configuration options include:

Block user when fraud is reported: If a user reports fraud, their account is blocked for 90 days or until an administrator unblocks their account. An administrator can review sign-ins by using the sign-in report, and take appropriate action to prevent future fraud. An administrator can then unblock the user's account.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#fraud-alert>

QUESTION 30

HOTSPOT

You configure the multi-factor authentication status for three users as shown in the following table.

User name	Multi-factor authentication status
Admin1@contoso.com	Disabled
Admin2@contoso.com	Enforced
Admin3@contoso.com	Enabled

You create a group Group1 and add Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3 to the group.

For all cloud apps, you create a conditional access policy that includes Group1. The policy requires multi-factor authentication.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	☐	☐
Admin2 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	☐	☐
Admin3 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	☐	☐

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	☐	☒
Admin2 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	☒	☐
Admin3 must use multi-factor authentication to sign in to the Azure portal by using a web browser.	☒	☐

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: No

Disabled is the default state for a new user not enrolled in Azure MFA.

Box 2: Yes

Enforced: the user has been enrolled and has completed the registration process for Azure MFA.

Browser apps affected: Yes. Azure MFA is required at login.

Box 3: Yes

Enabled: The user has been enrolled in Azure MFA, but has not registered. They receive a prompt to register the next time they sign in.

Browser apps affected: Yes. After the session expires, Azure MFA registration is required.

References:

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

QUESTION 31
HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain. The domain contains a user named User1.

The domain is synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure Active Directory Connect interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a 'Tasks' section with a 'Review your solution' button. The main content area is titled 'Synchronized Directories' and lists the 'Adatum.com' directory. Below this, the 'Synchronization Settings' are shown in a two-column layout. The settings include: SOURCE ANCHOR (mS-DS-ConsistencyGuld), SYNC CRITERIA (AlwaysProvision), AZURE AD APP AND ATTRIBUTE FILTERING (Disabled), DIRECTORY EXTENSION ATTRIBUTE SYNC (Disabled), GROUP WRITEBACK (Disabled), PASSWORD WRITEBACK (Disabled), AUTO UPGRADE (Enabled), and SQL SERVER NAME (localdb). The right column shows corresponding settings: ACCOUNT (ADATUM.COM\MSQL_Bbc4197d6602), USER PRINCIPAL NAME (userPrincipalName), ALTER OBJECTS TO SYNCHRONIZE (Disabled), DEVICE WRITEBACK (Disabled), EXCHANGE HYBRID DEPLOYMENT (Disabled), PASSWORD HASH SYNCHRONIZATION (Enabled), USER WRITEBACK (Disabled), EXCHANGE MAIL PUBLIC FOLDER (Disabled), and SQL SERVER INSTANCE NAME (-\ADSync). At the bottom right, there is a 'Previous' button and a green button.

Synchronization Settings	
SOURCE ANCHOR	USER PRINCIPAL NAME
mS-DS-ConsistencyGuld	userPrincipalName
SYNC CRITERIA	ALTER OBJECTS TO SYNCHRONIZE
AlwaysProvision	Disabled
AZURE AD APP AND ATTRIBUTE FILTERING	DEVICE WRITEBACK
Disabled	Disabled
DIRECTORY EXTENSION ATTRIBUTE SYNC	EXCHANGE HYBRID DEPLOYMENT
Disabled	Disabled
GROUP WRITEBACK	PASSWORD HASH SYNCHRONIZATION
Disabled	Enabled
PASSWORD WRITEBACK	USER WRITEBACK
Disabled	Disabled
AUTO UPGRADE	EXCHANGE MAIL PUBLIC FOLDER
Enabled	Disabled
SQL SERVER NAME	SQL SERVER INSTANCE NAME
(localdb)	-\ADSync

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1 can change his password from [answer choice].	the My Apps portal a computer joined to the Active Directory domain a computer joined to Azure AD
When User1 changes his password, the password will be [answer choice].	stored in Azure AD only stored in the Active Directory domain only stored in both Azure AD and the Active Directory domain

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

User1 can change his password from [answer choice].	the My Apps portal a computer joined to the Active Directory domain a computer joined to Azure AD
When User1 changes his password, the password will be [answer choice].	stored in Azure AD only stored in the Active Directory domain only stored in both Azure AD and the Active Directory domain

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: a computer joined in the Active Directory domain

The Active Directory domain service stores passwords in the form of a hash value representation, of the actual user password.

Box 2: Stored in both Azure AD and in the Active Director domain

The Active Directory domain service stores passwords in the form of a hash value representation, of the actual user password.

To synchronize your password, Azure AD Connect sync extracts your password hash from the on-premises Active Directory instance.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-password-hash-synchronization>

QUESTION 32

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

QUESTION 33

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

- A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

QUESTION 34

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

QUESTION 35

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview>

QUESTION 36

Your on-premises network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com that is synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Password writeback is disabled.

In adatum.com, you create the users shown in the following table.

Name	Account option
User1	User must change password at next logon.
User2	Store password by using reversible encryption.
User3	A smart card is required for interactive logon.

Which users must sign in from a computer joined to adatum.com?

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

Correct Answer: E

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Password writeback is a feature enabled with Azure AD Connect that allows password changes in the cloud to be written back to an existing on-premises directory in real time.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-writeback>

QUESTION 37

You have two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants named contoso.com and fabrikam.com.

You have a Microsoft account that you use to sign in to both tenants.

You need to configure the default sign-in tenant for the Azure portal.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure Cloud Shell, run `Set-AzureRmSubscription`.
- B. From Azure Cloud Shell, run `Set-AzureRmContext`.
- C. From the Azure portal, configure the portal settings.
- D. From the Azure portal, change the directory.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The `Set-AzureRmContext` cmdlet sets authentication information for cmdlets that you run in the current session. The context includes tenant, subscription, and environment information.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerms/profile/set-azurermscontext>

QUESTION 38

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

All administrators must enter a verification code to access the Azure portal.

You need to ensure that the administrators can access the Azure portal only from your on-premises network.

What should you configure?

- A. an Azure AD Identity Protection user risk policy.
- B. the multi-factor authentication service settings.

- C. the default for all the roles in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- D. an Azure AD Identity Protection sign-in risk policy

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

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

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

You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully.

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

References:

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

QUESTION 40

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

Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com.

You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD.

You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name.

Which type of DNS record should you create?

- A. SRV
- B. PTR
- C. RRSIG
- D. TXT

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

References:

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

QUESTION 41

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

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

What should you configure in Azure AD?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

QUESTION 42

You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com that contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	User	OU1
User2	User	OU1
User3	User	OU1
Group1	Security Group – Global	OU1
User4	User	OU2
Group2	Security Group – Global	OU2

The groups have the memberships shown in the following table.

Group	Member
Group1	User1
Group2	User2, Group1

OU1 and OU2 are synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You modify the synchronization settings and remove OU1 from synchronization. You sync Active Directory and Azure AD.

Which objects are in Azure AD?

- A. User4 and Group2 only
- B. User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- C. User1, User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, User4, Group1, and Group2

Correct Answer: C

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. The tenant contains 500 user accounts.

You deploy Microsoft Office 365. You configure Office 365 to use the user accounts in adatum.com.

You configure 60 users to connect to mailboxes in Microsoft Exchange Online.

You need to ensure that the 60 users use Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to connect to the Exchange Online mailboxes. The solution must only affect connections to the Exchange Online mailboxes.

What should you do?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the Multi-Factor Auth status for each user
- B. From Azure Active Directory admin center, create a conditional access policy
- C. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the verification options
- D. From the Azure Active Directory admin center, configure an authentication method

Correct Answer: A
Section: [none]
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

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

QUESTION 44

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	Group1
Group1	Global security group	None
Group2	Universal distribution group	None
Computer1	Computer	Group1

You sync OU1 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using Azure AD Connect.

You need to identify which objects are synced to Azure AD.

Which objects should you identify?

- A. User1 and Group1 only
- B. User1, Group1, and Group2 only
- C. User1, Group1, Group2, and Computer1
- D. Computer1 only

Correct Answer: B
Section: [none]
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/synchronization>

QUESTION 45

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.onmicrosoft.com.

Adatum.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Domain Admins
User2	Schema Admins
User3	Incoming Forest Trust Builders
User4	Replicator
User5	Enterprise Admins

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

Name	Role
UserA	Global administrator
UserB	User administrator
UserC	Security administrator
UserD	Service administrator

You need to implement Azure AD Connect. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which user accounts should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Adatum.com:

▼

User1

User2

User3

User4

User5

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com:

▼

UserA

UserB

UserC

UserD

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Adatum.com:

	▼
User1	
User2	
User3	
User4	
User5	

Adatum.onmicrosoft.com:

	▼
UserA	
UserB	
UserC	
UserD	

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Box 1: User5

In Express settings, the installation wizard asks for the following:

AD DS Enterprise Administrator credentials
Azure AD Global Administrator credentials

The AD DS Enterprise Admin account is used to configure your on-premises Active Directory. These credentials are only used during the installation and are not used after the installation has completed. The Enterprise Admin, not the Domain Admin should make sure the permissions in Active Directory can be set in all domains.

Box 2: UserA

Azure AD Global Admin credentials are only used during the installation and are not used after the installation has completed. It is used to create the Azure AD Connector account used for synchronizing changes to Azure AD. The account also enables sync as a feature in Azure AD.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnect-accounts-permissions>

Testlet 2

Case study

This is a case study. **Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.** However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the **Next** button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an **All Information** tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the **Question** button to return to the question.

Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

- File servers
- Domain controllers
- Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

- A SQL database
- A web front end
- A processing middle tier

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

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

- Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible

User Requirements

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
- Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.
- Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.
- Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT

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.

Hot 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				

Correct Answer:

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

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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.

QUESTION 2

You need to recommend an identity solution that meets the technical requirements.

What should you recommend?

A. Pass-through Authentication and single sign-on (SSO)

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Pass-through Authentication allows users to sign in to both on-premises and cloud-based applications using the same passwords. When users sign in using Azure AD, this feature validates users' passwords directly against your on-premises Active Directory. On-premises passwords are never stored in the cloud in any form.

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-pta>

QUESTION 3

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1.

What should you recommend?

- A. From the Subscription blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings.
- B. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Properties.
- C. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Properties.
- D. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Groups.

Correct Answer: B

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

1. Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.
2. Select a subscription.
3. On the right side, select Edit subscription details.

Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator>

Testlet 3

Case study

This is a case study. **Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.** However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the **Next** button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an **All Information** tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the **Question** button to return to the question.

Overview

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

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

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

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

Existing Environment

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

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

Contoso.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private links.

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

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

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

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

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

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

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

- Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.
- Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
- Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
- Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

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

QUESTION 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 recommendation?

- A. Azure AD 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

Correct Answer: D

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Scenario: Ensure Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

The recommendation is to use conditional access policies that can then be targeted to groups of users, specific applications, or other conditions.

References:

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

QUESTION 2**HOTSPOT**

You need to implement Role1.

Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	-Name "Reader"	
Find-RoleCapability		ConvertFrom-Json
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole		ConvertFrom-String
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment		ConvertTo-Json
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition		ConvertTo-Xml

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

	-Name "Reader"	
Find-RoleCapability		ConvertFrom-Json
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole		ConvertFrom-String
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment		ConvertTo-Json
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition		ConvertTo-Xml

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Testlet 4

Case study

This is a case study. **Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case.** However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

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Overview

Humongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokyo and Bangkok. Each office has 5,000 users.

Existing Environment

Active Directory Environment

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com. The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.

You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

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.

Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.

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.

Licensing Issue

You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License assignment failed for one user."

You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.

Requirements

Planned Changes

Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure

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

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure

You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:

- Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
- A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
- A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
- A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4

You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the **Use remote gateways** setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.

You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure

Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.

Department Requirements

Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:

- Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
- During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

Authentication Requirements

Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

QUESTION 1

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. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.
- B. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
- C. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
- D. Add <http://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com> to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.

E. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication.

Correct Answer: DE

Section: [none]

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

D: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: <https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Seamless SSO is not applicable to Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS).

B: Azure AD connect does not port 8080. It uses port 443.

C: Seamless SSO needs the user's device to be domain-joined, but doesn't need for the device to be Azure AD Joined.

Scenario: Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnect-sso-quick-start>