Microsoft.AZ-104-KR.v2026-02-24.q208

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https://www.krdump.com/Microsoft.AZ-104-KR.v2026-02-24.q208.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1
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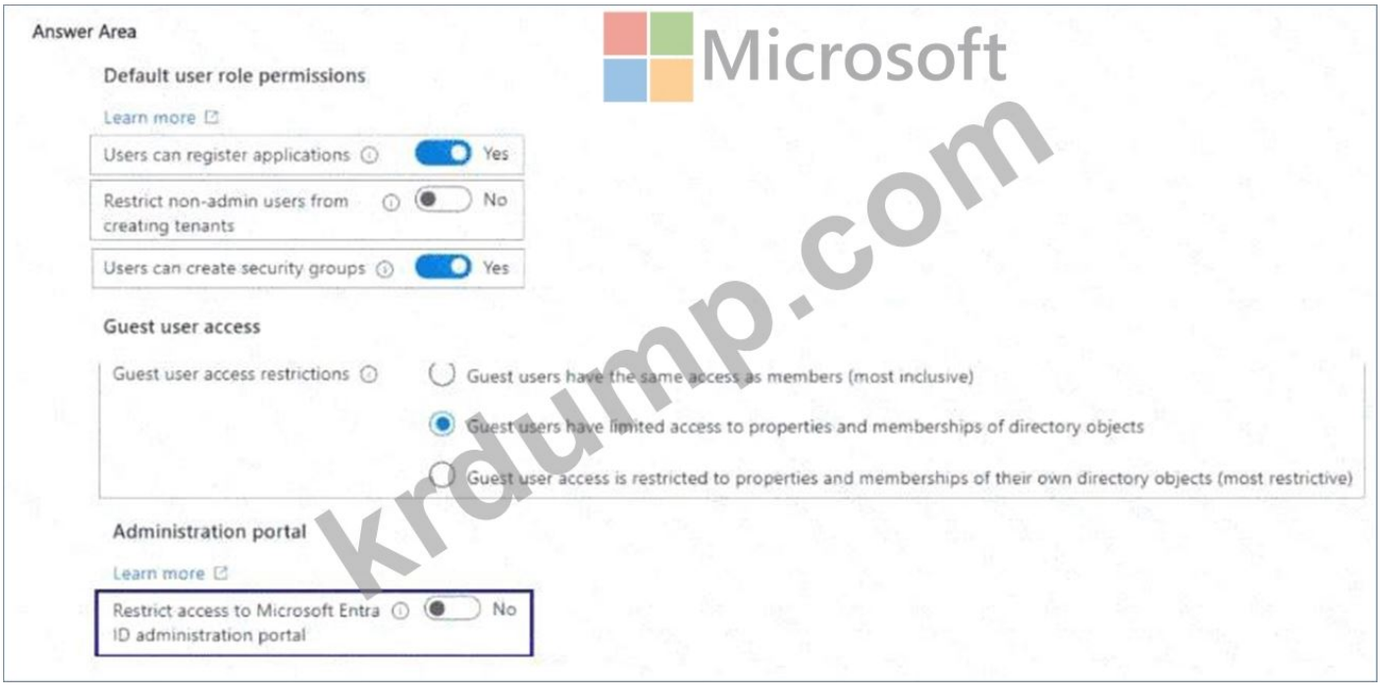
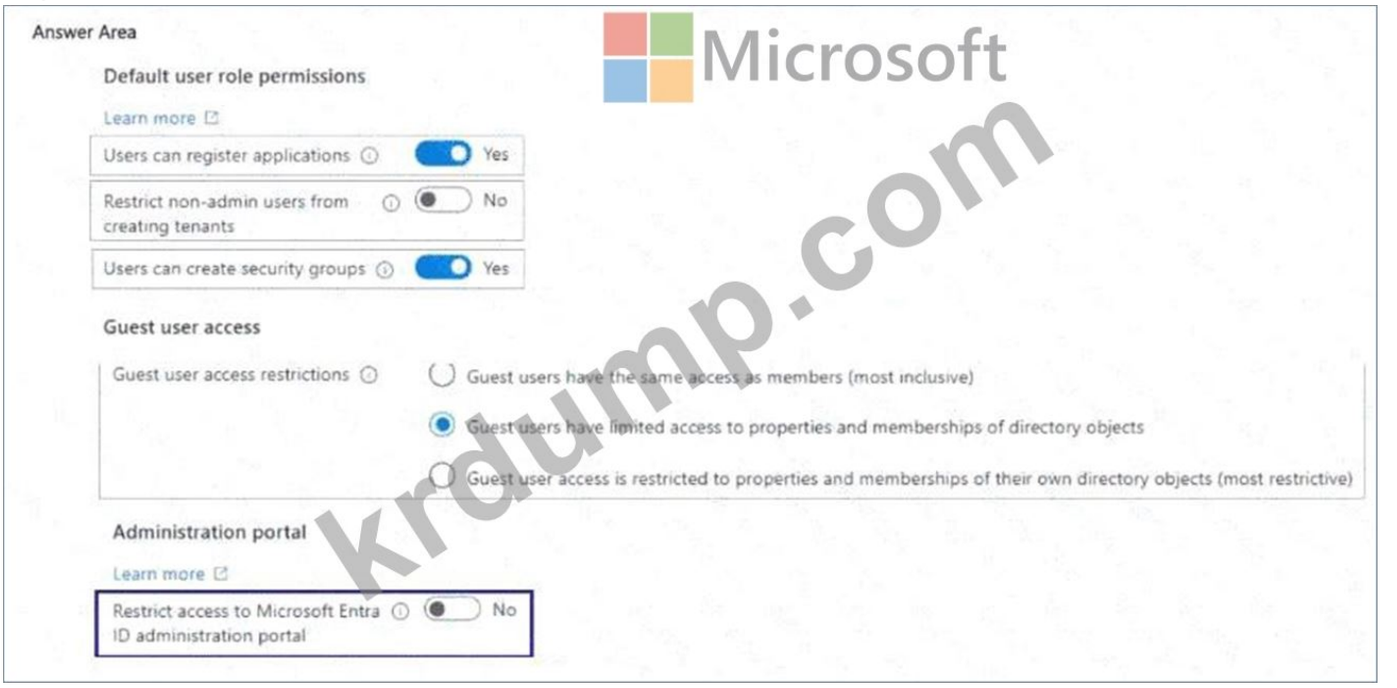


Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 2

□□□□□□ contoso□□ □□□□□ Active Directory □□□ □□□(AD DS) □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

com. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

contoso.com□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

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* □□ □□: 10.0.0.0/16
* □□□:
o □□: Subnet1
IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24
DC1□ VNET1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ contoso.com□ □□□ □□□ AD DS DNS □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
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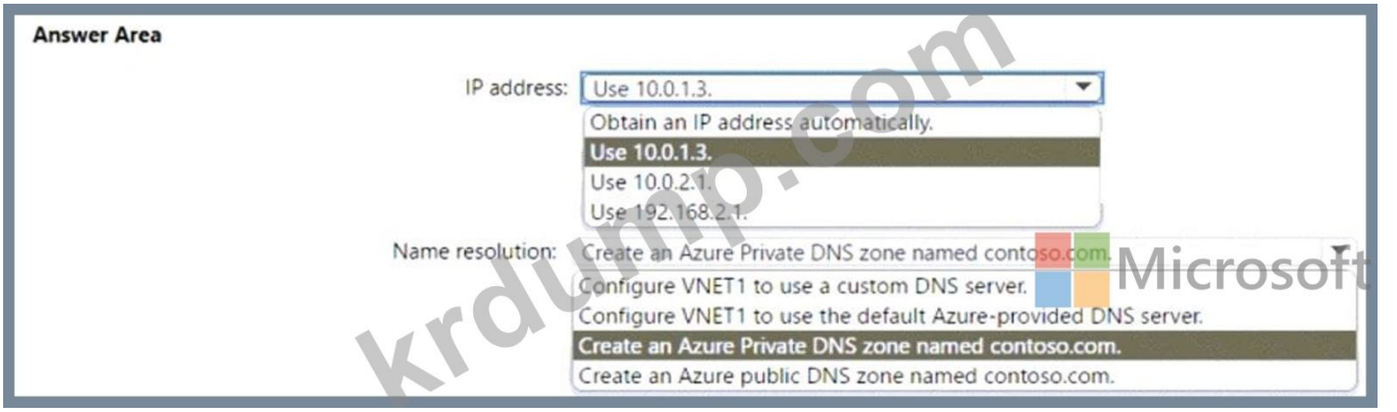
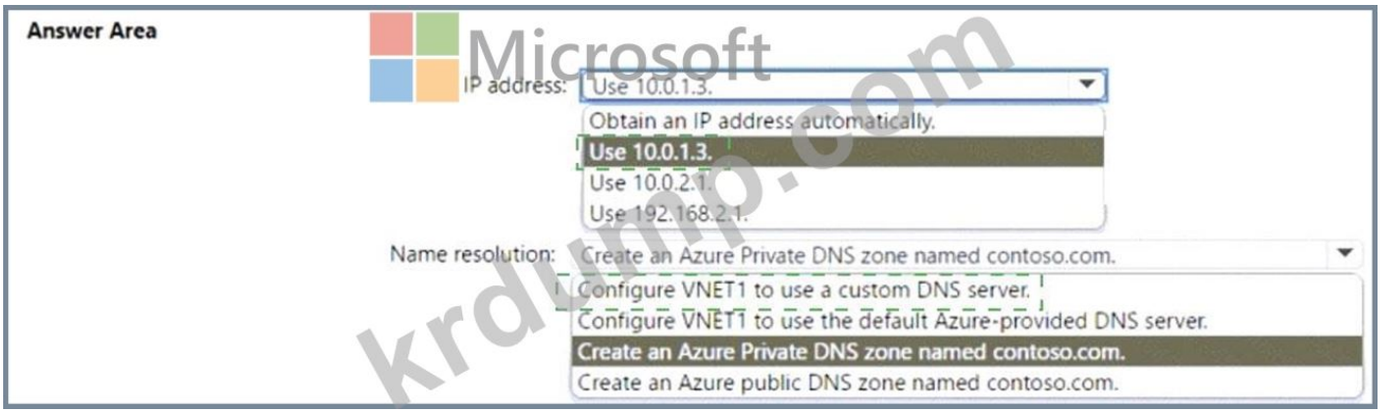


Answer:



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

NEW QUESTION: 3

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C. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 4
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VM1□ □ □□□ DNS □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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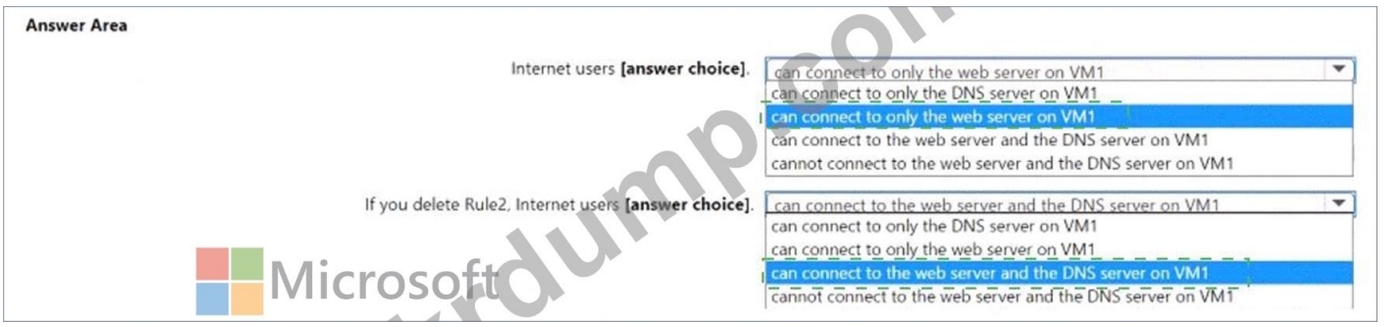
Answer Area

Internet users **[answer choice]**.
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- 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 the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- 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

Answer:



Explanation:

A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops.

As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network- security-groups-overview

NEW QUESTION: 5

contoso.com□□□ Azure Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

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Answer:

Explanation:

No, No, Yes

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-security- questions

NEW QUESTION: 6

Windows Server 2016□ □□□□ 5□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□□□.

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C. UDP□ □□ □□□□

D. □□□□□ IP □ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts Session persistence: Client IP and protocol - Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

NEW QUESTION: 7

storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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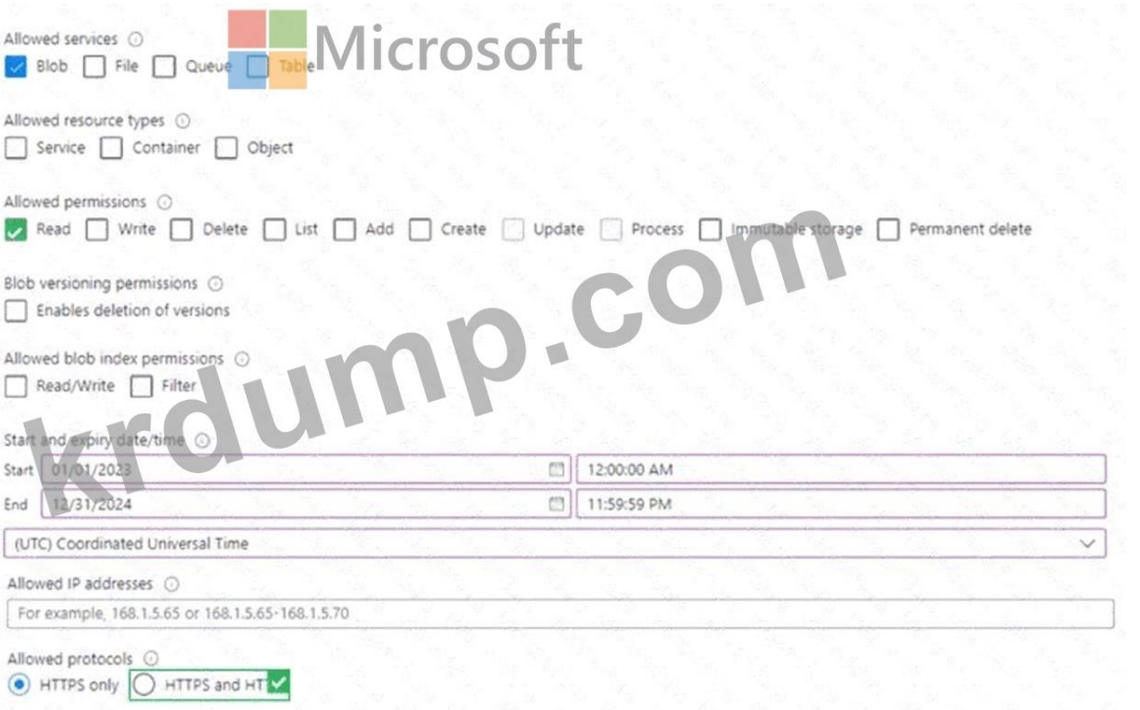

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Allowed resources types: Objects (access by name)

Allowed Permissions: Read (you need download) and List (you need to see the object to read it)

NEW QUESTION: 8

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

NEW QUESTION: 9
□□□ □ VPN□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ VNet1□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□. VMet1□□ Subnet1□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
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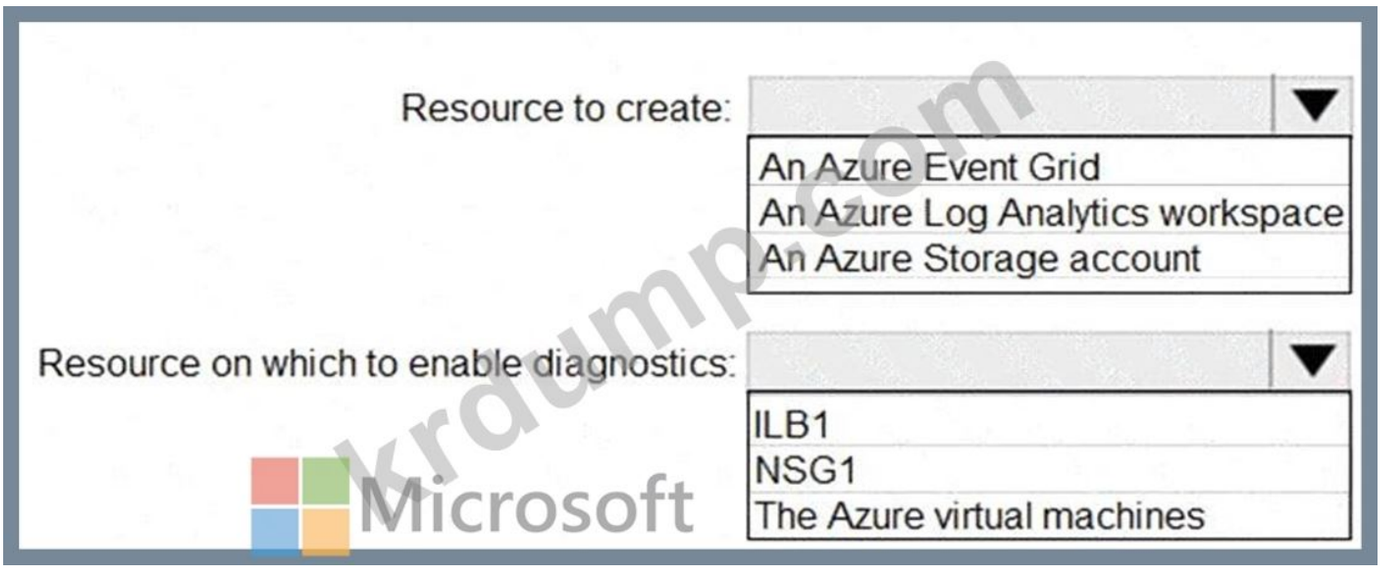
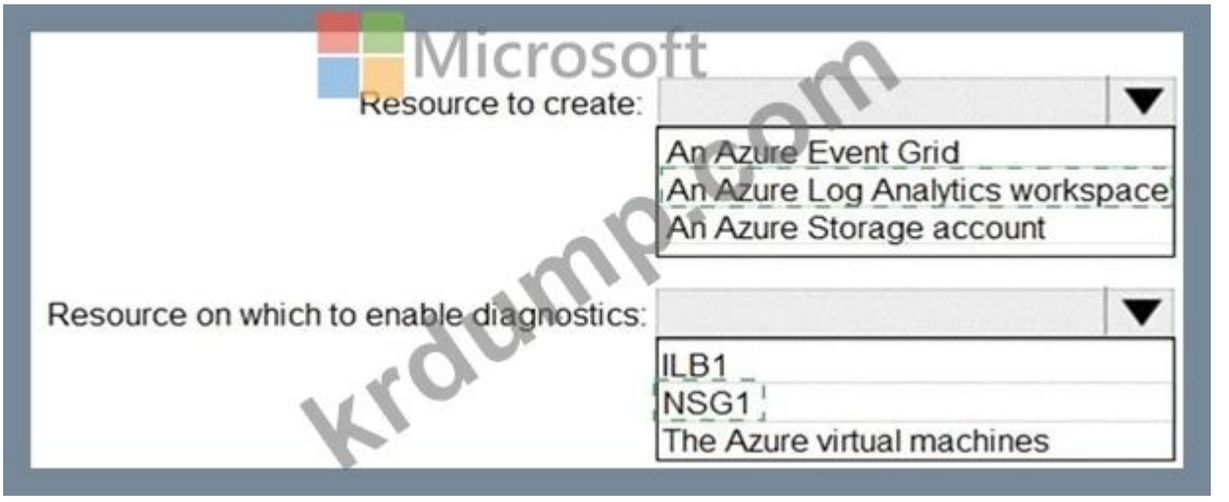


Answer:



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: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses.

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 10

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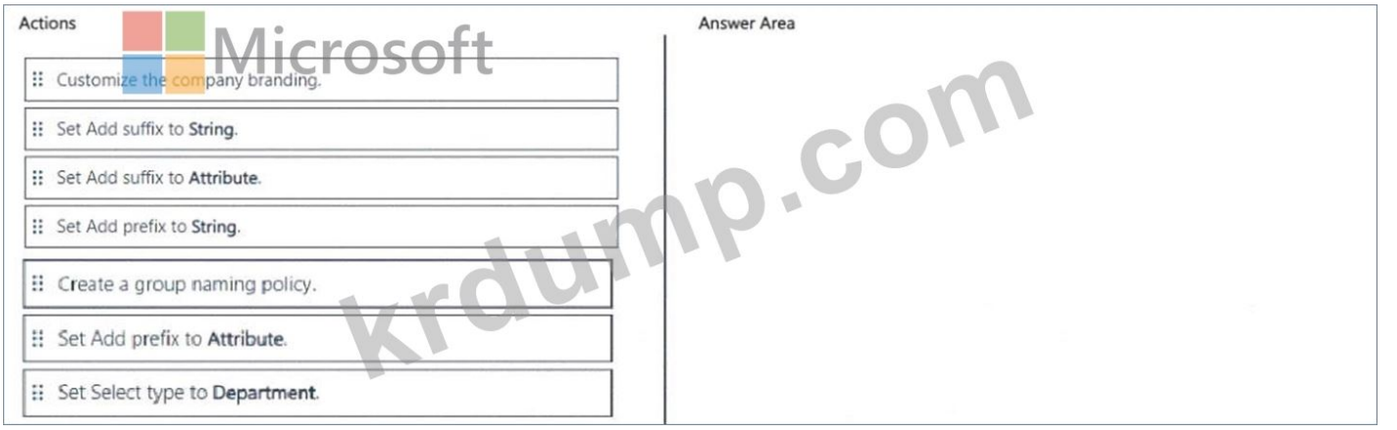

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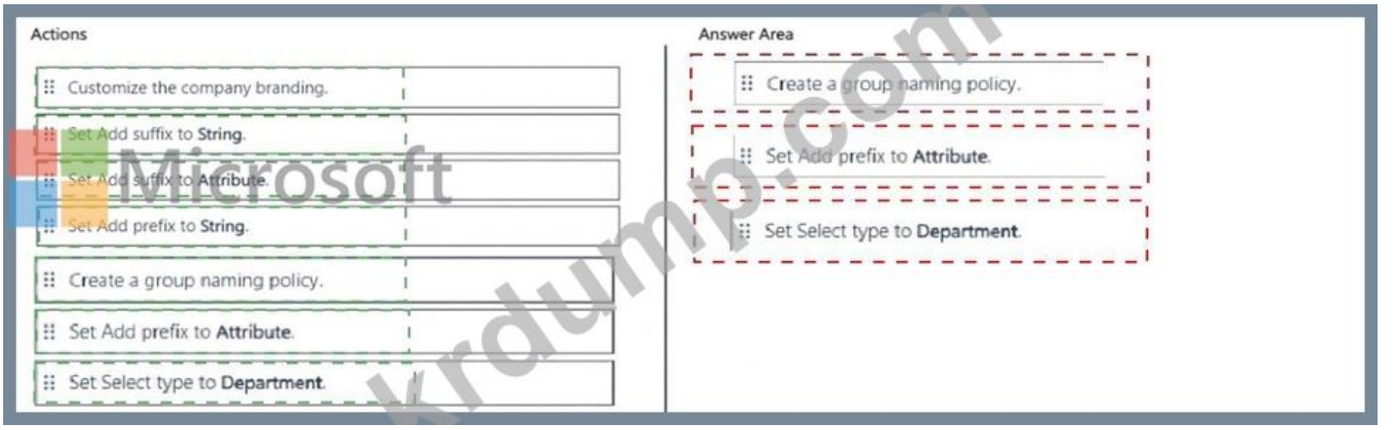
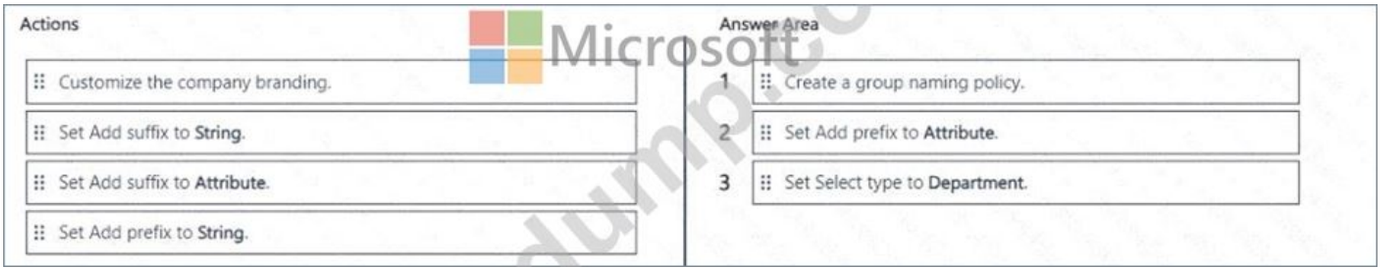


Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 11

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A. □□ □□ □□□

B. □□□ □□□

C. Azure CDN(Content Delivery Network)

D. □□ □□ □□□

E. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□

Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

Line of Business WebAPP works on VMs need internal load balancer. So D is needed. Then deploy WebAPP on VMs, check the link. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/quick-create-portal So B is needed as well. The orignal answer is not accomplished.

NEW QUESTION: 12

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Name	Role
Admin1	Global Administrator
Admin2	Authentication Policy Administrator
Admin3	Authentication Administrator Security Administrator

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Name	Type	Membership type
Group1	Security	Assigned
Group2	Microsoft 365	Dynamic
Group3	Mail-enabled security	Assigned

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Answer Area

Answer:

Explanation:

Users: Admin1 and Admin2 only

Group: Group1, Group2, or Group3

NEW QUESTION: 13

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Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	West US	*Not applicable*
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

Vault1□ □□ Azure Backup □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

AzureBackupReports □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Vault1□ Azure Backup □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Log Analytics □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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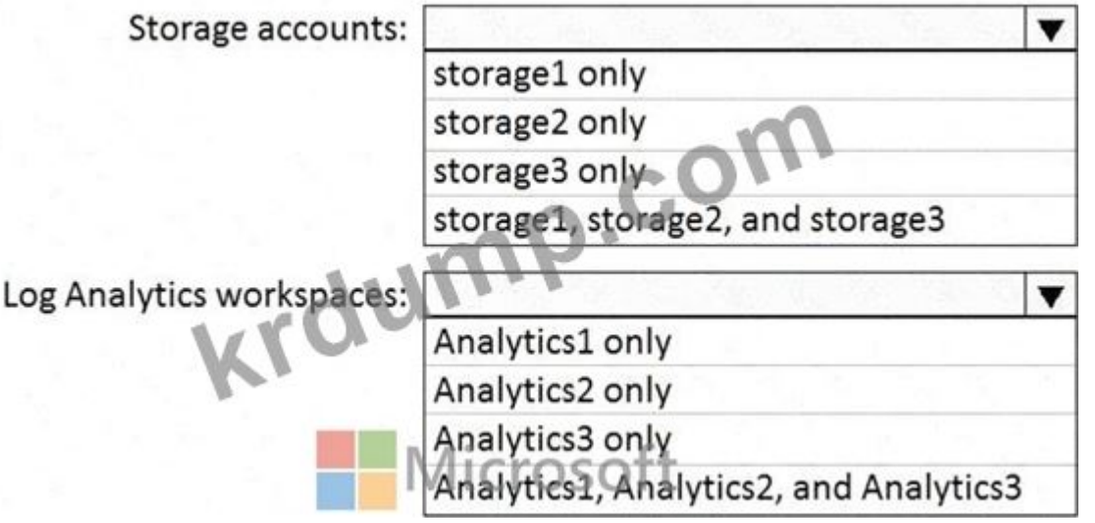
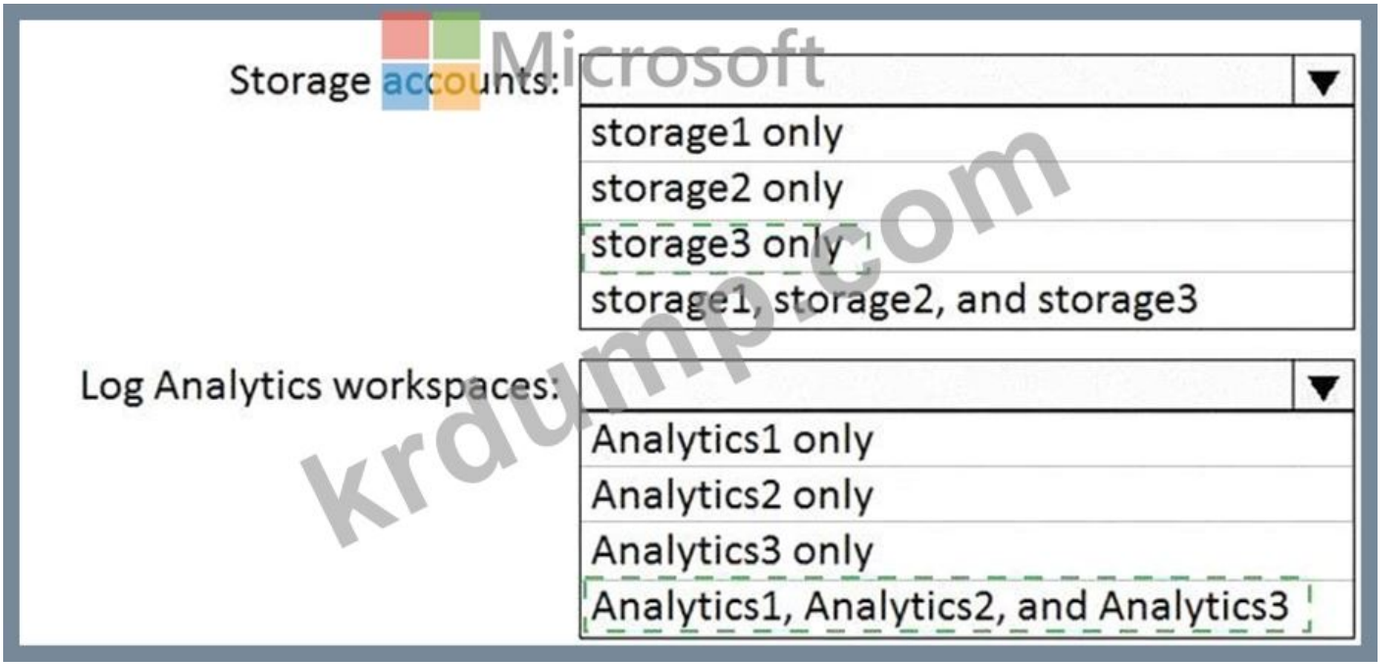


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: storage3 only

Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, Analytics3

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault

https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/backup/configure-reports

NEW QUESTION: 14

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AzCopy□ □□□□ □□□ Blob□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□. AzCopy□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 15

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□□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.

VNet1□ Windows Server□ □□□□ VM1 □ VM2□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

3□□ □□ VM1□□ VM2□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□: Azure Network Watcher□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview

NEW QUESTION: 16

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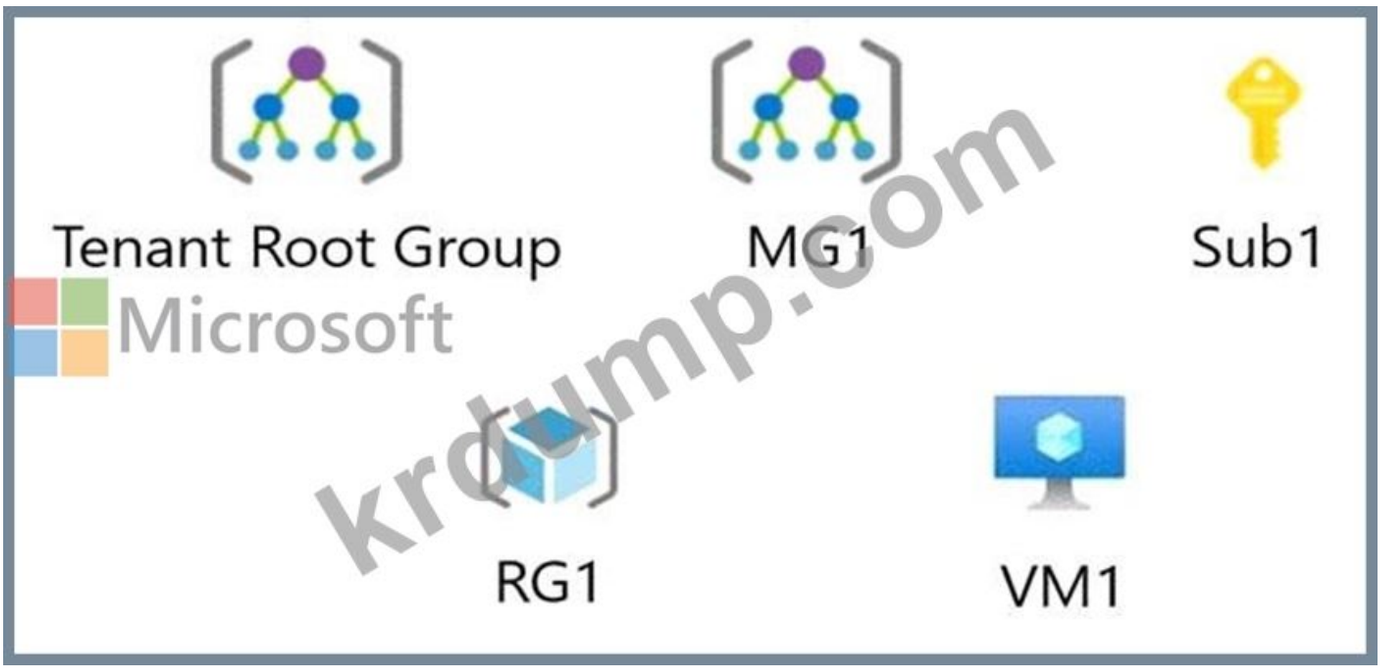

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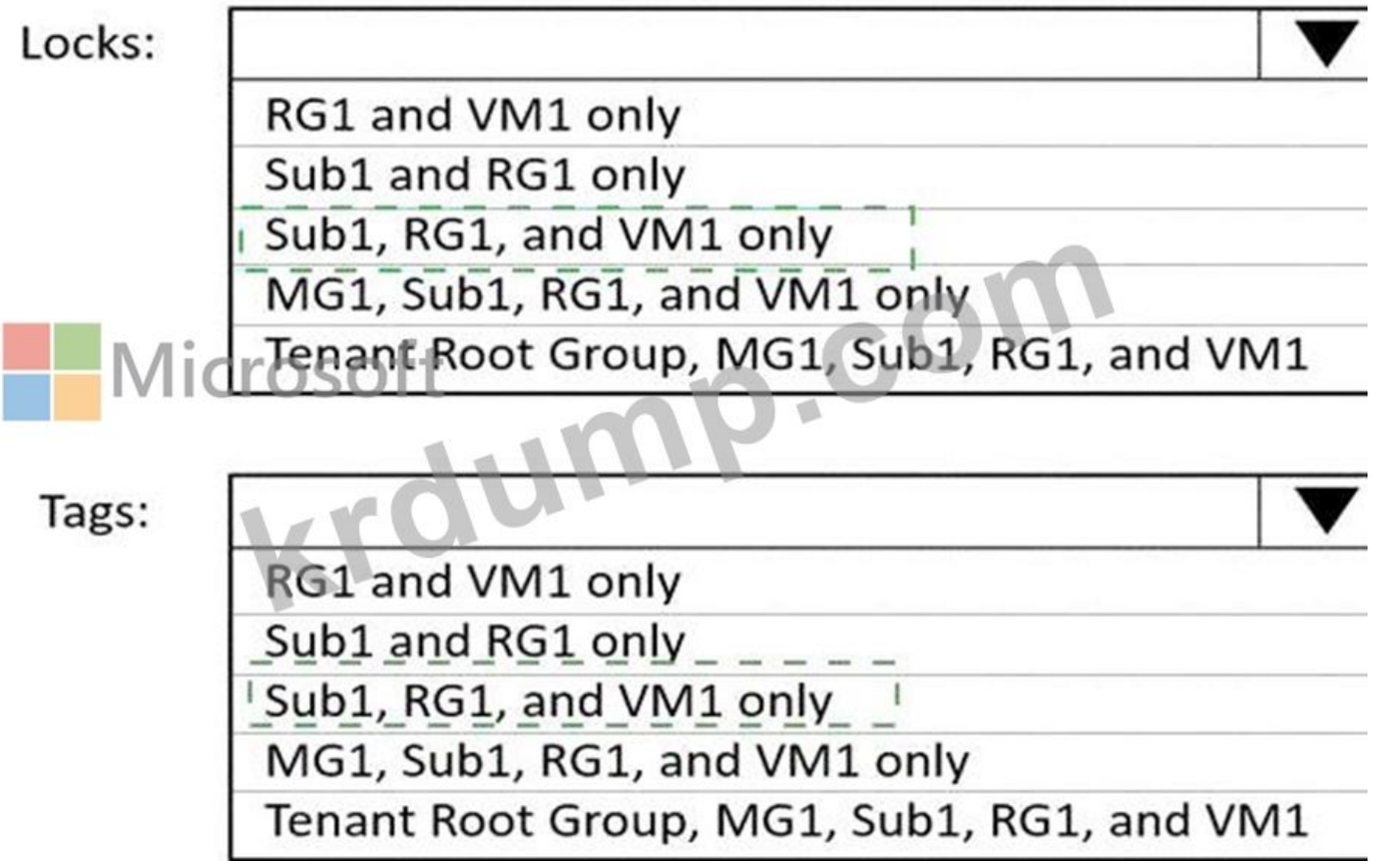
Locks:

- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

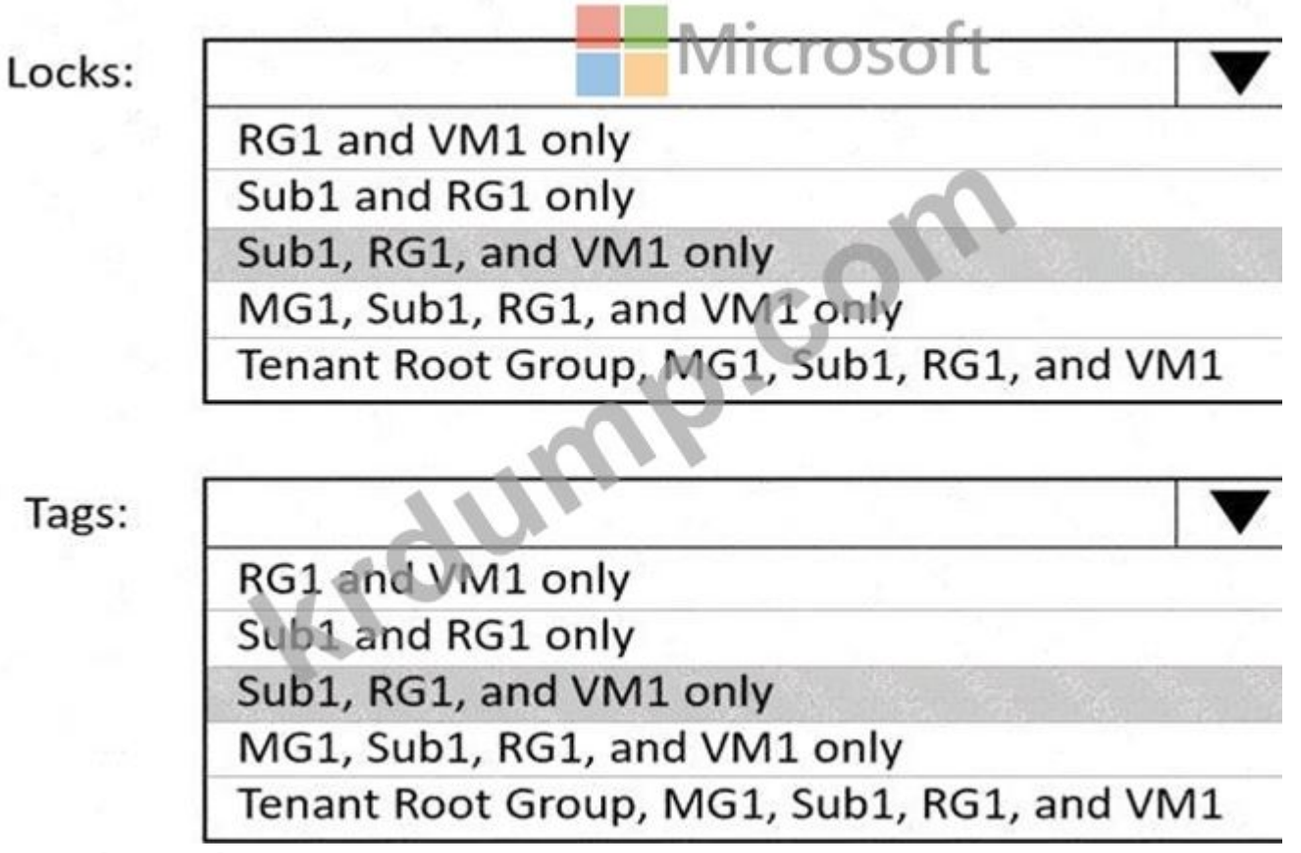
Tags:

- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

You can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.

Box 2: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json

NEW QUESTION: 17
storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□, □ □□□□ □□□□ 1□ □□□□ 2□□ □ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□□ □□□ Blob □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

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

A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days. = Yes A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No The lifecycle management policy you created has two rules: one for container1 and one for container2. The rule for container1 has an action that moves blob snapshots to the Cool access tier if they are older than 15 days. Therefore, a blob snapshot in container1 will automatically move to the Cool access tier after 15 days, regardless of the access tier of the base blob.

The rule for container2 has an action that moves blob versions to the Archive access tier if they are older than

30 days and have a prefix match of "archive/". Therefore, a blob version in container2 will only automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days if its name starts with "archive/". Otherwise, it will remain in its current access tier.

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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PowerShell □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 19

□□ □□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□.

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

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

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

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 20

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Name	Type	Has an assigned license
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	No
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes
Group4	Microsoft 365	No

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Name	Member of	Has a direct assigned license
User1	*None*	Yes
User2	Group1	No
User3	Group4	Yes
User4	*None*	No

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Answer Area

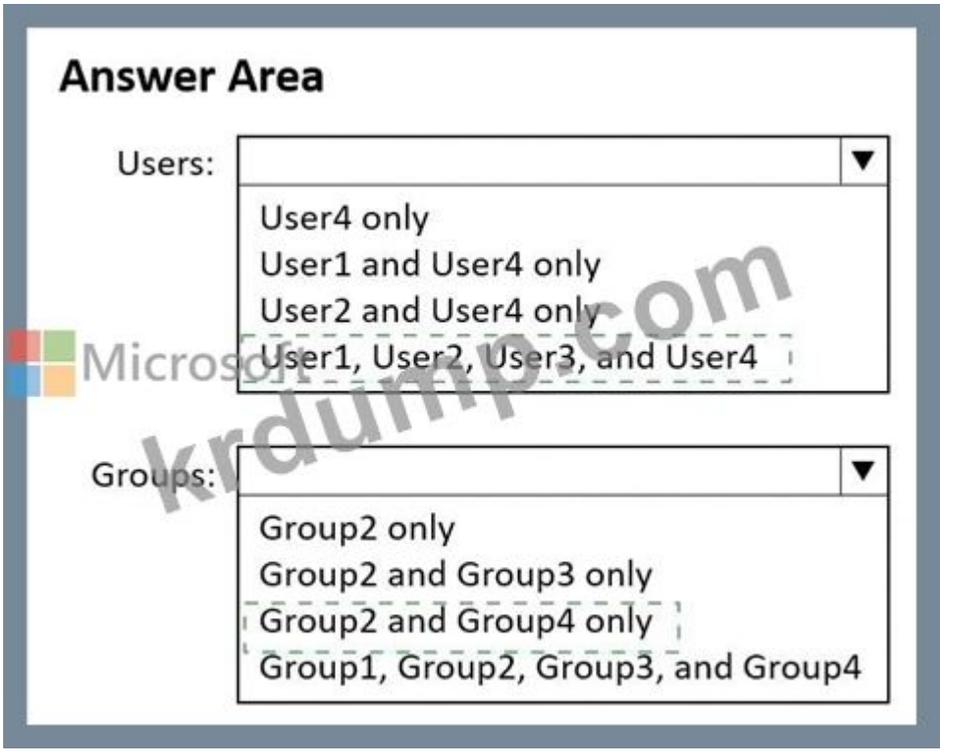
Users:

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

Groups:

- Group2 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Answer:



Explanation:

Users = User1, User2, User3, User4 (can delete all users whether a license is assigned directly or via inheritance from a group membership) Groups = Group 2 and Group 4 (Groups with active license assignments cannot be deleted. You get an error)

NEW QUESTION: 21

Azure □□□ □□□□.

□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□ 'storage'□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□.

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

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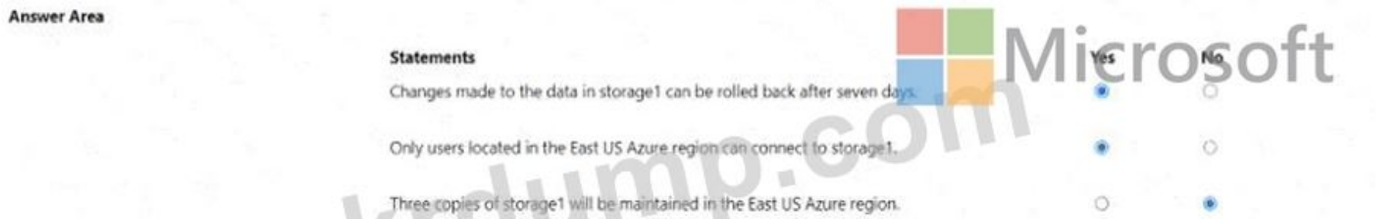
Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	○	○
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	○	○
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	○	○

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 22

Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ Azure Resource Manager□ □□□□.

Template1□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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Template1□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
"name": "[variables('vmName')]",
"location": "westeurope",

Template1□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□□ □□□ □□□ westus□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□

C. □□ □□□ □□□ westus□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources. Resources are used only for complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources. Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value.

Use location parameter. To allow flexibility when deploying your template, use a parameter to specify the location for resources. Set the default value of the parameter to resourceGroup().location.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-location?tabs=azure- powershell

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-syntax#resources

NEW QUESTION: 23

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 24

Storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.

AzCopy□ □□□□ □□□□ Storage1□ □□□ □□□□□.

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A. Blob, □□, □□□ □ □

B. Blob □ □□□

C. □□□ □□□□

D. □□□

E. Blob, □□□ □ □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements

NEW QUESTION: 25

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*SKU: □□

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A. □□□

B. □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 26

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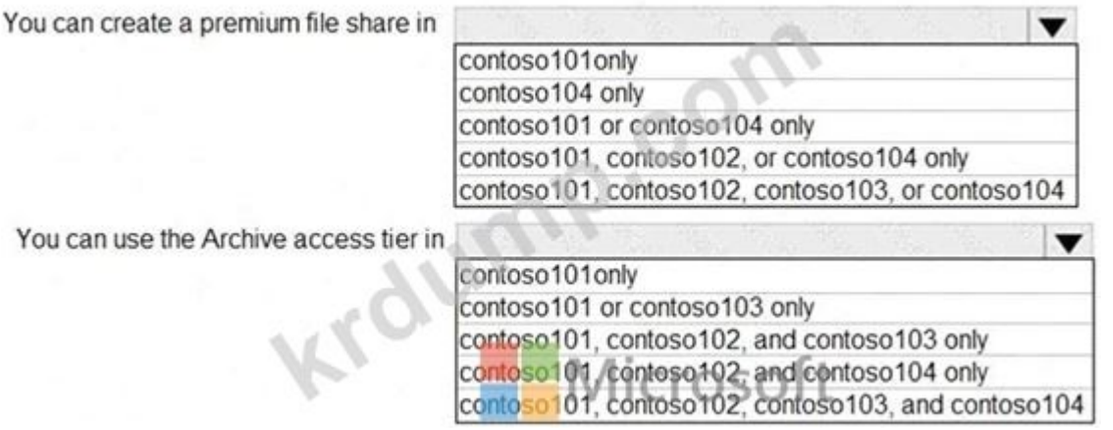
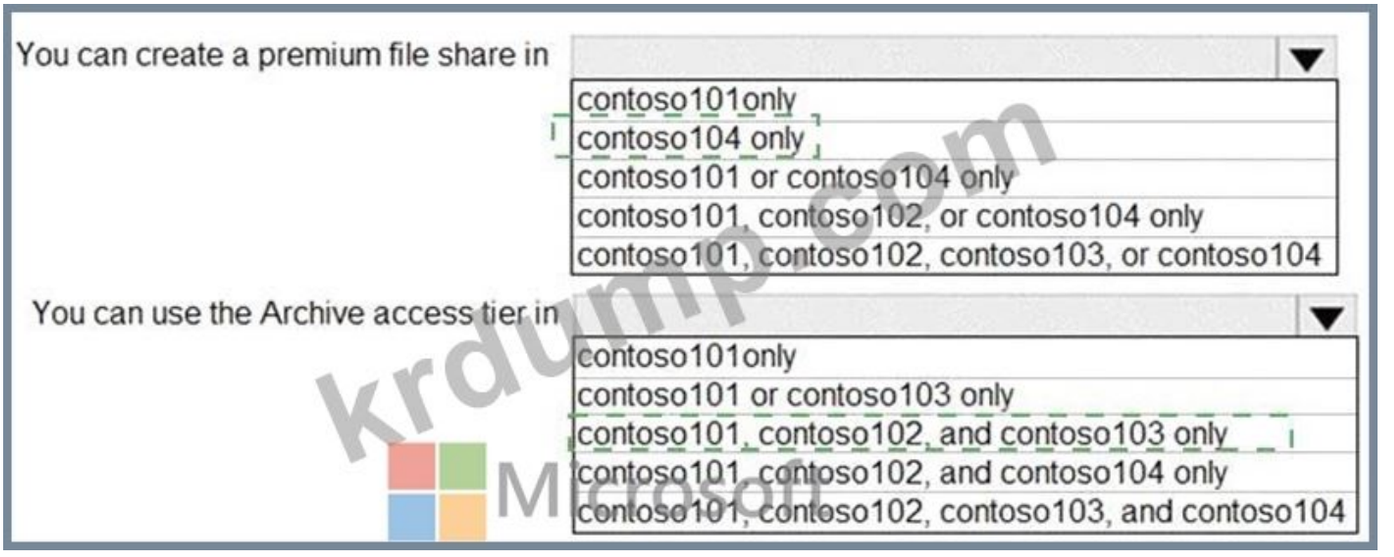


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: contoso104 only

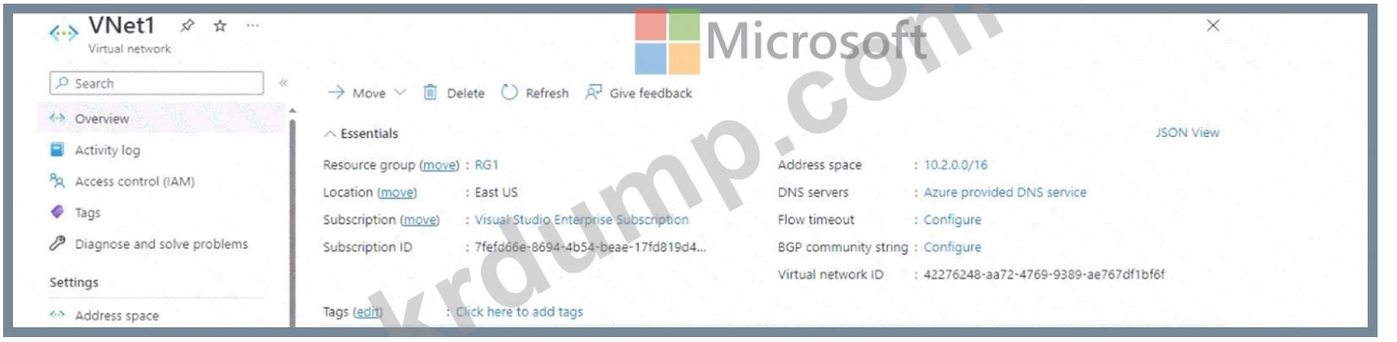
Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contos103 only

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure- portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

NEW QUESTION: 27
□□□ □□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. ('□□' □□ □□□□□.)



VNet1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
VNet1□ VNet2□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□. VNet2□ □□ □□□ 10.2.0.0/16□□□.
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A. VNet2□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
B. VNet1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. VNet1□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. VNet1□ VNet2□ □□□□ □□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
To create a peering between two virtual networks, the address spaces of the virtual networks must not overlap.
VNet1 has an address space of 10.0.0.0/16, which overlaps with VNet2's address space of 10.2.0.0/16.
Therefore, you need to modify the address space of VNet1 to a non-overlapping range, such as 10.1.0.0/16, before you can create the peering. You do not need to configure a service endpoint, add a gateway subnet, or create a subnet on either virtual network for the peering to work. Then,
References: [Virtual network peering]
[Modify a virtual network's address space]

NEW QUESTION: 28
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Adatum□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □ □□□. Adatum□□ Developers□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□1□□ Dev□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□.
Dev □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Contributor role grants the ability to create and manage all types of Azure resources, including logic apps. Assigning this role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group will allow them to create logic apps in that scope. Then, References: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

NEW QUESTION: 29
□□□ □□□ Azure□ □□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. Azure Import/Export □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure Storage Explorer□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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
Topic 2, A. Datum Corporation
Overview
A Datum Corporation is a consulting firm that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.
Azure Environment
A Datum has an Azure subscription that contains three resource groups named RG1. RG2, and RG3. The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	Hierarchical namespace	Container	File share
storage1	StorageV2	West US	Yes	cont1	share1
storage2	StorageV2	West US	No	cont2	share2

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

Name	Size	Operating system	Description
VM1	A	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses ephemeral OS disks
VM2	D	Windows Server 2022	Has a basic volume
VM3	B	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses a standard SSDs
VM4	M	Windows Server 2022	Uses Write Accelerator disks
VM5	E	Windows Server 2022	Has a dynamic volume

The subscription has an Azure container registry that contains the images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description	In resource group
Workspace	Log Analytics workspace	RG1
WebApp1	Azure App Service web app	RG1
VNet1	Virtual network	RG2
zone1.com	Azure Private DNS zone	RG3

The subscription contains an Azure key vault named VaultI.
Vault! contains the certificates shown in the following table.

Name	Content type	Key type	Key size
Cert1	PKCS #12	RSA	2048
Cert2	PKCS #12	RSA	4096
Cert3	PEM	RSA	2048
Cert4	PEM	RSA	4096

Name	Type	Description
Key1	RSA	Has a key size of 4096
Key2	EC	Has Elliptic curve name set to P-256

Vaultl contains the keys shown in the following table.
Microsoft Entra Environment
A Datum has a Microsoft Entra tenant named adatum.com that is linked to the Azure subscription and contains the users shown in the following table.
The lenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

The adatum.com tenant has a custom security attribute named Attribute1.
Planned Changes
A Datum plans to implement the following changes:
* Configure a data collection rule {DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of
4648 from VM2 and VM4.
* In storage1, create a new container named cont2 that has the following access policies:
o Three stored access policies named Stored 1, Stored2, and Stored3 o A legal hold for immutable blob storage
* Whenever possible, use directories to organize storage account content.
* Grant User1 the permissions required to link Zone1 to VNet1.
* Assign Attribute1 to supported adatum.com resources.
* In storage2, create an encryption scope named Scope"1.
* Deploy new containers by using Image1 or Image2.
Technical Requirements
A Datum must meet the following technical requirements:
* UseTLSforWebApp1.
* Follow the principle of least privilege.
* Grant permissions at the required scope only.
* Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
* Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
* Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

NEW QUESTION: 30
Azure □□□ □□□□.
File1.bicep□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

```
param location string = resourceGroup().location

resource virtualNetwork 'Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks@2024-01-01' = {
  name: 'VNET1'
  location: location
  properties: {
    addressSpace: {
```

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The name of the virtual network will be the same as the location of the resource group.	○	○
Both subnet objects will be provisioned successfully.	○	○
Deploying File1.bicep more than once will cause an error message.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The name of the virtual network will be the same as the location of the resource group.	○	○
Both subnet objects will be provisioned successfully.	○	○
Deploying File1.bicep more than once will cause an error message.	○	○

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The name of the virtual network will be the same as the location of the resource group.	○	●
Both subnet objects will be provisioned successfully.	○	●
Deploying File1.bicep more than once will cause an error message.	○	●

NEW QUESTION: 31

Azure □□□ □□□□.

Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Azure □□□ □□□□□(CU)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □ □□.

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B. □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. YAML □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To push a container image to an Azure Container Registry (ACR) using the Azure CLI, there is a well-defined sequence of steps you must follow. Signing in to the registry is an essential part, but the next critical step involves tagging the image correctly before pushing.

NEW QUESTION: 32

Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ Storage1□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

6□ 1□□ Storage1□ □ □□□ □□□ File1□□□ Blob□ □□□□□. 6□□ File1 □□□ □□ □□□?

7?

A. □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □ □□□ □□□ □□□

C. □ □□□ □□□ □□□

D. □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 33

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Name	Location	Subscription	Contains virtual machine
VNet1	East US	Sub1	VM1
VNet2	West US	Sub2	VM2

VM1□ VM2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□ □□(UDR)
B. Azure VPN □□□□□
C. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□(NVA)
D. □□□□ □□□
E. Azure □□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ ARM1.json□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Deploy.json□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

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


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

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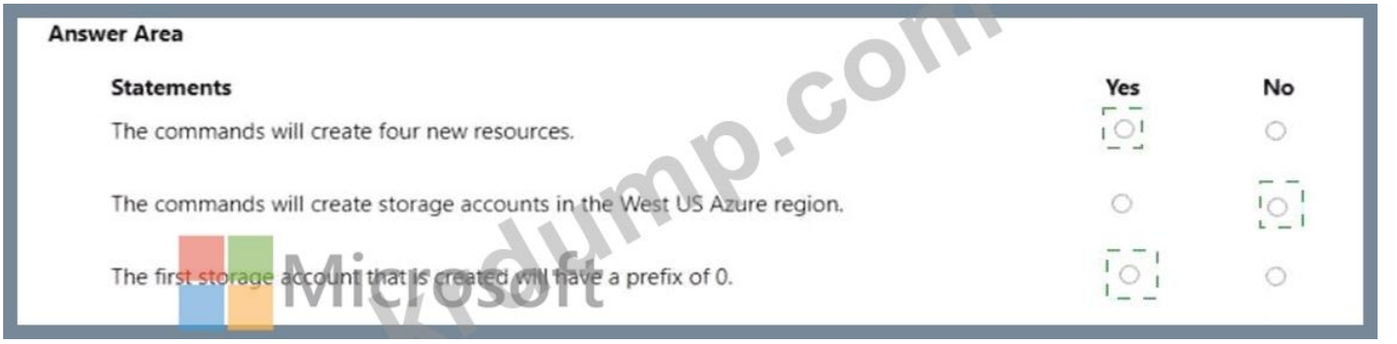
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 36

contoso.onmicrosoft.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.
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□□ □□□□ user1@outlook.com □□□□ □□□□ Microsoft □□□ □□□ □□□□.
Admin1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □ □ □□□□ □□□□□. "user1@outlook.com □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□□□□□." Admin1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
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B. □□ □□ □□□□□□ ID □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate- invitations

NEW QUESTION: 37
www.contoso.com□ □□□□□□ contoso.azurewebsites.net□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□ □.
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A. www.contoso.com□□□ □□□ TXT □□□□ □□□ □□ contoso.azurewebsites.net□□□.
B. www.contoso.com □ asuid.contoso.com□□□ □□□ A □□□□ □□□□.
C. □□□ □□ ID□ □□□□ asuid□□ CNAME □□□□ □□□□.
D. □□□ □□ ID□ □□□□ asuid□□ TXT □□□□ □□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38
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VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ ARM1.json□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39
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A. Azure Key Vault □ □□□ □□
B. Azure Active Directory(AD) ID □□ □ Azure □□
C. Azure Storage □□ □ □□□ □□
D. □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 40

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NSG□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ TCP □□ 8080□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A custom policy definition is a way to define your own rules for using Azure resources. You can use custom policies to enforce compliance, security, cost management, or organization-specific requirements. However, a custom policy definition alone is not enough to meet the goal of automatically blocking TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. You also need to create a policy assignment that applies the custom policy definition to the scope of the subscription. A policy assignment is the link between a policy definition and an Azure resource. Without a policy assignment, the custom policy definition will not take effect. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.

References:

Tutorial: Create a custom policy definition

Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

NEW QUESTION: 41

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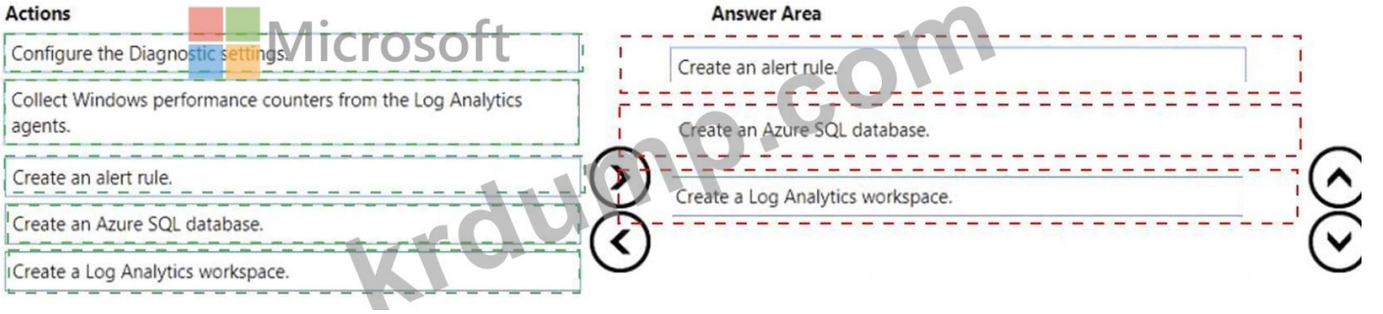
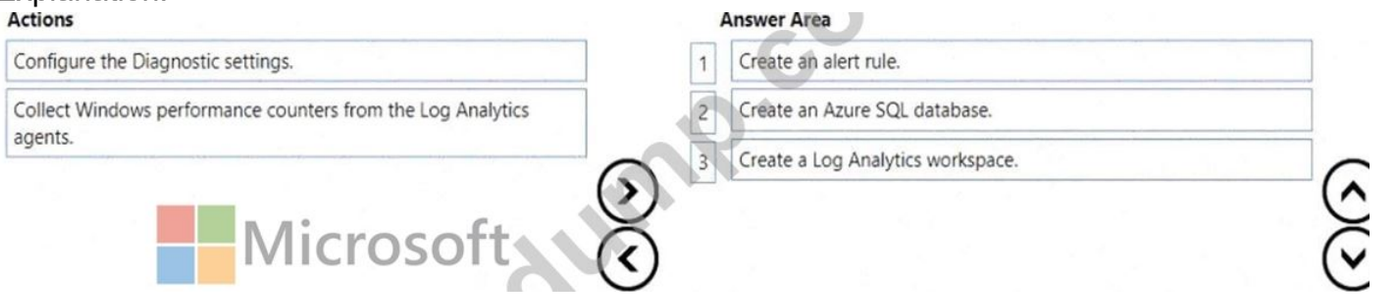
Answer:



Explanation:



Topic 4, Humongous InsuranceOverview

Existing Environment

Huongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokoyo, and Bankok. Each has

5000 users.

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 agreement 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.

NEW QUESTION: 42
User1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□, User4□ RG2□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

User1:

- Contributor for RG1
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for RG1
- Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

- Contributor for RG2
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for Sub1
- Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

Answer:

User1:

- Contributor for RG1
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for RG1
- Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

- Contributor for RG2
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for Sub1
- Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

Explanation:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

NEW QUESTION: 43

Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Type
IP1	Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses
NSG1	Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups
VNET1	Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
NIC1	Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces
VM1	Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

VM1□ dependsOn □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. VNET1

B. NIC1

C. NSG1

D. IP1

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 44

share1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□□□□.

share!□ SMB □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □.

storage1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. ZRS(Zone Redundant Storage)□ □□ □□ □□

B. □□ □□ □□□□(LRS)□ □□ □□□□ □□

C. □□ □□ □□□□(IRS)□ □□□ □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 45

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

□□ □□ 6□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ 3□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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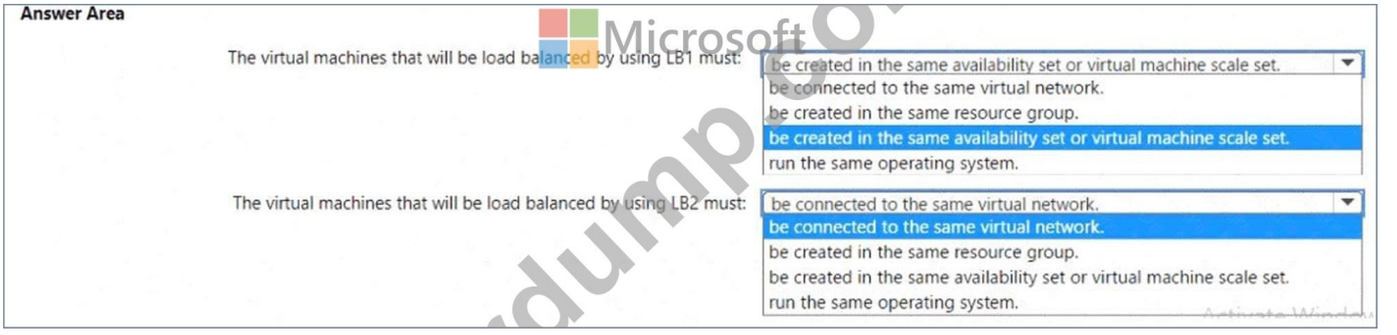
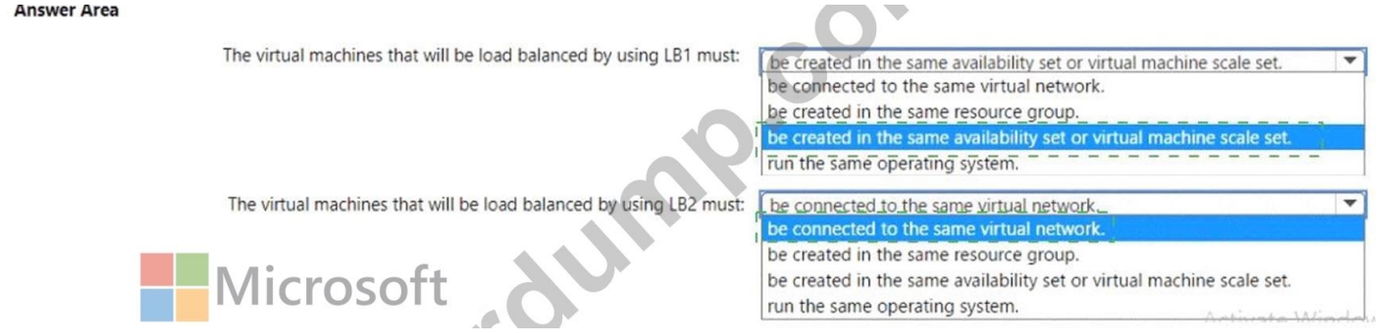


Answer:



Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 46

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

□□□□□□:void(0)

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

□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

* □□: LB1
* □□□
* SKU: □□

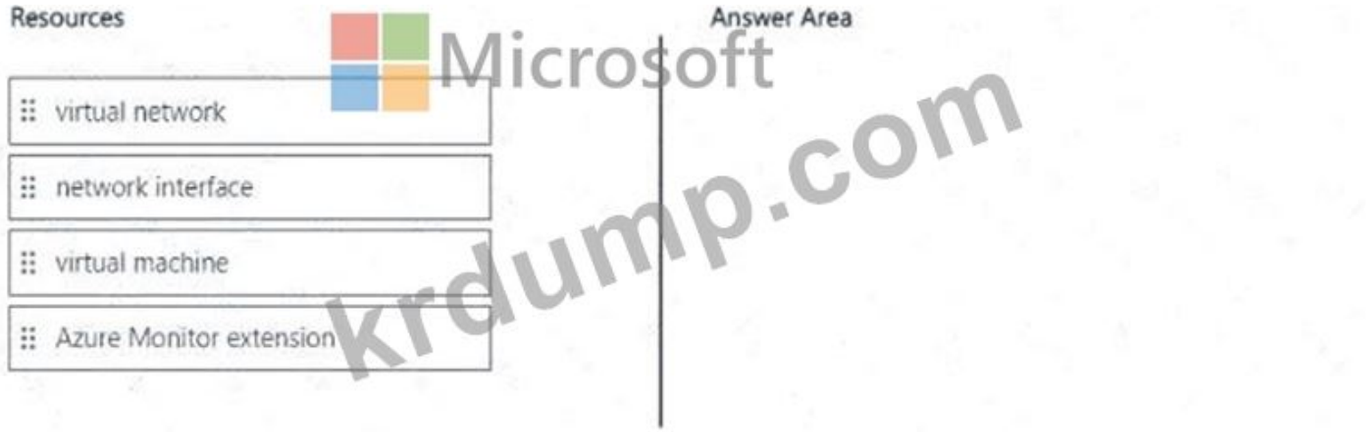
* □□ □□□□ VNET1
LB1□ □□□ □□ VM1□ VM2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: □□ SKU □□ IP □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ VM1□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ VM1□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB.
Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.
The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss.
VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.
Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.
Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION: 47
□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ App1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□
B. Azure □□ □□
C. □□ □□
D. □□ □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.
Scenario:
There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines.
Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

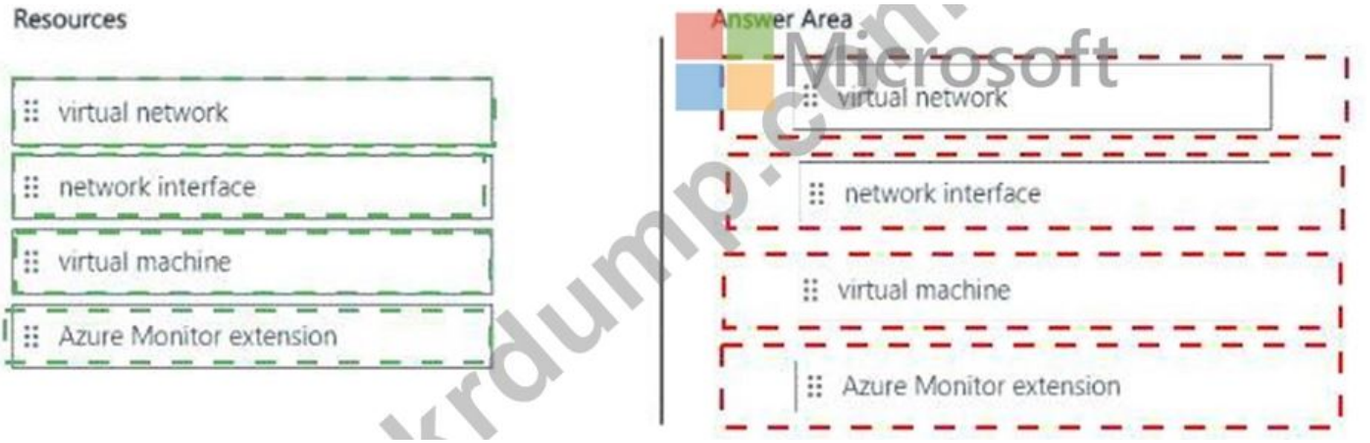
Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal

NEW QUESTION: 48
□□ □□□□ □□□□□ 5,000□□ Blob□ □□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.
□□□□ Blob □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Blob□ □ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□□ □□
B. JIT(Just-In-Time) VM □□□
C. □□ □□ □□
D. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

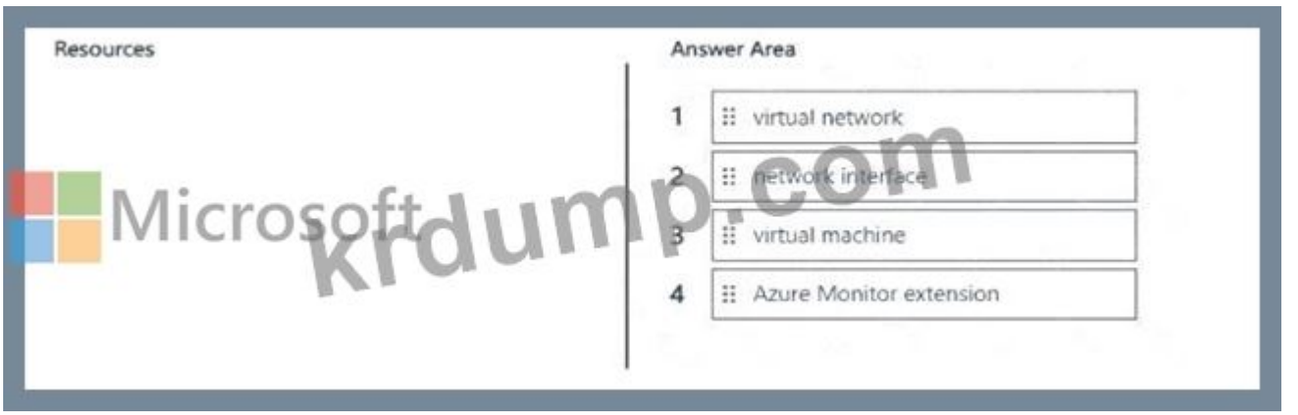
NEW QUESTION: 49
RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
VM1□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□ □□□ □□. VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
ARM □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 50

Azure □□□ □□□□.

□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Operating system
Instance1	Nano Server installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance2	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance3	Linux
Instance4	Linux

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A. □□□□1□

B. □□□□2□

C. Instance1 □ Instance2□

D. Instance3 □ Instance4□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups

Multi- container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

NEW QUESTION: 51

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□□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scenario: Licensing Issue

1. You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message:

"Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."

2. You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.
Solution:
License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.
Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user. You can specify the location under the User > Profile > Settings section in the Azure portal.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/licensing-groups-resolve-problems
Topic 5, Litware, inc.Overview
Litware, 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 Litware are hosted on-premises.
Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named Litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the P1 pricing tier.
Existing Environment
The network contains an Active Directory forest named Litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the Litware.com DNS zone.
Litware 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.
Litware.com contains a user named User1.
All the offices connect by using private links.
Litware 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

Litware 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

Litware 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

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

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

NEW QUESTION: 52

Server2□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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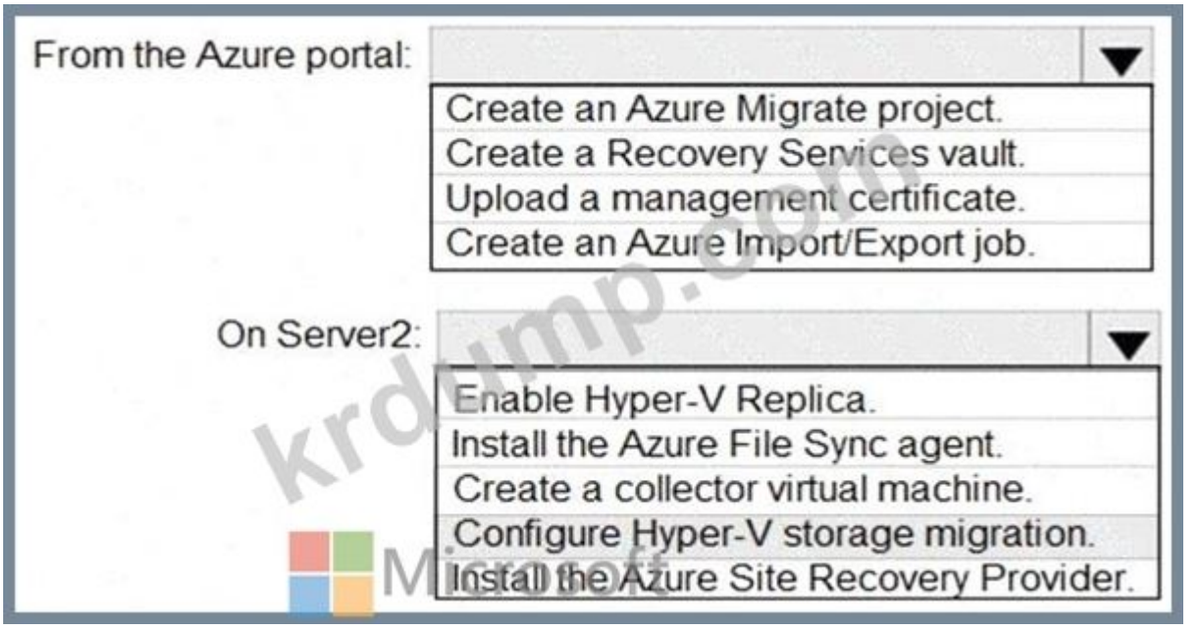
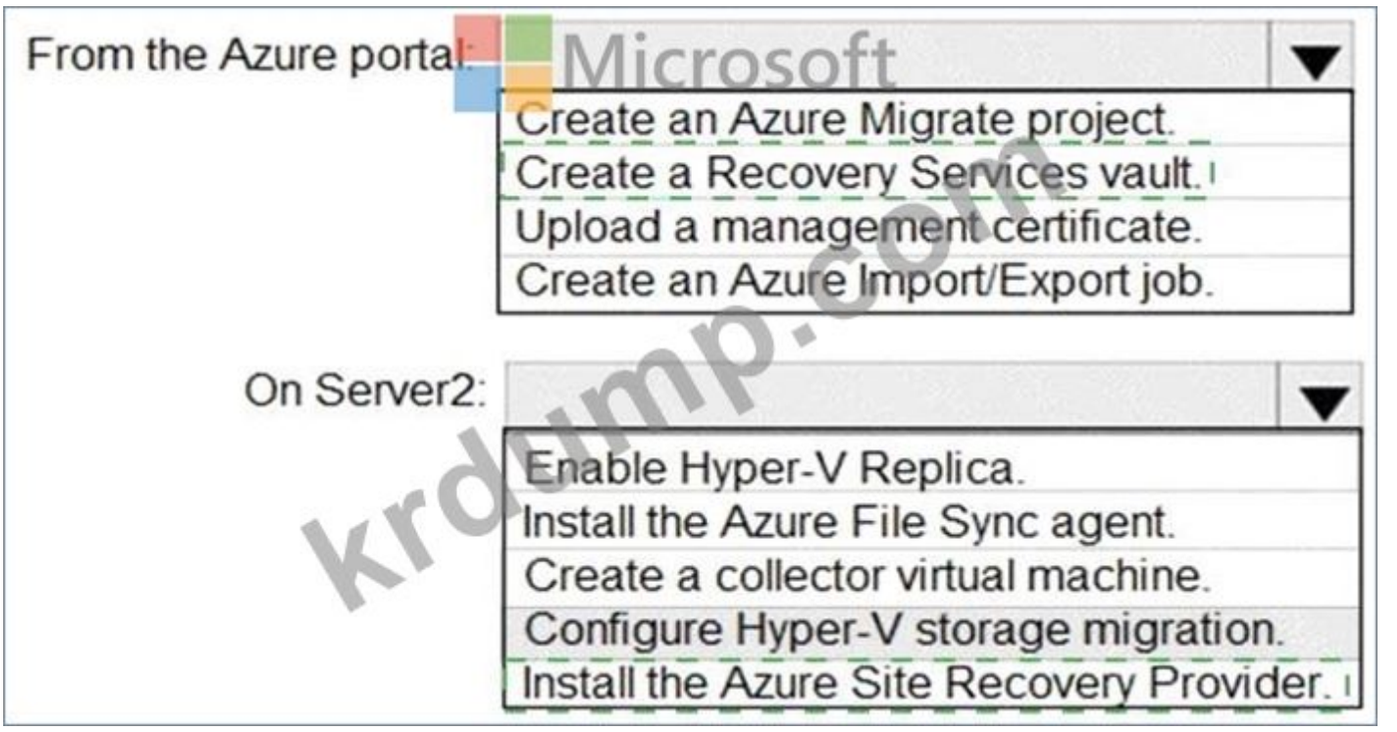
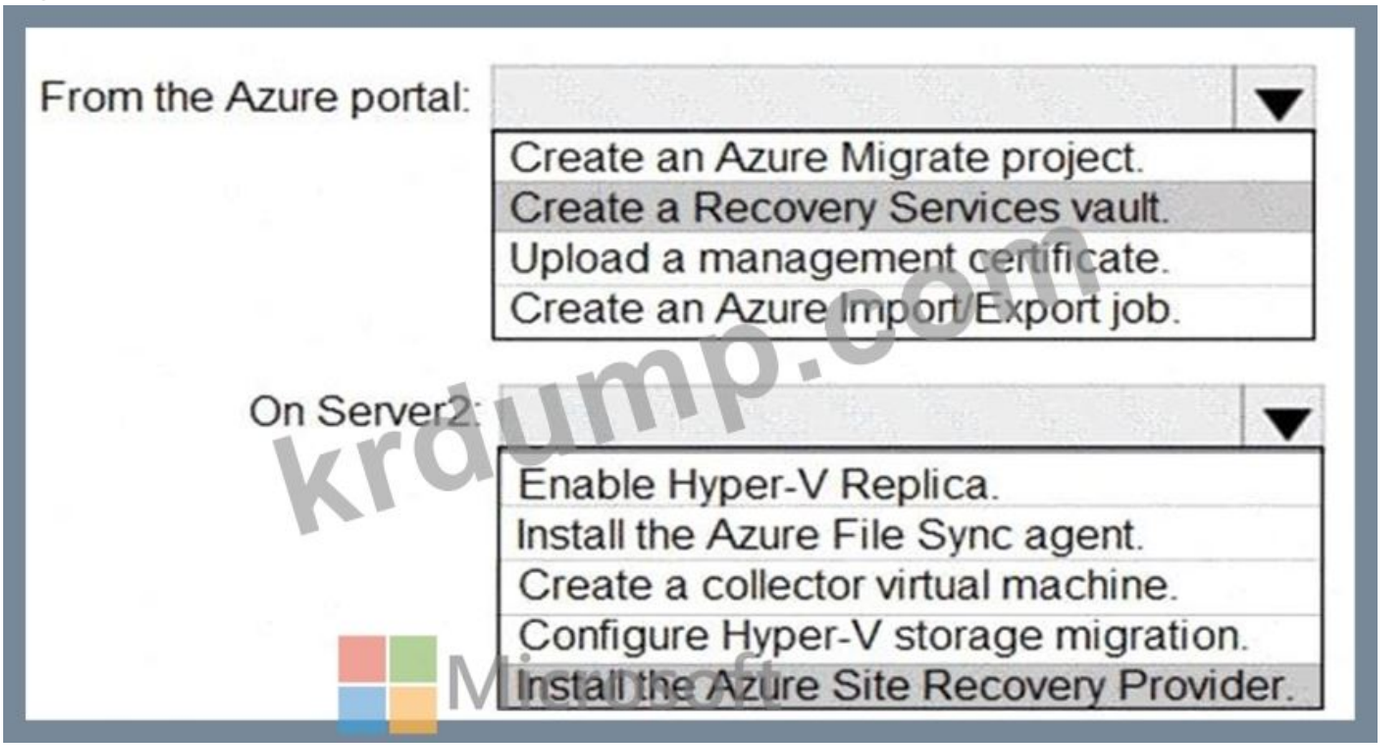


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure.

Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure

NEW QUESTION: 53
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ Vault1□□□ Azure □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
VM1□□ □ □□□ □(KEK)□ □□□□□ Azure Disk Encryption□ □□□ □□□□□. Azure Disk Encryption□ □□ Vault!□ □□□□ □□□.
Vault1□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
A. □□□ □□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ Azure Virtual Machines□ □□□□□.
C. □ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□ □□□□.
E. □□ □□□□ □□ Azure Disk Encryption□ □□□□□.
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption, you need to perform the following actions on Vault1: Create a new key. A key encryption key (KEK) is an encryption key that is used to encrypt the encryption secrets before they are stored in the key vault. You can create a new KEK by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal1. You can also import an existing KEK from another source, such as a hardware security module (HSM)2. The KEK must be a 2048-bit RSA key or a 256-bit AES key3.
Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. This is an advanced access policy setting that enables Azure Disk Encryption to access the keys and secrets in the key vault. You can select this setting by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal4. You must also enable access to Microsoft Trusted Services if you have enabled the firewall on the key vault.

NEW QUESTION: 54
blob □□□□□ □□□ storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□. blob □□□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ Hot□□□. Storage1□□ container!□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□ storage1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	*Not applicable*

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx.
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File2.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File3.docx without a delay.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File2.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File3.docx without a delay.	○	○

Explanation:

On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx. = NO

Dep1File1.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2. According to the lifecycle management rule 1, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 7 days will be moved to the archive tier. Therefore, on October 9, Dep1File1.docx will be moved to the archive tier. Blobs in the archive tier cannot be read unless they are first rehydrated, which may take several hours or days. Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read Dep1File1.docx unless you rehydrate it first.

On October 10, you can read File2.docx. = YES

File2.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 5. According to the lifecycle management rule 1, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 7 days will be moved to the archive tier. Therefore, on October 12, File2.docx will be moved to the archive tier. However, on October

10, File2.docx is still in the hot tier, which means it can be read without any delay or cost.

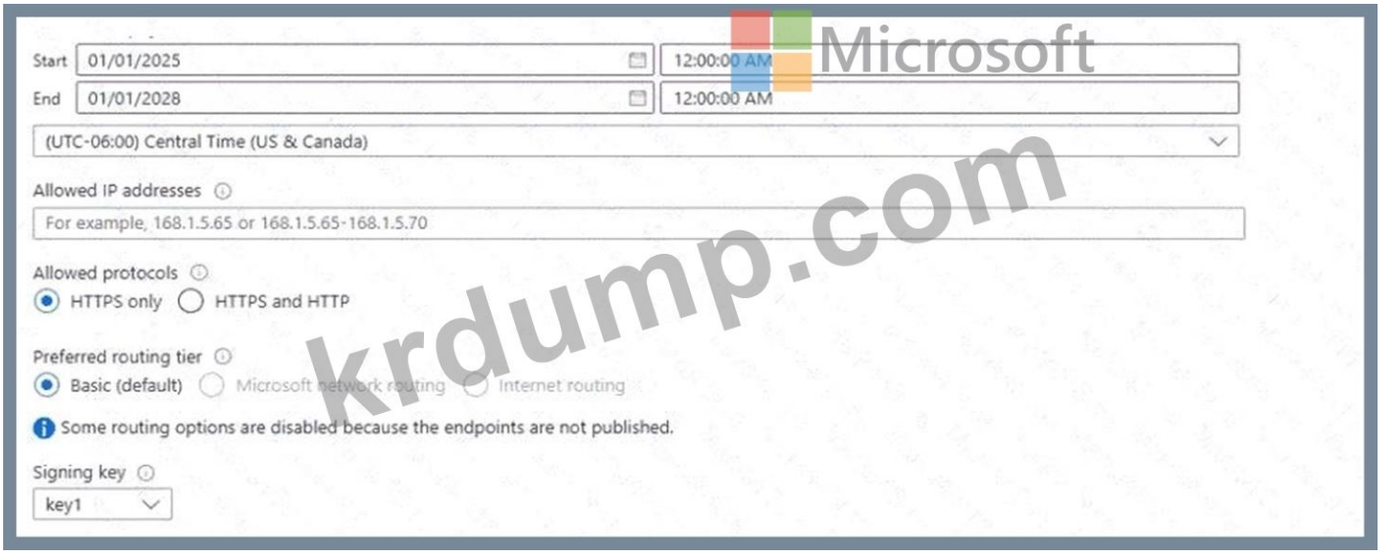
On October 10, you can read File3.docx. = NO

File3.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2. According to the lifecycle management rule 2, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 5 days will be deleted.

Therefore, on October 7, File3.docx will be deleted from the storage account. Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read File3.docx because it no longer exists.

NEW QUESTION: 55
storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
storage1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□(RABC) □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ storage1 □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□□□
B. □□ □□□ □□
C. □□□□
D. □□□□
E. □□□□ □ □□
F. □□ □□ □ □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
"Currently, conditions can be added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions. " https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions- overview#where-can-conditions-be-added

NEW QUESTION: 56
Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Subscription1□□ share1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□ SAS1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□(SAS)□ □□□□.



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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 57

VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.

Azure Backup□ □□□□ Backup1□□□ □□□ VM1 □□□ □□□□.

Backup1□ □□ □ VM1□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

VM1□ □□□ □□□□□.

Budget.xls□□ □□□ Data□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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VM1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Backup1□□ VM1□ □□□□□.

VM1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. VM1□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

D. Budget.xls□ Data□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 58
□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□ □ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 59

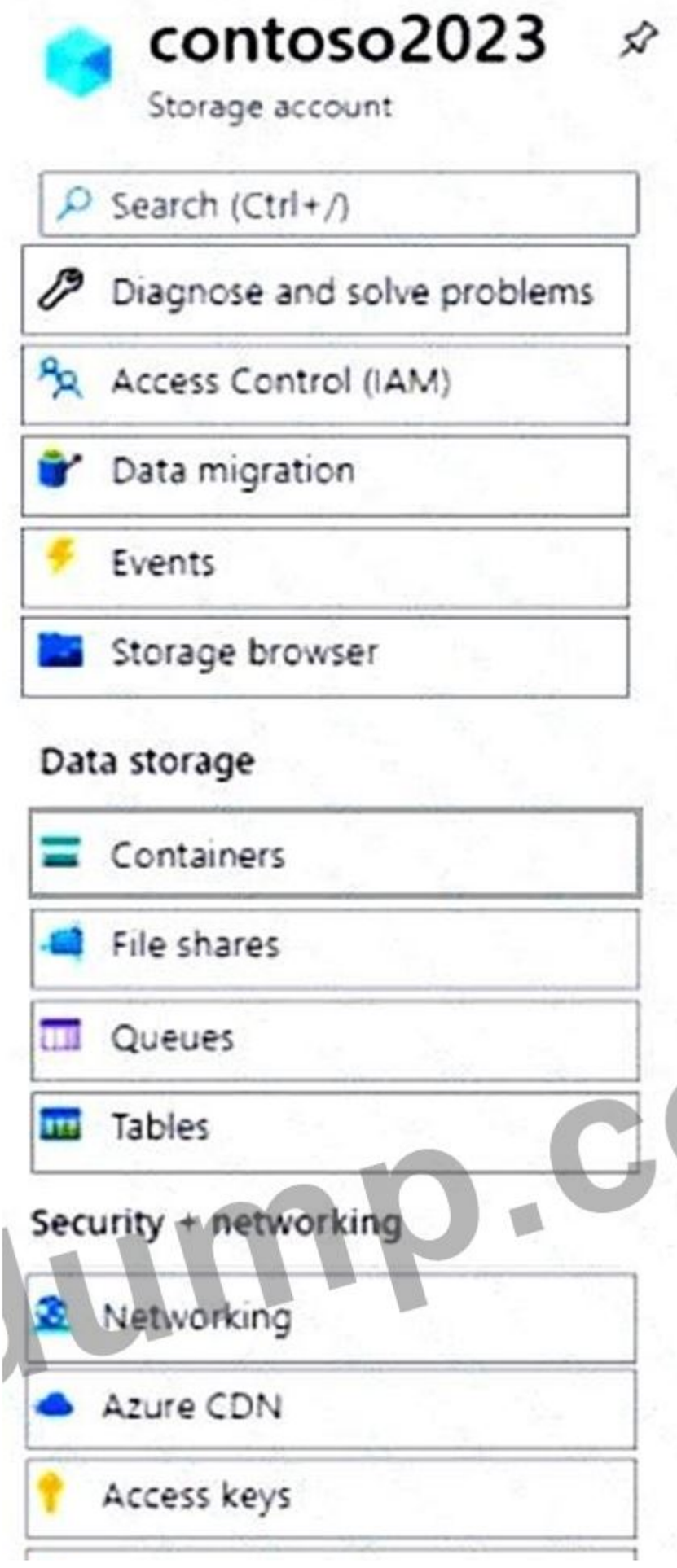
Microsoft Entra □□□ □□(User1)□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□(RA-GRS) □□(contoso2023) □ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

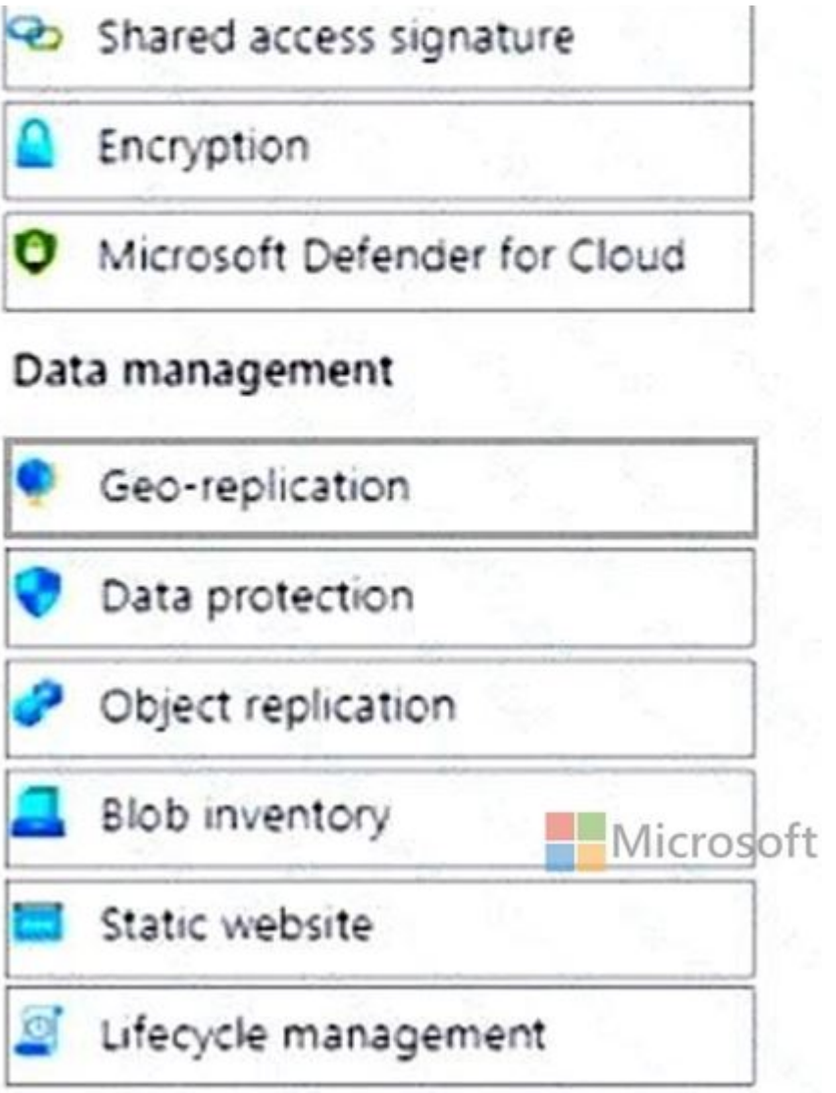
* User1□ contoso2023□ Blob □□□□ □ □ □□□ □□□.

* contoso2023 □□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.

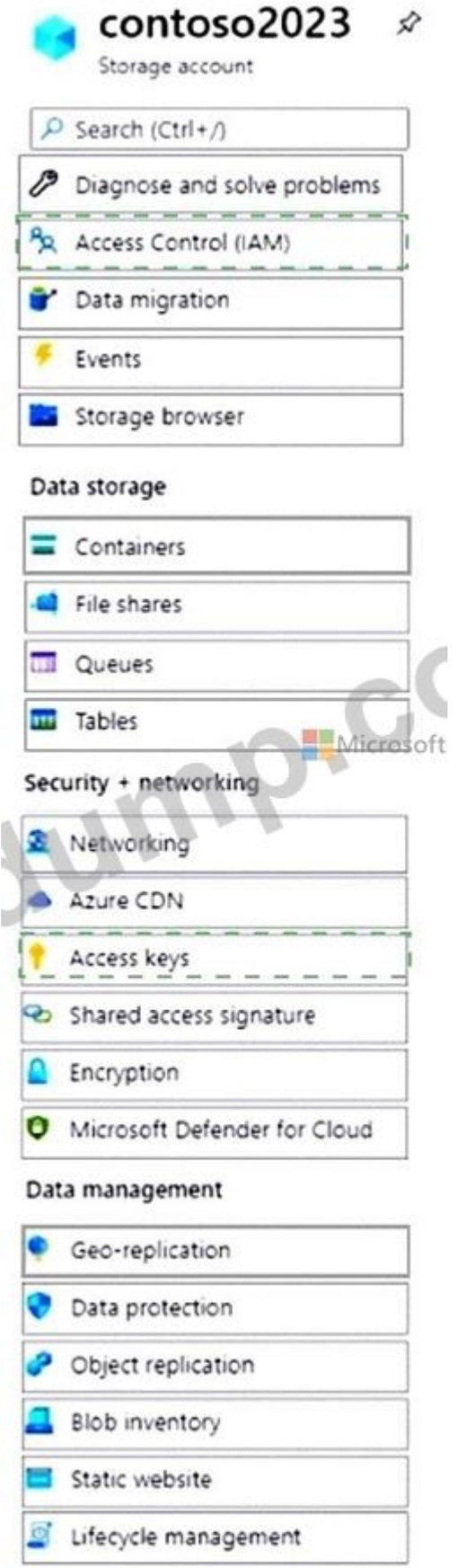
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□: □□ 1□□ 1□□□□.


contoso2023
Storage account
Search (Ctrl+/)
Diagnose and solve problems
Access Control (IAM)
Data migration
Events
Storage browser
Data storage
Containers
File shares
Queues
Tables
Security + networking
Networking
Azure CDN
Access keys


Shared access signature
Encryption
Microsoft Defender for Cloud
Data management
Geo-replication
Data protection
Object replication
Blob inventory
Static website
Lifecycle management
Microsoft

Answer:



Explanation:

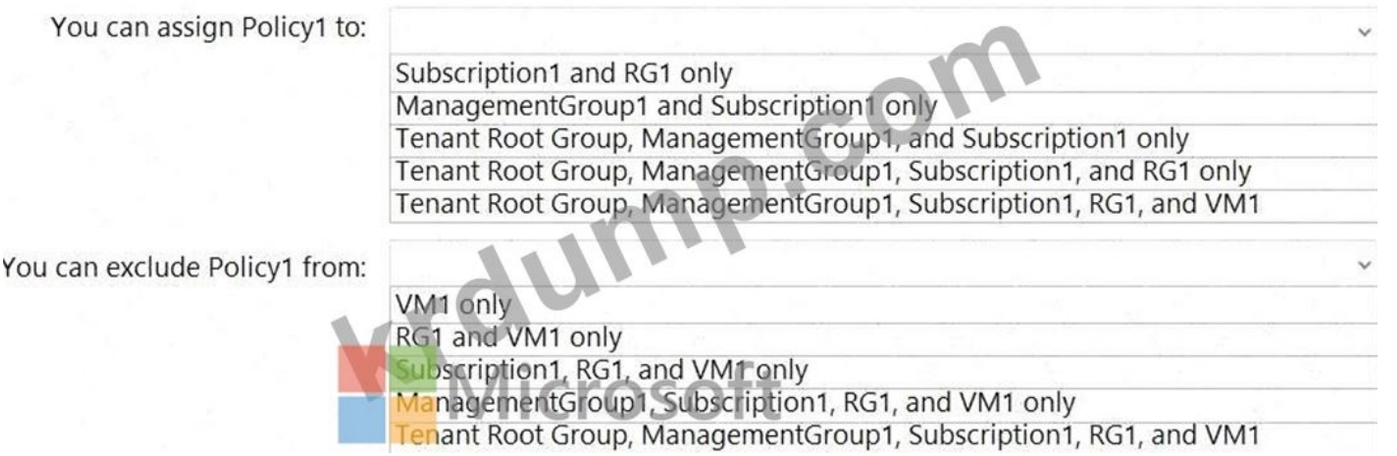
NEW QUESTION: 60

□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

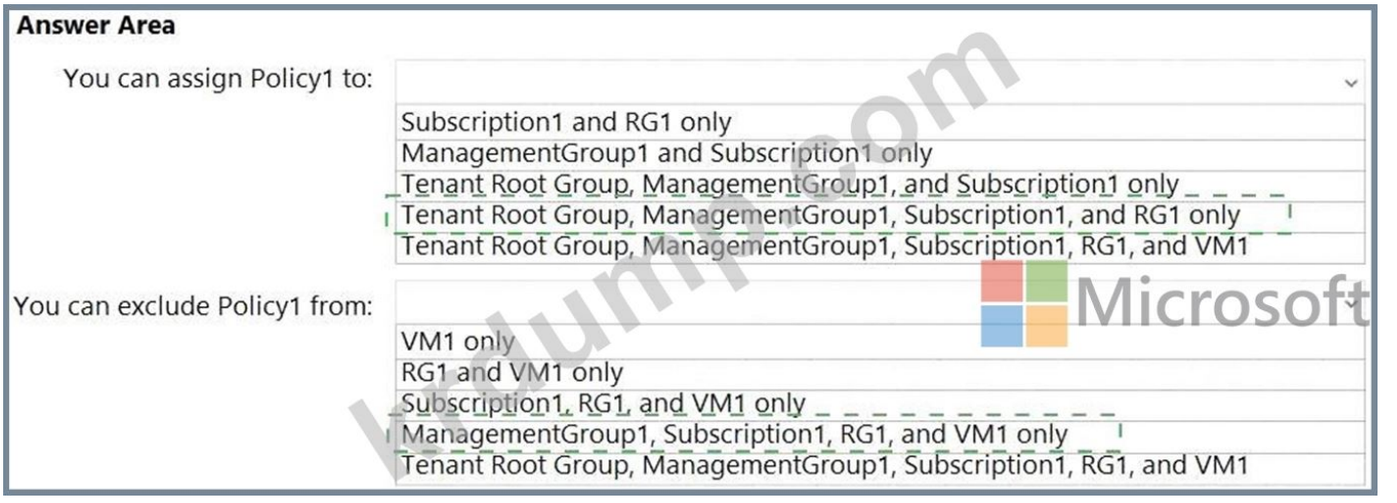
Policy1□□□ □□□ Azure Policy □□□ □□□□.
□□ Azure □□□□ Policy□ □□□ □ □□, □□ Azure □□□□ Policy1□□ □□□ □ □□□

□? □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□: □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

1. Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1 and RG1

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1086208/assign-policy-to-specific-resource-in-azure

2. ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

NEW QUESTION: 61

Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) Premium□ □□□□□.

Azure AD □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ admin1@contoso.com□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□.

Azure AD□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.

C. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

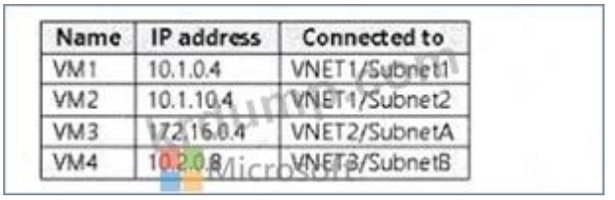
D. MFA □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin

NEW QUESTION: 62

□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.



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

VM1□ DNS □□□□ □□□□□□□.

□□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□□□ □□ DNS □□ □□□ □□□□□.

VM 1□ DNS □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ DNS □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □.

□□□ □□ □□□?

A. VM1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. VNET2 □ VNET3□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

C. VNET1□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

D. VNET1, VNET2, VNET3 □ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 63

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

□□□□

□□□ □□□□□ Cluster1□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

Ousted□ DNS □□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. 172.17.7.1

B. 131.107.2.1
C. 192.168.10.2
D. 10.0.10.11
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
When any internet user will try to access the cluster which is behind a load balancer, traffic will first hit to load balancer front end IP. So in the DNS configuration you have to provide the IP address of the load balancer.
Reference:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43660490/giving-a-dns-name-to-azure-load-balancer

NEW QUESTION: 64
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

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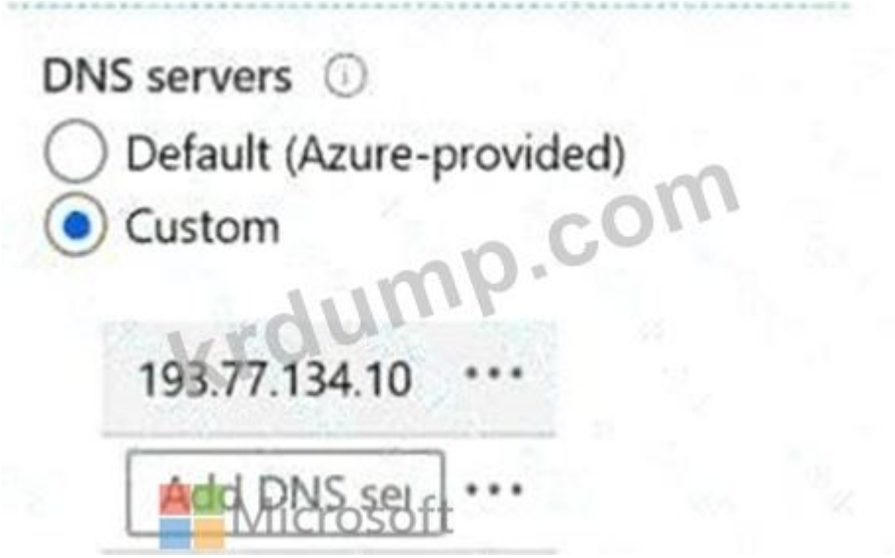
Name	DNS server
VM1	*None*
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

VNET1□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ DNS □□□ □□□□□.



□□ □□□ IP □□□ 192.168.10.15□ DNS □□□ IP □□□ 193.77.134.10□ DNS □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
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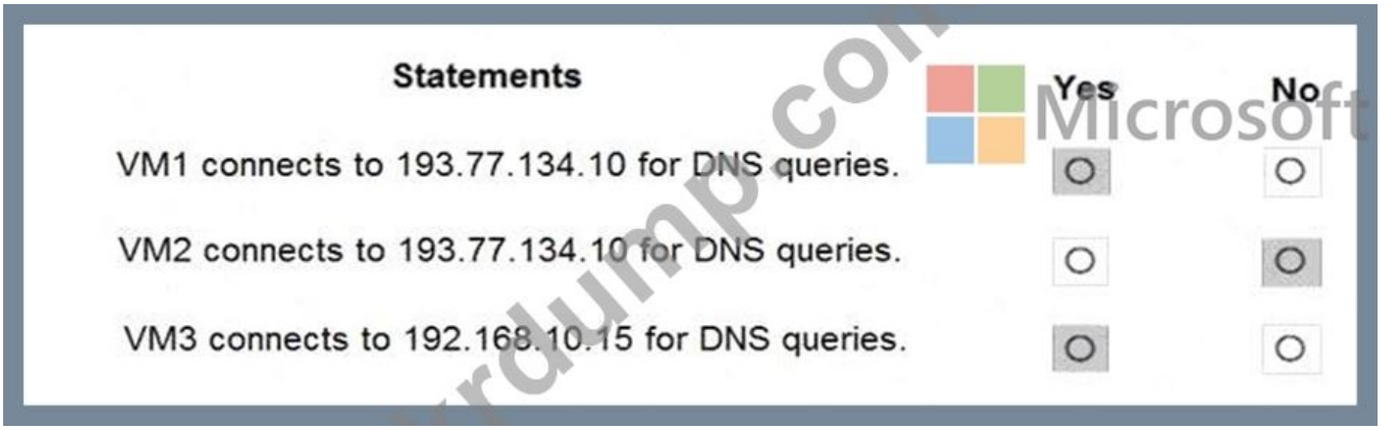
Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: Yes

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

Box 2: No

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

Box 3: Yes

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

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns

NEW QUESTION: 65

storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□ 1 □□□□ containeret1□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

rule1□□□ □□□ Blob □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
              [                                   ] : 45
                "daysAfterCreationCreaterThan"
                "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreaterThan"
                "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan"
            }
          }
        },
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [
            [                                   ]
              "AppendBlob"
              "Blockblob"
              "Pageblob"
          ],
          "prefixMatch": [
            "container1"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```


Answer:

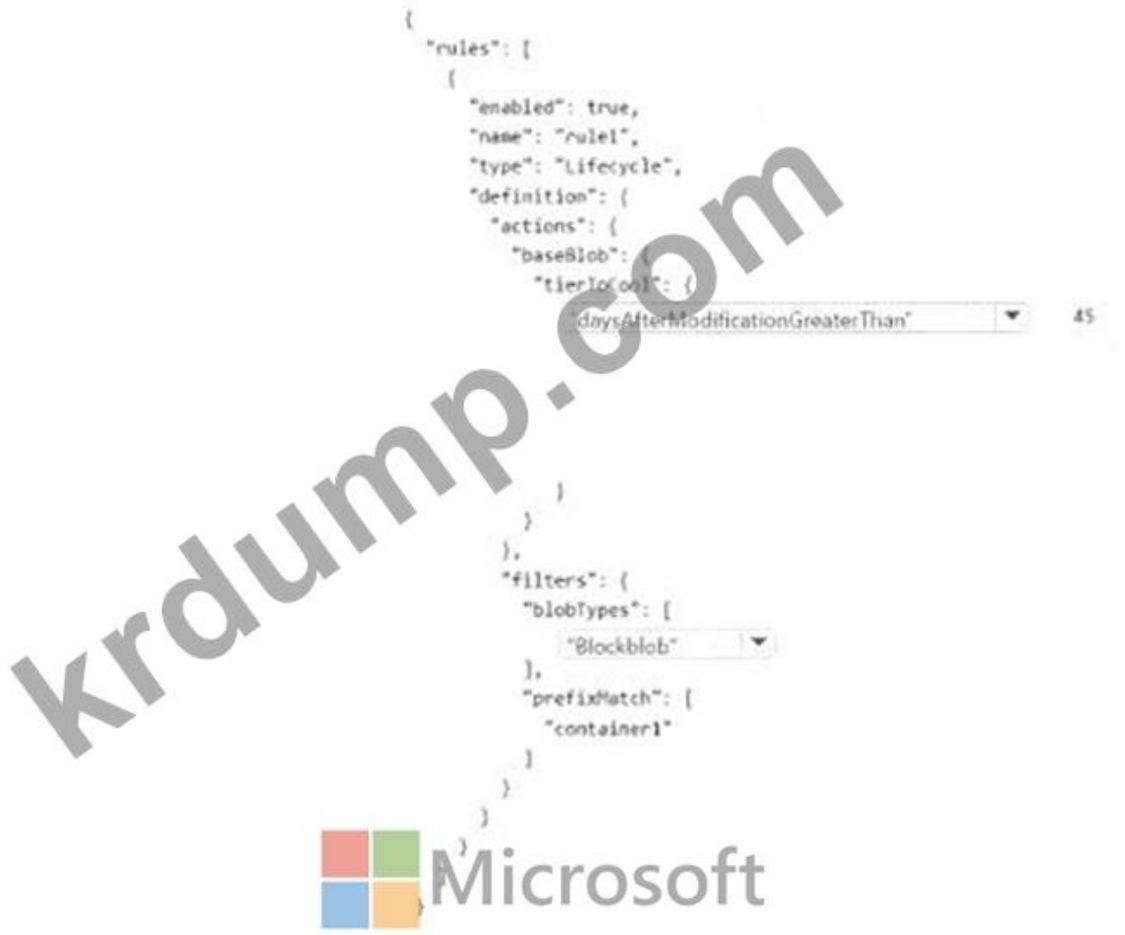
Answer Area

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
              [ ▼ ] : 45
                "daysAfterCreationCreaterThan"
                "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreaterThan"
                "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan"
            }
          }
        },
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [
            [ ▼ ]
              "AppendBlob"
              "Blockblob"
              "Pageblob"
          ],
          "prefixMatch": [
            "container1"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```


Microsoft

Explanation:

Answer Area



1. daysAfterModificationGreaterThan
2. Blockblob

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

NEW QUESTION: 66

□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ Azure AD□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. ad.humongousinsurance.com

B. humongousinsurance.onmicrosoft.com

C. □□□ □□.□□

D. humongousinsurance.com

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

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

'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.
Scenario:
Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.
Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain

NEW QUESTION: 67
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Name	Description
storage1	Storage account
storage2	Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network with a single subnet that has five virtual machines connected
VNET2	Virtual network with a single subnet that has three virtual machines connected

VNEI1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* VNET1□ □□□ □□ □□□ Microsoft □□□ □□□□ VNET2□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
* VNET1□ □□□ □□ □□□ Microsoft □□□ □□□□ storage1, storage2 □ Microsoft Entra ID□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□.
VNET1□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. 5
B. 1
C. 3
D. 2
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68
Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ Windows Server 2022□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ NGINX□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Publish-ArVMDscConfiguration cmdlet
B. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□
C. Azure □□□ □□ □□□□ □□
D. New-AzConfigurationAssignment Cmdlet
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
NEW QUESTION: 69
Azure □□□ □□□□.

VMware vSphere□□ □□□□ 50□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□□□.
C. OVA(Open Virtualization Application) □□□□ vSphere□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To migrate virtual machines from VMware vSphere to Azure, you need to use Azure Migrate, which is a service that helps you assess and migrate your on-premises workloads to Azure. Azure Migrate uses an appliance that you deploy as an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere. The appliance discovers the virtual machines and sends metadata and performance data to Azure Migrate. You can then use Azure Migrate to assess the readiness, cost, and sizing of the virtual machines for migration. You can also use Azure Migrate to replicate and migrate the virtual machines to Azure. References:
About Azure Migrate
Prepare VMware servers for assessment and migration to Azure with Azure Migrate Server Migration

NEW QUESTION: 70
□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ Azure AD□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ Azure AD□ □□□□□□.
B. □□
□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ http://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ TCP □□ 8080□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure AD Connect□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
E. □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ AD FS(Active Directory Federation Services) □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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'.
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Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain

NEW QUESTION: 71
□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□.
VNET1, VNET2 □ VNET3□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □+□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Region	Connected to
VM1	West US	VNET1
VM2	West US	VNET1
VM3	West US	VNET2
VM4	Central US	VNET3

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A. 2
B. 1
C. 4
D. 3
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 72
storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□ 1 □□□□ container□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□! □□□□ 1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□ □□□ □□
* HTTP□ HTTPS □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□
B. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)
C. Azure □□□ □□ □□□□(CDN)
D. □□□ □
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to the Microsoft documentation, a shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a SAS to clients who don't otherwise have access to your storage account, and delegate access to them for a specified time period and with a specified set of permissions.

A SAS can be used to grant read-only access to a container and its blobs, as well as specify the allowed protocols (HTTP or HTTPS) and the start and expiry time of the access. For more information about creating and using SAS, see Using shared access signatures (SAS).
An access policy is not the correct answer because it is used to define a set of permissions and a time period for a container or a queue, but it does not grant access by itself. An access policy must be associated with a SAS to take effect. For more information about access policies, see Manage stored access policies for containers and queues.
Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) is not the correct answer because it is used to cache and deliver content from Azure Storage or other sources, but it does not control the access permissions to the content. For more information about Azure CDN, see [What is Azure Content Delivery Network?].
Access keys are not the correct answer because they are used to authenticate requests to Azure Storage from any client, but they do not limit the access permissions or the protocols. Using access keys also exposes your storage account to potential unauthorized access if the keys are compromised. For more information about access keys, see [Manage storage account access keys].

NEW QUESTION: 73
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Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

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

Azure Storage Explorer□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?
A. Task1□ Task3□
B. Task2, Task3, Task4□
C. Task1, Task2, Task3, Task4
D. Task1, Task3, Task4□
E. Task1, Task2, Task3□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 74
account1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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□□□□ 131.107.1.0/24□ □□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□. VM1□ VNet1 □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□. VNet1□ 192.168.0.0/24□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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* VM1□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. account1□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
B. VNet1□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
C. account11□ □□□□ □□□□□□ 131.107.1.0/24 IP □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□1□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □ □□ Microsoft □□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
E. account1□ □□□□ □□□□□□ VNet1□ □□□□□.
Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
To restrict access to account1, you need to enable the firewall and virtual network settings on the storage account. This allows you to specify which networks can access the storage account. By selecting Selected networks, you can block all access from the public internet and only allow access from the specified networks. By adding VNet1, you can allow access from the virtual network that contains VM1. You do not need to add the on-premises IP address range or enable the service endpoint option, as these are not required for uploading the disk files to the storage account. You do not need to allow trusted Microsoft services, as this is not relevant for the scenario. Then, References: [Configure Azure Storage firewalls and virtual networks]
[Upload a generalized VHD to Azure]

NEW QUESTION: 75
Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ Subnet1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. NSG1□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ (NSG)□ □□ □□□ □□ Subnet1, NSG1□ □□□□□.
NSG1□ Subnet1□ □□□□ Azure Portal□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □ □□ ...□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
□□□□ Destination□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□□□ □□ □□
B. □□□ □□
C. □□
D. IP □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
NEW QUESTION: 76
Image1□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ Registry1□□□ Anne □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □.
image1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

image1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Registry1□ ACR-Tasks-Network□ AcrPull □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□
B. □
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 77
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Name	Description
RG1	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network in RG1

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Name	Role	Role scope
Admin1	Owner	Sub1
Admin2	Contributor	RG1

```
param location string = resourceGroup().location

var virtualNetworkName = 'VNet2'
var subnetName = 'Subnet1'

resource virtualNetwork 'Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks@2023-11-01' = {
  name: virtualNetworkName
  location: location
  properties: {
    addressSpace: {
      addressPrefixes: [
        '10.0.0.0/16'
      ]
    }
    subnets: [
      {
        name: subnetName
        properties: {
        addressPrefix: '10.0.0.0/24'
      }
    }
  ]
 }
}
```

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```
New-AzResourceGroupDeploymentStack -Name Deploy1 -ResourceGroupName RG1 -TemplateFile Deploy.bicep -DenySettingsMode
DenyWriteAndDelete -ActionOnUnmanage DetachAll
```

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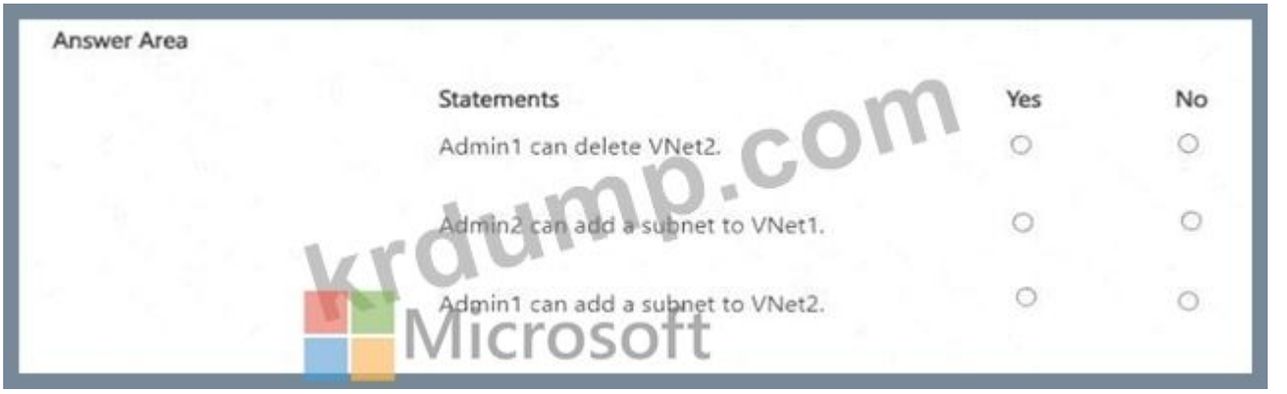
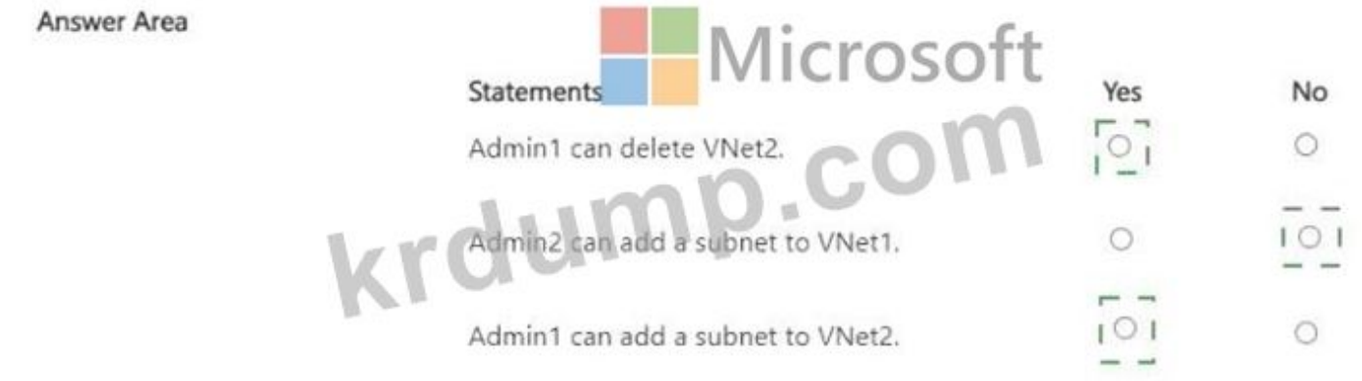


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 78

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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 79

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

Azure Cloud Shell□□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-6.6.0

NEW QUESTION: 80

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Name	Region
RG1	West US
RG2	East US

RG1□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Region
storage1	Storage account	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
NIC1	Network interface	West US
Disk1	Disk	West US
VM1	Virtual machine	West US

VM1□ □□ □□□ NIC1□ Disk1□ □□□□□. NIC1□ VNET1□ □□□□□.
RG2□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ IP2□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□□□. IP2□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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Answer Area

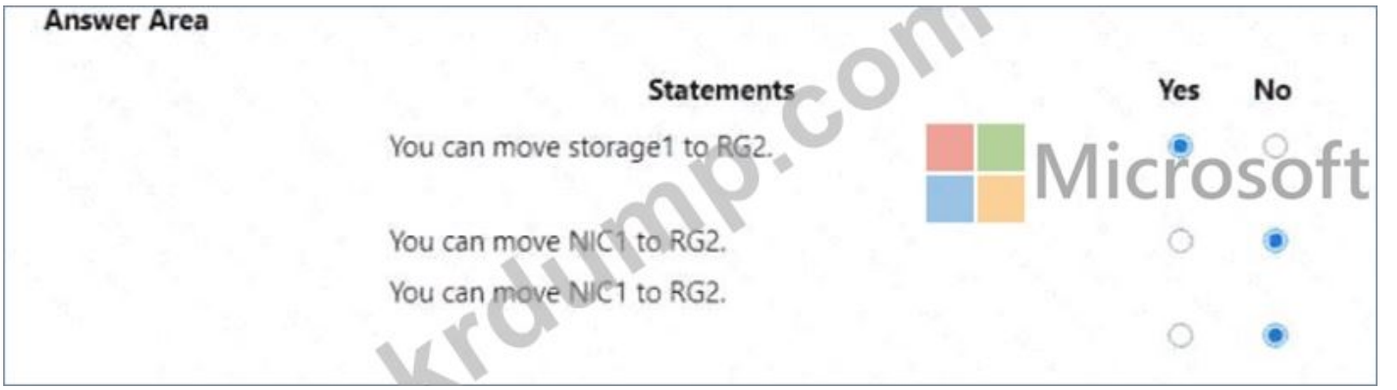
Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 81
10□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ Template1□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
Tempi ate 1□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □ □□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
B. □□□ Azure Traffic Manager
C. 10□□ □ □□□ □□
D. 5□□ Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
E. □□□ □ □□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 82
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□: RG1
□□: □□ □□
□□: "tag1": "value1"
□□ □□□ □□□□ Policy1□□□ Azure □□□ Subscription1□ □□□□□.
□□ □□: □□
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□□□: Policy1
□□□□:
- □□ □□: Tag2
- □□ □: Value2
Policy1□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
□□: storage1
□□: □□ □□
□□□ □□: RG1
□□: "tag3": "value3"
□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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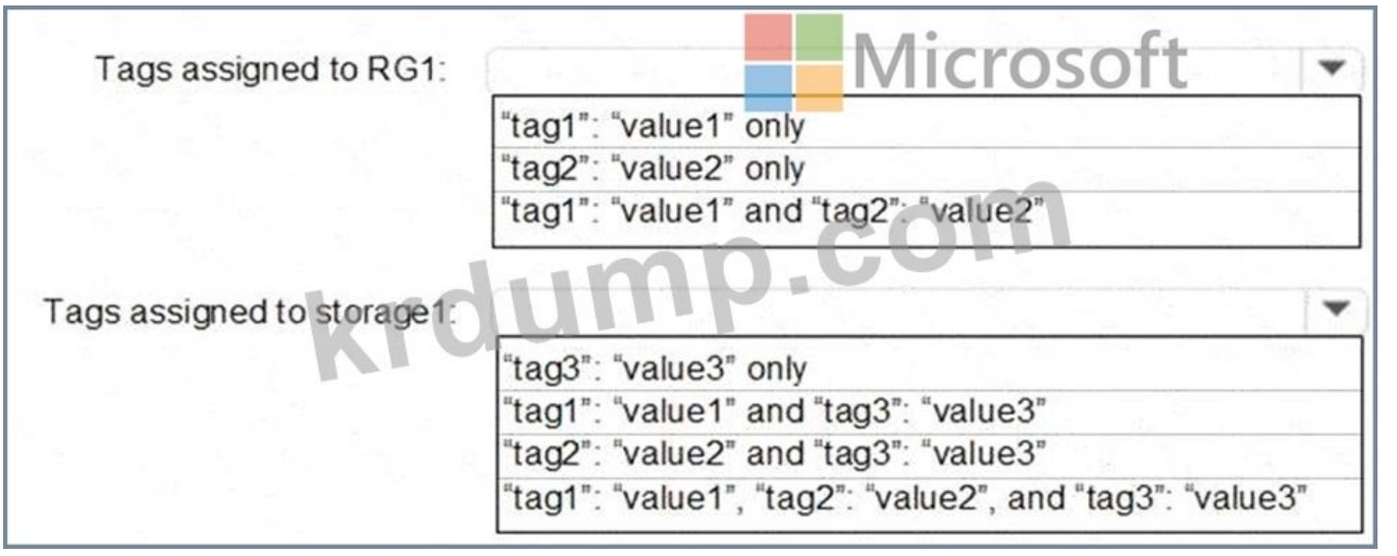
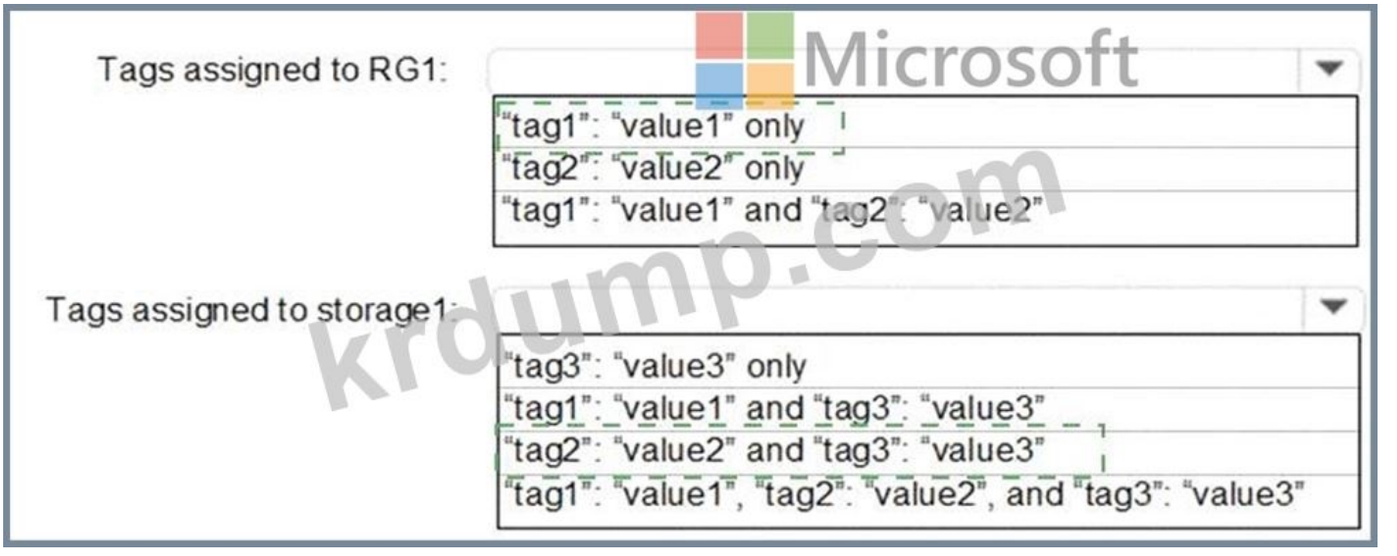
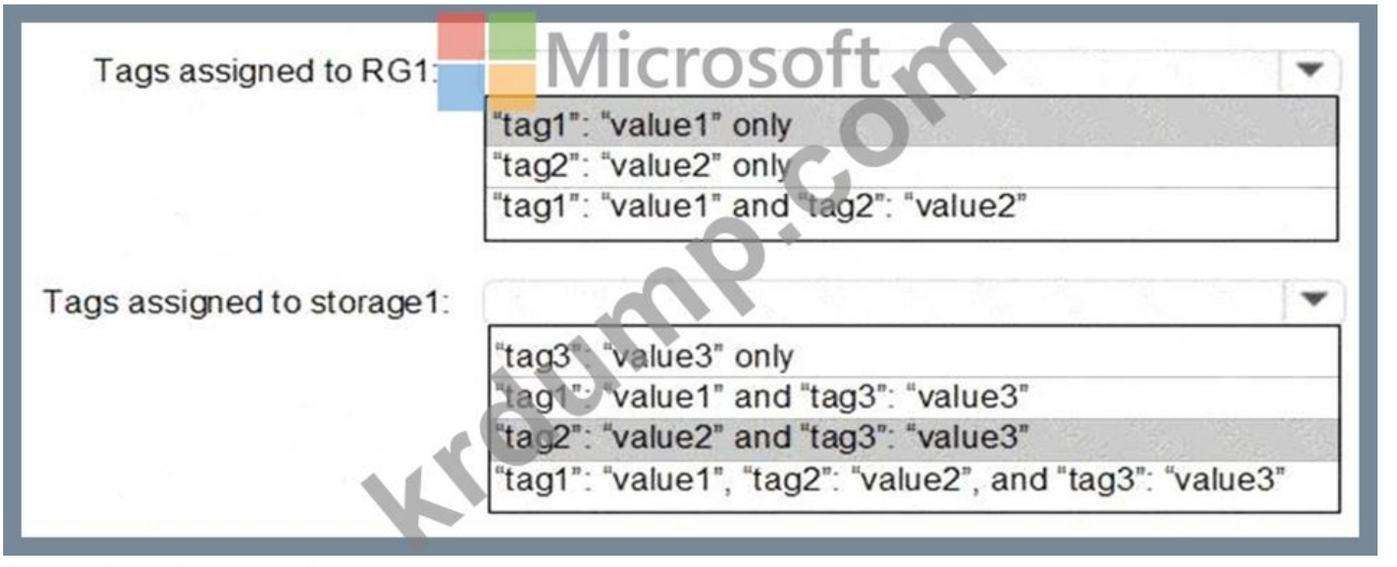


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 83

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contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 84

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□ □□ □□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□.

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Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

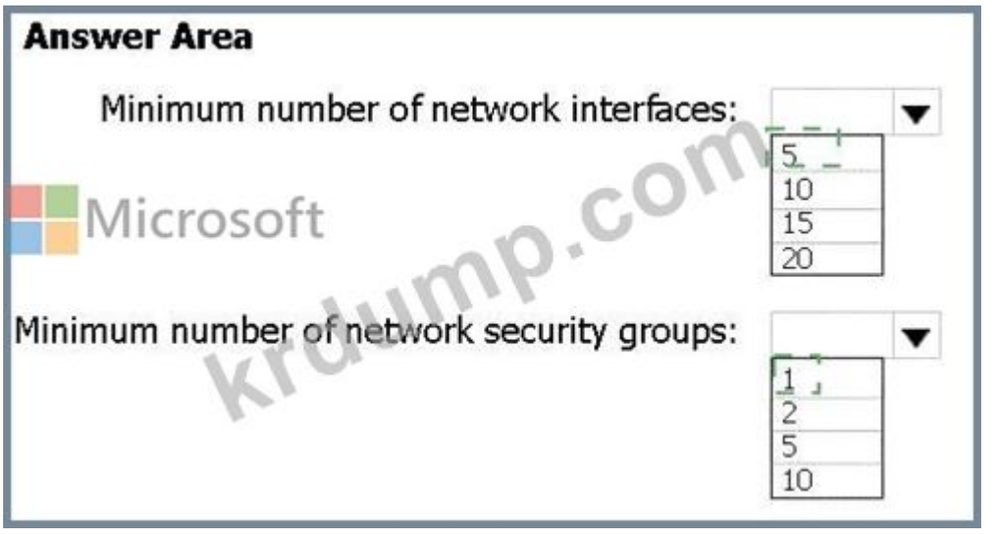
- 5
- 10
- 15
- 20

Minimum number of network security groups:

- 1
- 2
- 5
- 10

Microsoft

Answer:



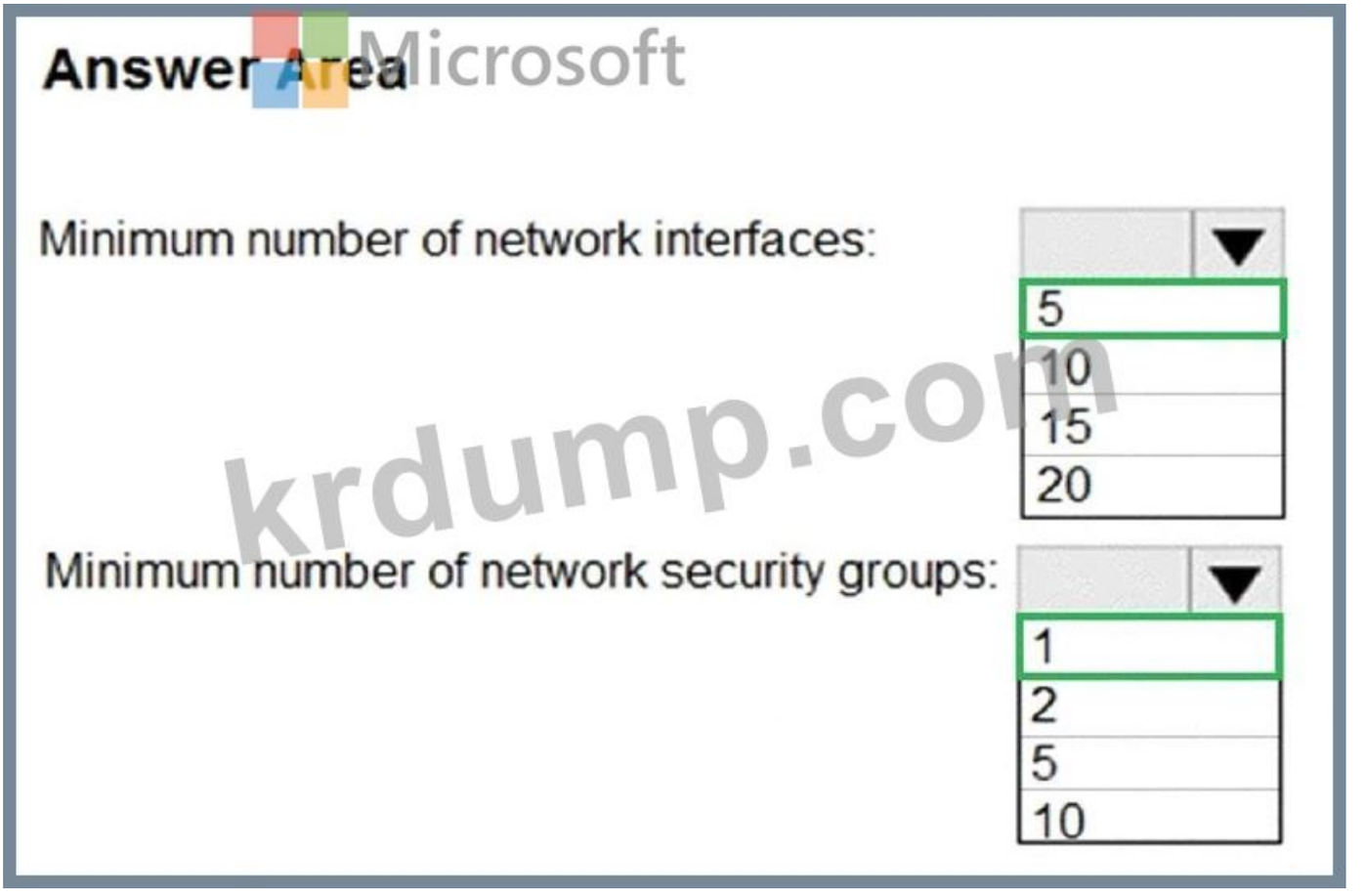
Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 85

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VNet1□ Windows Server□ □□□□ VM1 □ VM2□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

3□□ □□ VM1□□ VM2□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□: Azure Monitor□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 86

VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

VM□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.

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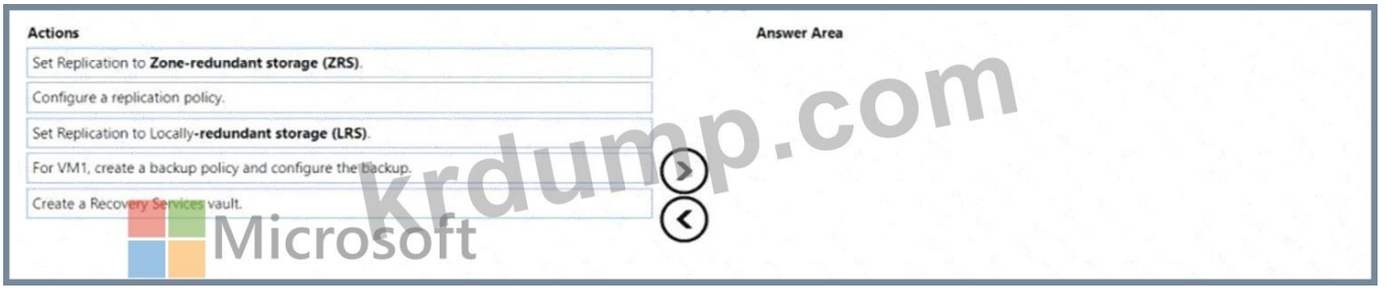
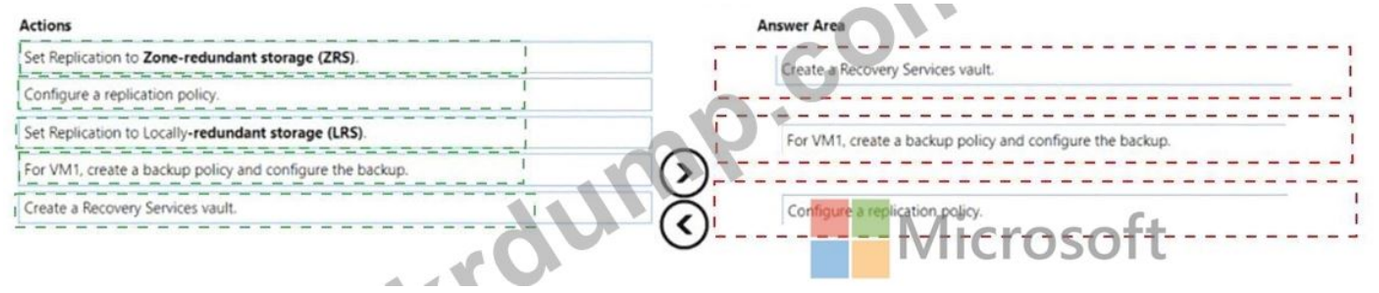


Answer:



Explanation:

According to 1, Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region that provide high availability and disaster recovery for your virtual machines. To back up your VM across three availability zones in the primary region, you need to perform the following actions in sequence:

Create a Recovery Services vault2 that will store your backups and enable geo-redundancy for cross-region protection.

For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup2 to use the Recovery Services vault as the backup destination.

Configure a replication policy1 that will replicate your VM1 to another availability zone in the same region.

NEW QUESTION: 87

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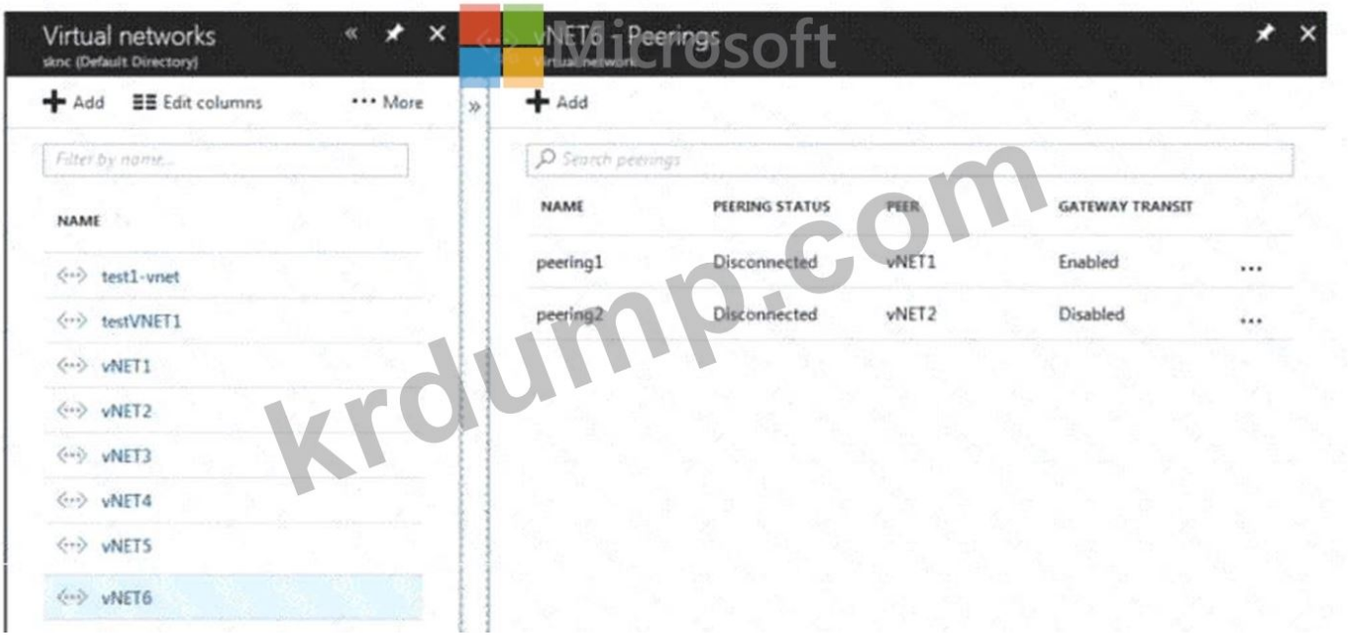

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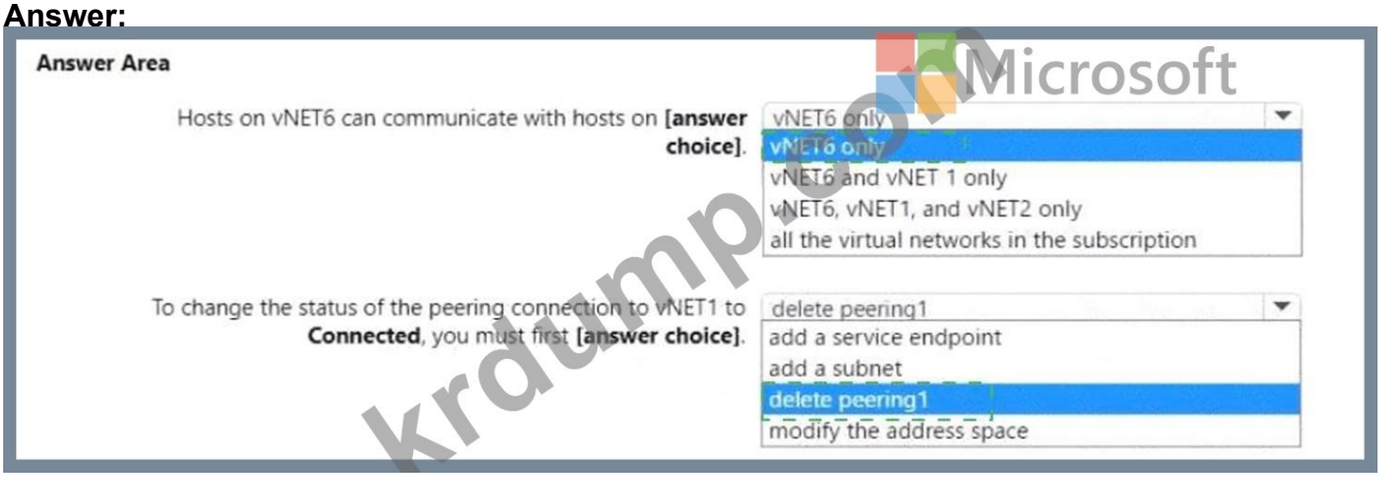
Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on **[answer choice]**.
- vNET6 only
- 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 **[answer choice]**.
- delete peering1
- add a service endpoint
- add a subnet
- delete peering1
- modify the address space

Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 88

East US 2 □□□ VNET1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

VM1-NI □ VM2-NI□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ VNET1□ □□□□□.

```
{
    "apiVersion": "2024-07-01",
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
    "name": "VM1",
    "zones": "1",
    "location": "EastUS2",
    "dependsOn": [
      "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
    ],
    "properties": {
      "hardwareProfile": {
        "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
      },
      "osProfile": {
        "computerName": "VM1",
        "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
        "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
        osDisk : {
          "createOption": "FromImage"
        }
      },
      "networkProfile": {
        "networkInterfaces": [
          {
            "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  },
  {
    "apiVersion": "2024-07-01",
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
    "name": "VM2",
    "zones": "2",
    "location": "EastUS2",
```

```
      "dependsOn": [
        "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
      ],
      "properties": {

        "computerName": "VM2",
        "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
        "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
      },
      "storageProfile": {
        "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
        "osDisk": {
          "createOption": "FromImage"
        }
      },
      "networkProfile": {
        "networkInterfaces": [
          {
            "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
```

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	○	○
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	○	○
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	○	○
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	○	○
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	○	○

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 89

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□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ NSG(□□□□ □□ □□)□ □□ □□□□□.

NSG□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ TCP □□ 8080□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□: □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ Microsoft.ClassicNetwork □□□□ □□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

No, this does not meet the goal. Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not affect the creation of network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. The Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider is used for managing classic deployment model resources, such as virtual networks, network interfaces, and public IP addresses1. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources2. Therefore, unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider will not automatically block TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources3.

You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

NEW QUESTION: 90

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

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Answer Area

Data sources:

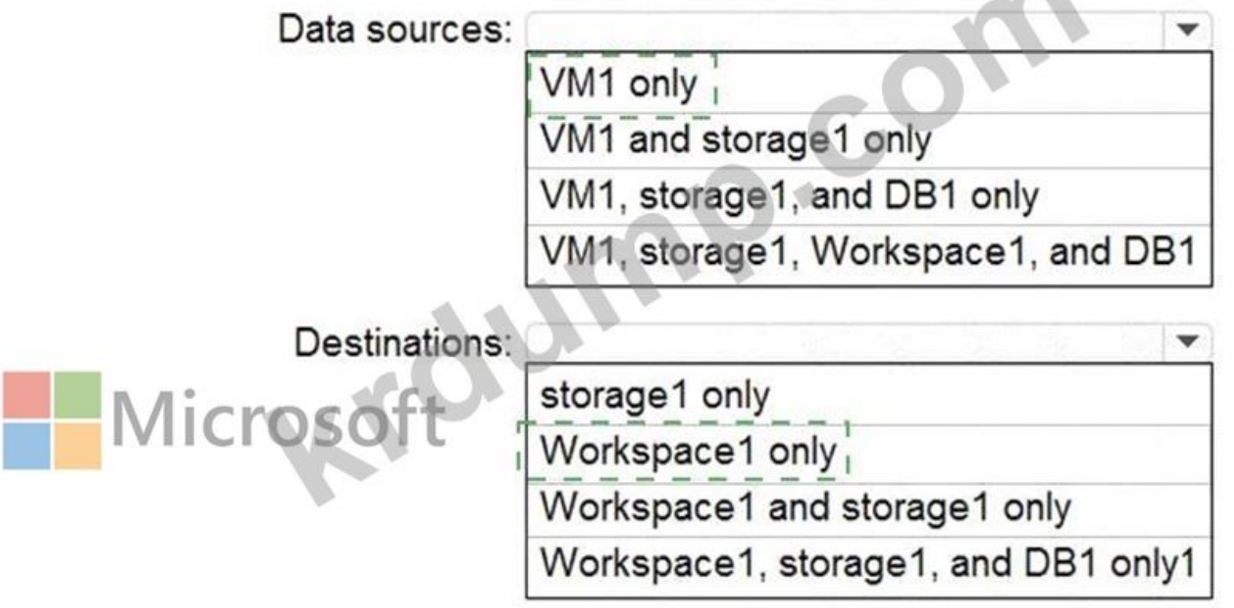
- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

- storage1 only
- Workspace1 only
- Workspace1 and storage1 only
- Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Data Sources: VM1 only
Destination: Workspace1 Only

NEW QUESTION: 91
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Location	Cloud type
VNet1	East US	Azure Government
VNet2	West US 2	Public
VNet3	China East	Azure China

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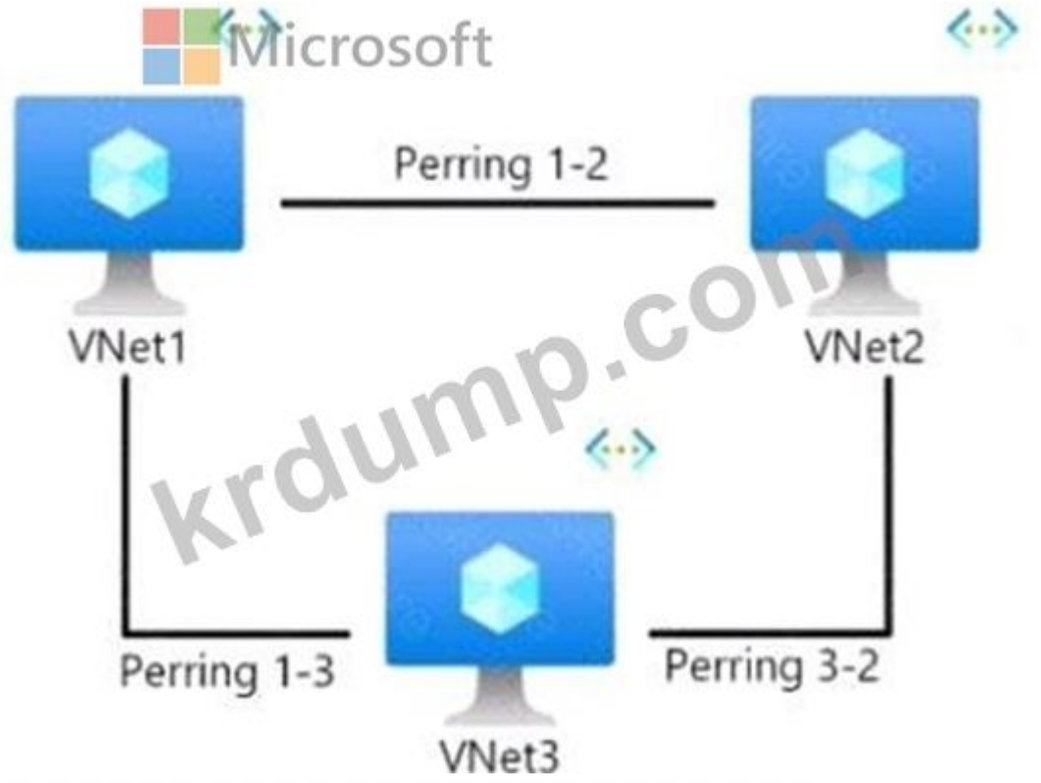

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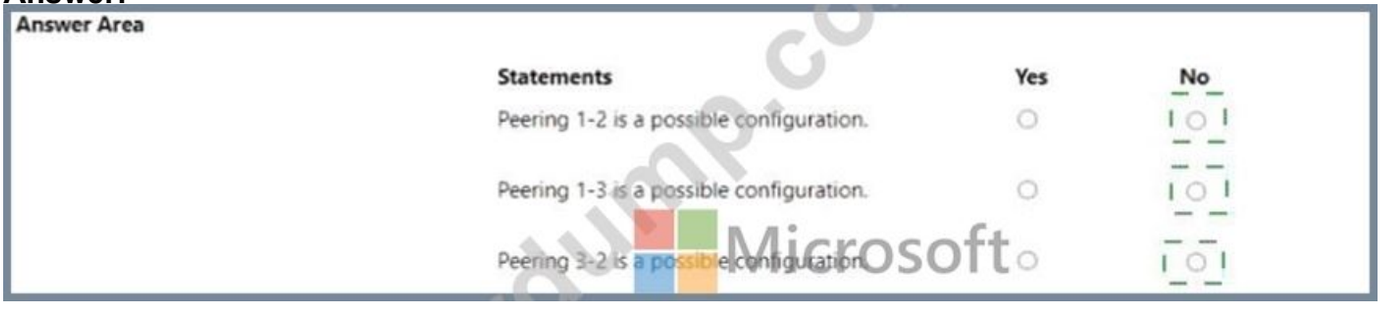
Answer:



Explanation:

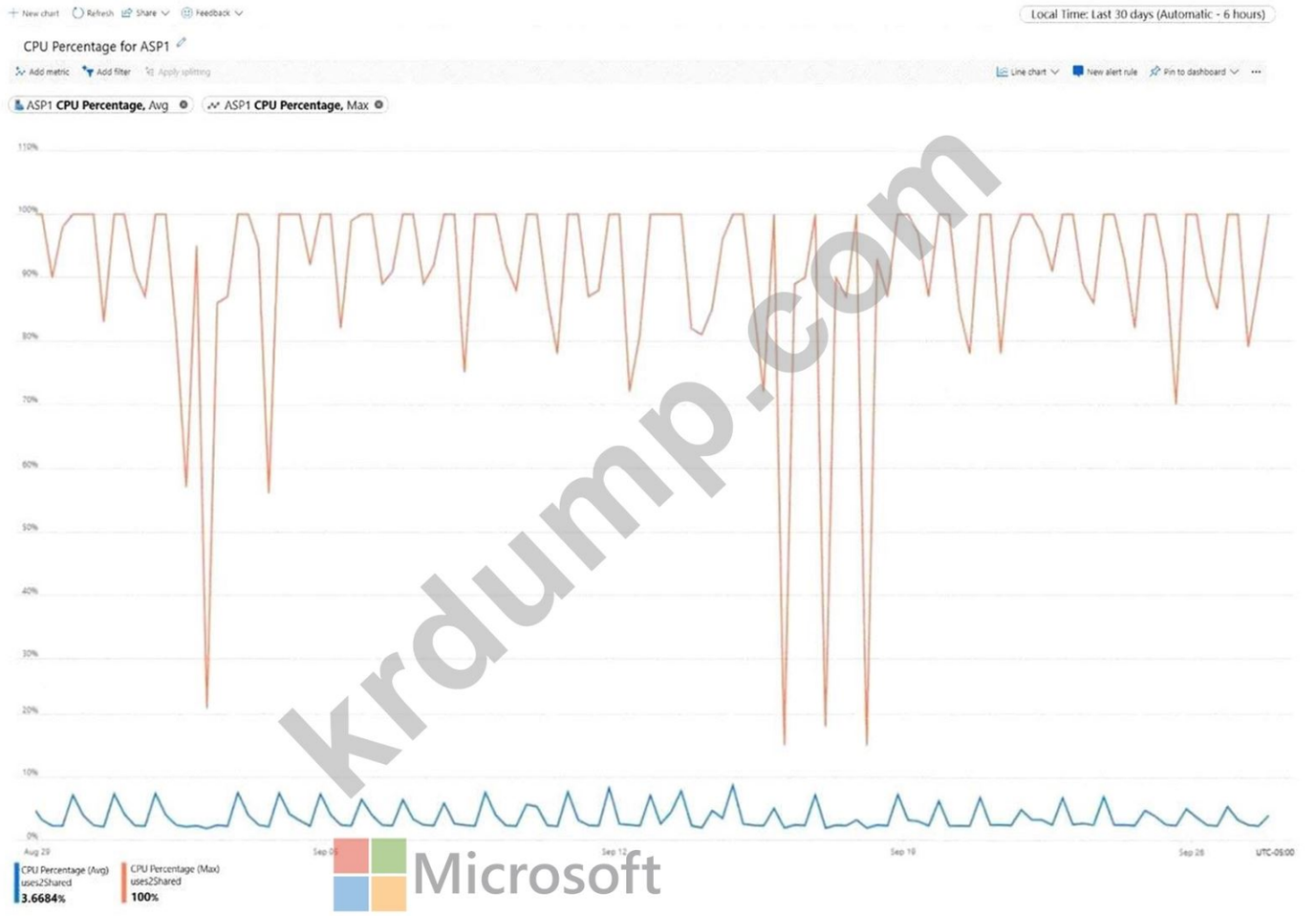
NEW QUESTION: 92
Azure □□□ □□□□.
storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
storage1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□
B. Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□
C. Azure □□
D. □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 93
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Performance	Premium account type
storage1	Standard	Not applicable
storage2	Premium	Block blobs
storage3	Premium	File shares
storage4	Premium	Page blobs

□ □□□ □□□□ BLOB □□□□ □□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□. AppI□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?
A. storage1, storage2, storage3, □ storage4
B. storage1, storage2 □ storage4□
C. storage2 □ storage4□
D. storage1 □ storage4□
E. storage1□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 94
ASP1□□□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□.
ASP1□ CPU □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.



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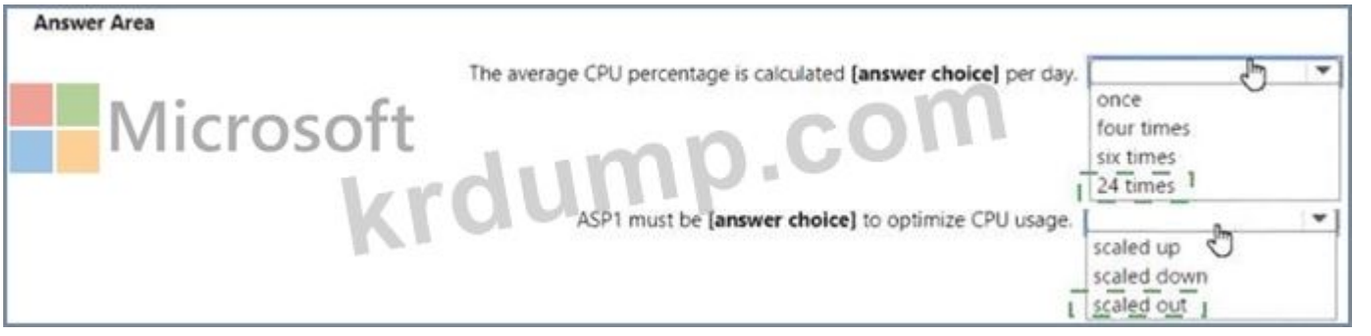
Answer:



Explanation:

The average CPU percentage is calculated 24 times per day. This is because the exhibit shows the CPU percentage for ASP1 in a 24-hour period, with one data point for each hour. Therefore, the average CPU percentage is calculated once per hour, or 24 times per day1.

ASP1 must be scaled out to optimize CPU usage. This is because the exhibit shows that the CPU percentage for ASP1 is consistently above 80%, which indicates that the app service plan is under high load and needs more instances to handle the traffic. Scaling out means adding more instances to an app service plan, which can improve the performance and availability of the apps hosted on it2. Scaling up means changing the pricing tier of an app service plan, which can increase the resources available for each instance, but not necessarily reduce the CPU usage3.

NEW QUESTION: 95

□□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □.

```
{
    "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",
    "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
    "name": "webprod",
    "location": "westus",
    "properties": {
        "containers": [
            {
                "name": "webprod",
                "properties": {
"image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",
"ports": [
    {
        "protocol": "TCP",
        "port": 80
    }
                    "environmentVariables": [],
                    "resources": {
                        "requests": {
                            "memoryInGB": 1.5,
                            "cpu": 1
                        }
                    }
                }
            }
        ],
        "restartPolicy": "OnFailure",
        "ipAddress": {
            "ports": [
                    }
                ],
                "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",
                "type": "Public"
            },
            "osType": "Windows"
        }
    }
```

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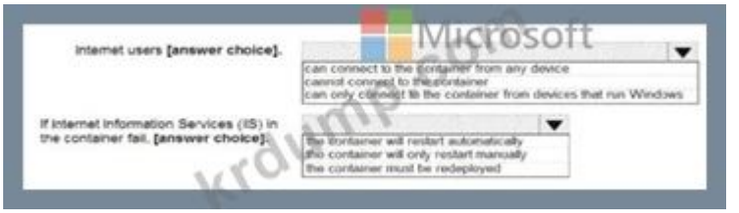
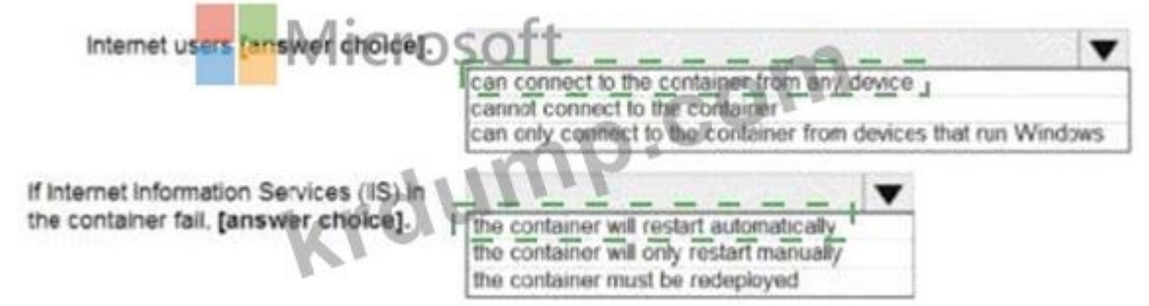
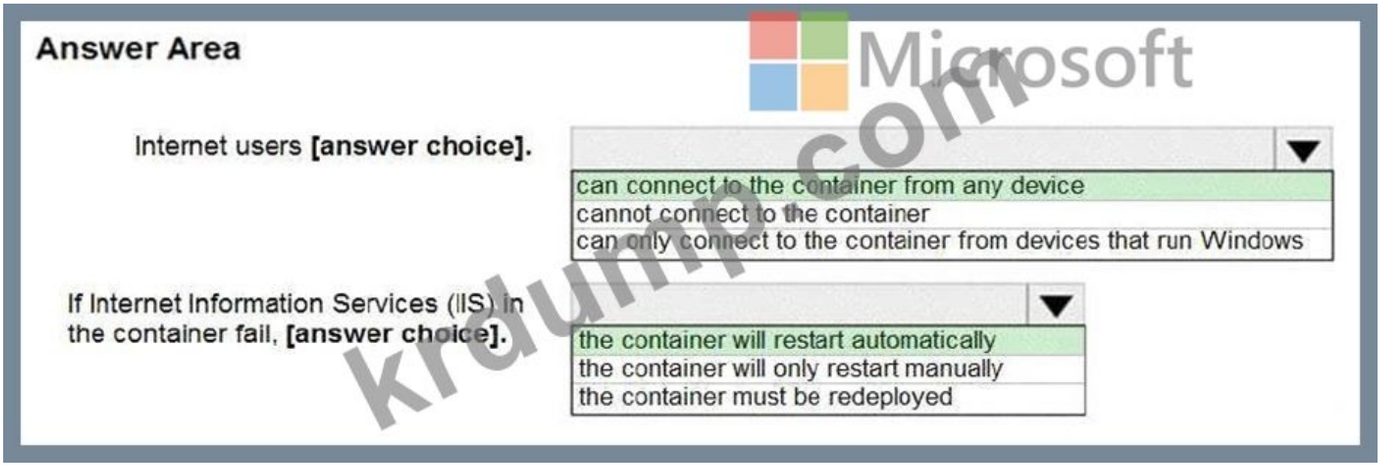


Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: can connect to the container from any device
In the policy "osType": "window" refer that it will create a container in a container group that runs Windows but it won't block access depending on device type.
Box 2: the container will restart automatically
Docker provides restart policies to control whether your containers start automatically when they exit, or when Docker restarts. Restart policies ensure that linked containers are started in the correct order. Docker recommends that you use restart policies, and avoid using process managers to start containers.
on-failure : Restart the container if it exits due to an error, which manifests as a non-zero exit code.
As the flag is mentioned as "on-failure" in the policy, so it will restart automatically



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/container?view=azure-cli-latest
https://docs.docker.com/config/containers/start-containers-automatically/

NEW QUESTION: 96
RG1☐ RG2☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ Azure ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐. RG1☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐.

Name	Description
VM1	Virtual machine
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface used by VM1
Disk1	OS disk used by VM1

VM1☐ RG2☐ ☐☐☐☐☐.
☐☐ ☐ RG2☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐?
A. VM1☐
B. VM1.NIC1 ☐ Disk1☐
C. VM1 ☐ Disk1☐
D. VMl.VNet1, NIC1 ☐ Disk1
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 97

Azure □□□ □□□□.

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A. Log Analytics □□ □□, □□□ □ □□ □□

B. □□□, □□ □ Microsoft 365 □□

C. □□□, □□ □ □□ □□

D. □□□ □□ □□□□□, □□□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 98

VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ ARMIjson□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.

VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

VM1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. □□□

B. □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 99

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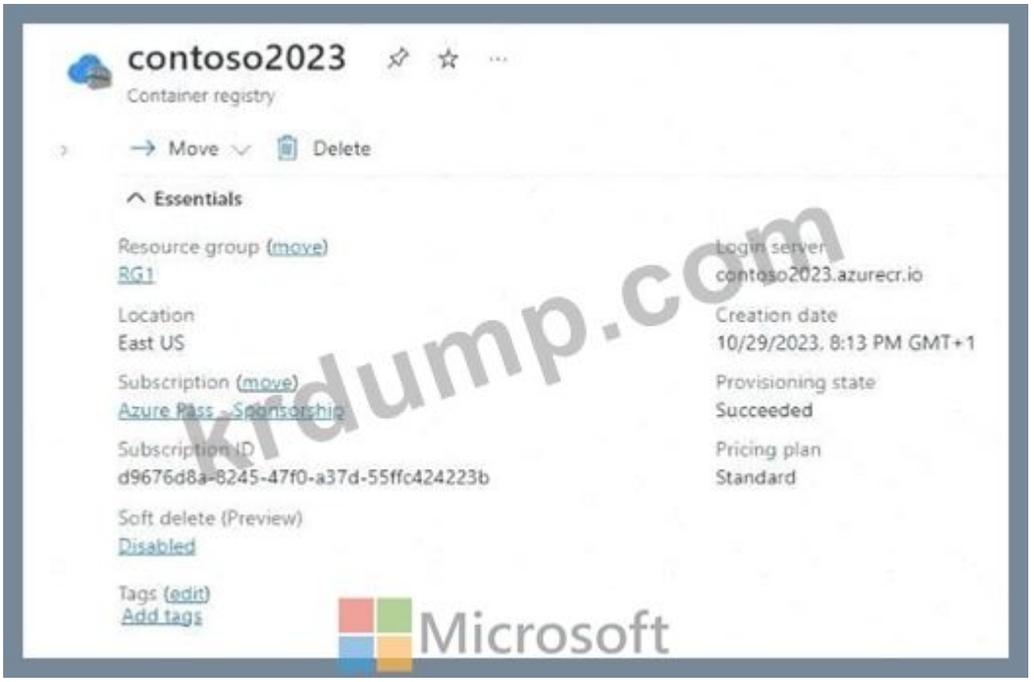
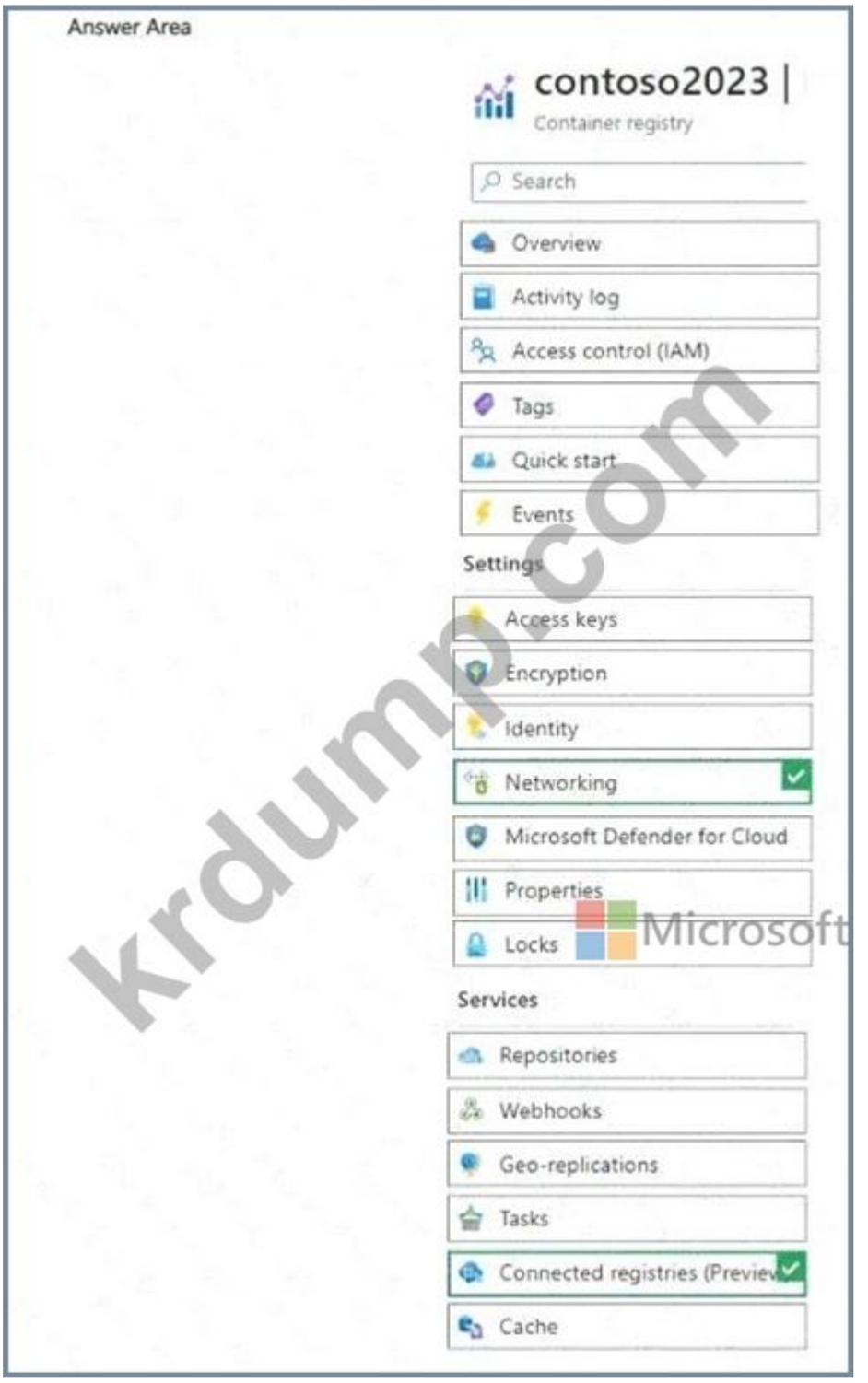


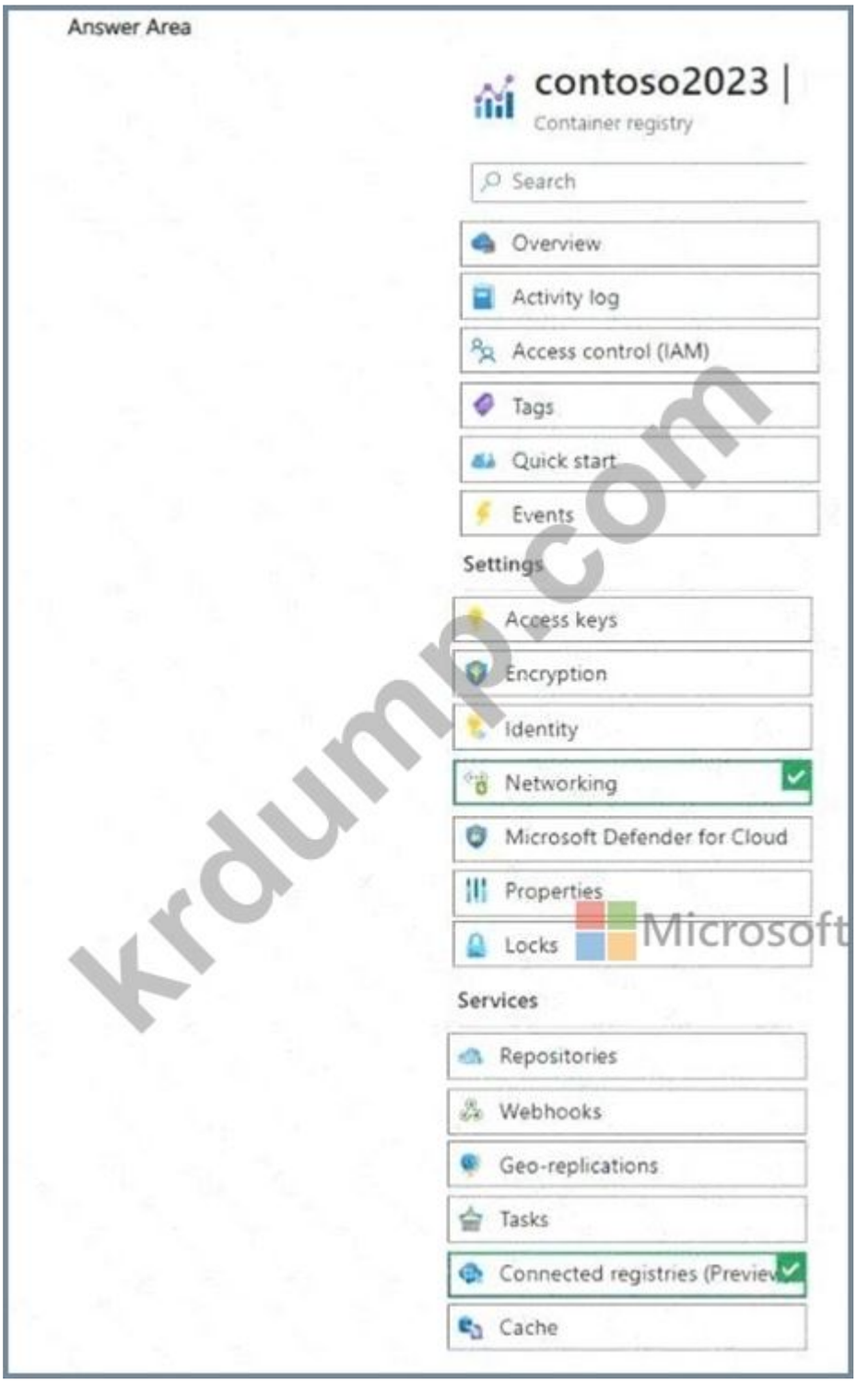
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 100

□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.

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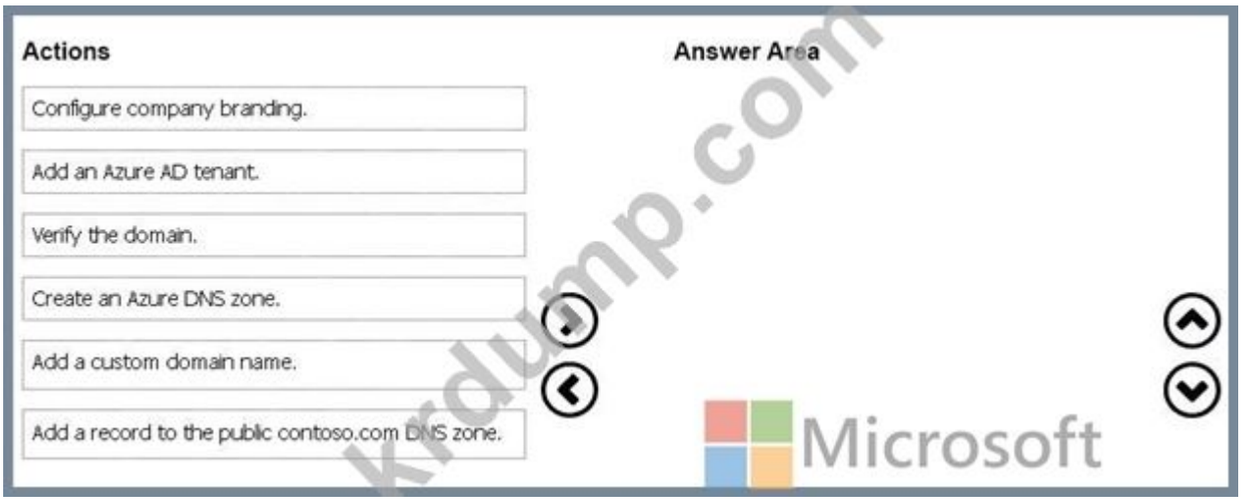
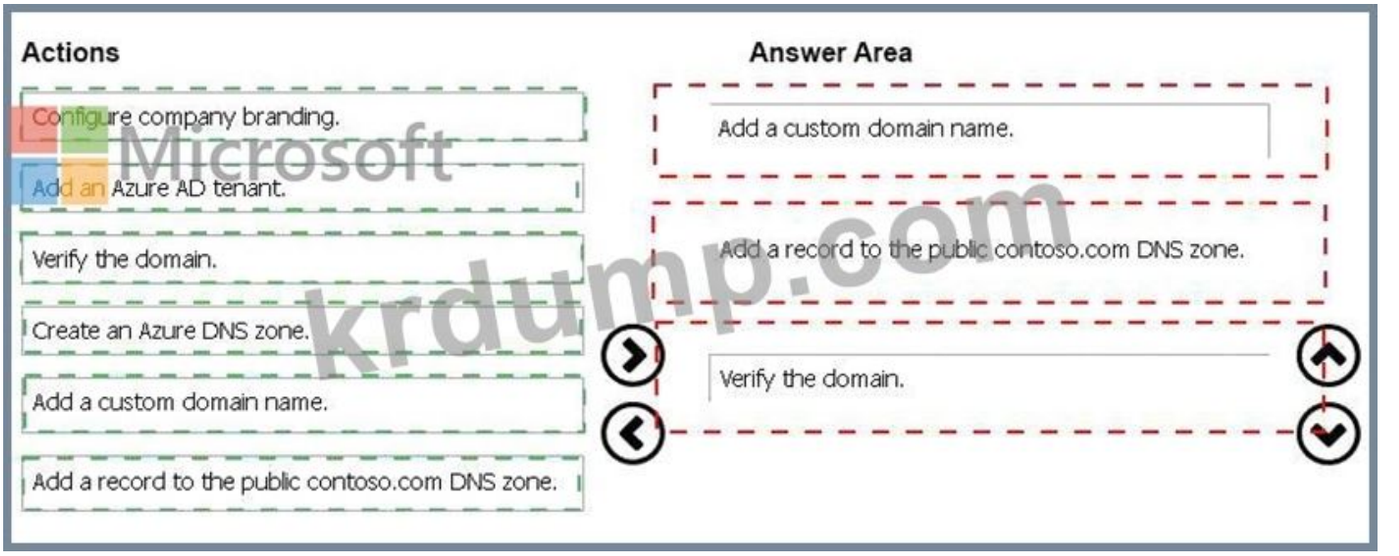


Answer:



Explanation:

The process is simple:

Add the custom domain name to your directory

Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar

Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain

NEW QUESTION: 101

D:\Folder1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.

D:\Folder1□ □□□ contoso data□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

B. azcopy □□□ D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --□□□

C. azcopy □□ D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --□□□

D. az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 102

Vault1□□□ Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Vaultl□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□(MAU)□ □□□□□ □□□.

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A. □□□□ ID

B. □□ □□□

C. □□ □□

D. □□□ □□ Azure □□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults- recovery-services-vault#before-you-start Before you start Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.

Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.

Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

NEW QUESTION: 103

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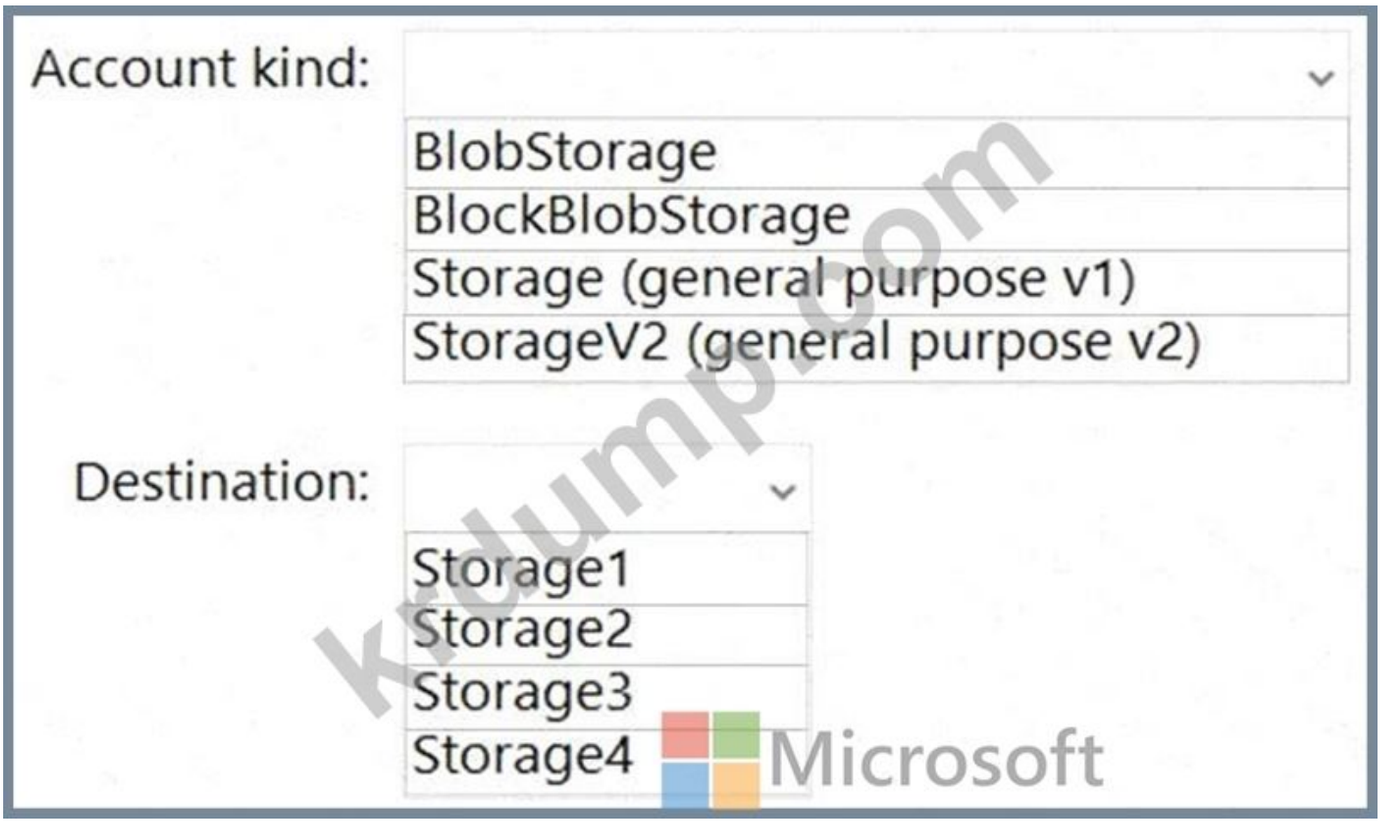
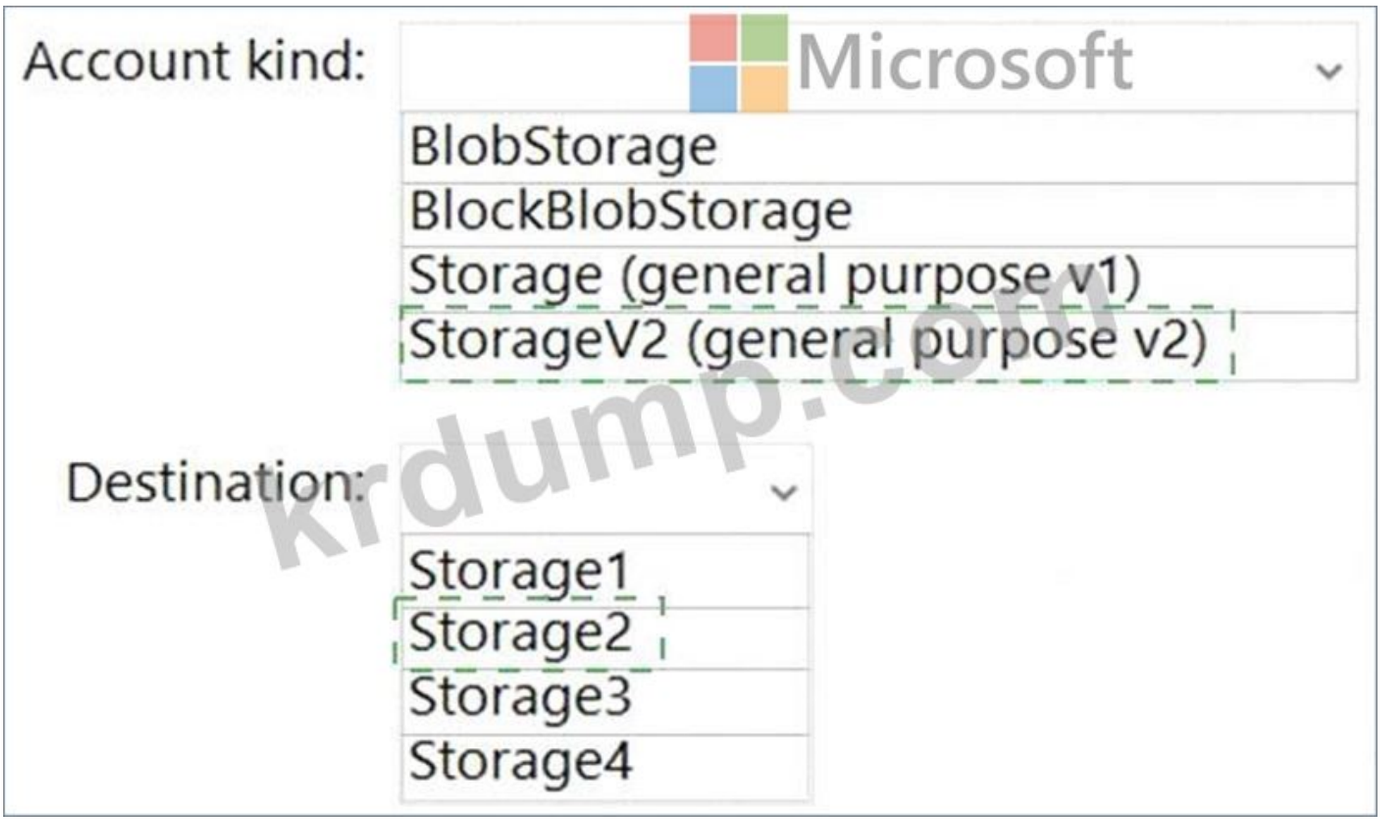
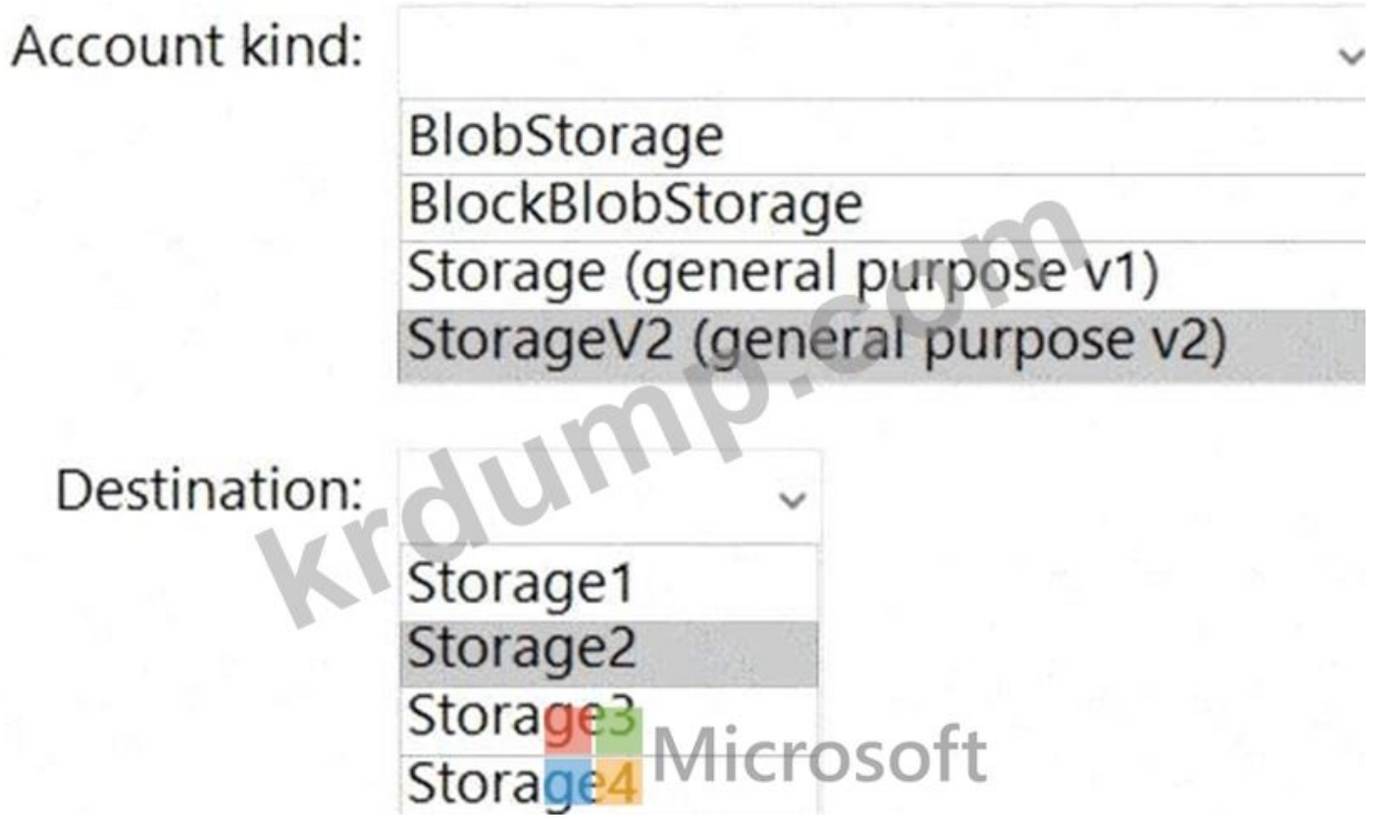


Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION: 104
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*□□: LB1
*□□: □□
*SKU: □□
*□□ □□□□: VNET1
LB1□ □□□ □□ VM1□ VM2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: □□ SKU □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ VM1□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ VM2□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
NEW QUESTION: 105
Group1□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Group1□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □

□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Resource request	Resource limit
container1	2 CPUs	2 CPUs
container2	3 CPUs	4 CPUs

container2□ container1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ CPU □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □ □□□.

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B. □□□□1□ □□□ □□□ CPU 3□□ □□□□.

C. □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□2□ □□□ □□□ 6□ CPU□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106

□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNET1□ □□ DNS □□□ □□□□ □□□ contoso.com□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□, □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

VM1□□ VM2□ ping□ □□□ □□□.

VM2□ ping□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□ DNS □□□ □□□□□?

A. comp1.contoso.com comp2contoso.com.comp3.contoso.com □ comp4.contoso.com

B. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com □ comp4.contoso.con□

C. comp2 contoso.com□ □□

D. comp2.contoso.com □ comp4.contoso.com□ □□

E. com1.contoso.com □ comp2.contoso.com□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 107

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Adatum□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □ □□□. Adatum□□ Developers□□ □□□ □□, Subscription1□□ Dev□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□.
□□□ □□□ Dev □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Dev□□ Logic App Operator □□□ Developers □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References:
[Built-in roles for Azure resources]
[Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

NEW QUESTION: 108

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image1□□□ □□□□ □□□□ Registry1□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.
image1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
image1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
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B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 109

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Blob □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□. □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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B. □□ □□

C. □□□ □□ □□□(GRS)

D. □□ □□ □□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 110

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□.

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

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

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

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Answer:

Explanation:

User1 can resize VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, User1 is assigned the Contributor role at the subscription level for Sub1. The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the subscription, including the ability to resize virtual machines1. Therefore, User1 can resize VM1, which is a resource in RG1 under Sub1.

User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User2 is assigned the Reader role at the resource group level for RG1. The Reader role grants read-only access to view existing resources in the resource group, but not to create, update, or delete any resources2. Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1.

User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User3 is assigned the Storage Account Contributor role at the resource group level for RG3. The Storage Account Contributor role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data in the resource group, but not to assign roles to other users3. To assign roles to other users, User3 would need a role that has Microsoft.
Authorization/roleAssignments/write permissions, such as User Access Administrator or Owner4. Therefore, User3 cannot assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

NEW QUESTION: 111
Azure AD □□□□ □□□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ Microsoft 365 □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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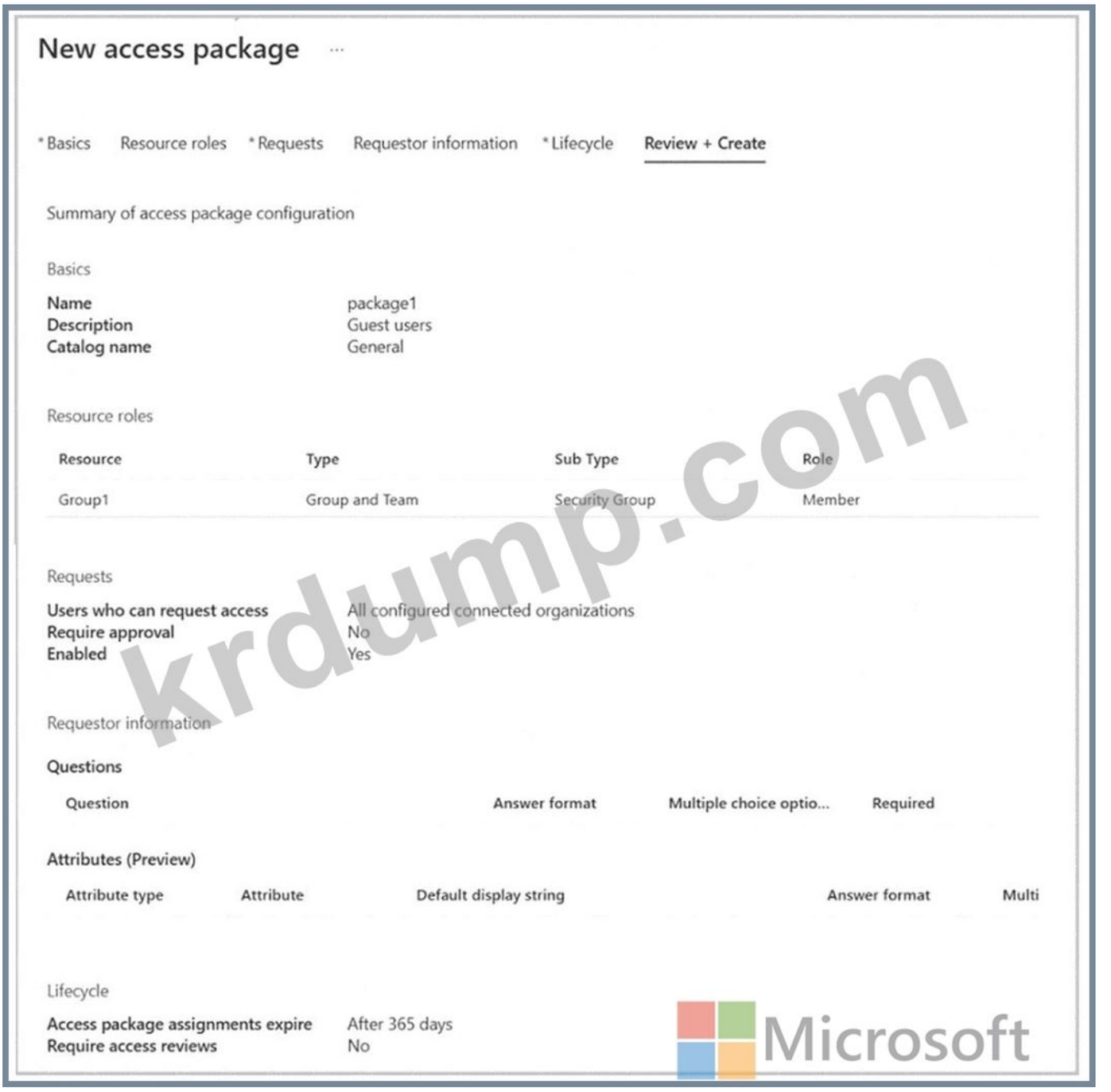
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 112
contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.
fabrilcam.com□ litwareinc.com□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. FabtAam.com□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Access □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. (Access □□□ □□ □□□□□.)


New access package
* Basics
Resource roles
* Requests
Requestor information
* Lifecycle
Review + Create
Summary of access package configuration
Basics
Name
package1
Description
Guest users
Catalog name
General
Resource roles
Resource
Type
Sub Type
Role
Group1
Group and Team
Security Group
Member
Requests
Users who can request access
All configured connected organizations
Require approval
No
Enabled
Yes
Requestor information
Questions
Question
Answer format
Multiple choice optio...
Required
Attributes (Preview)
Attribute type
Attribute
Default display string
Answer format
Multi
Lifecycle
Access package assignments expire
After 365 days
Require access reviews
No
Microsoft

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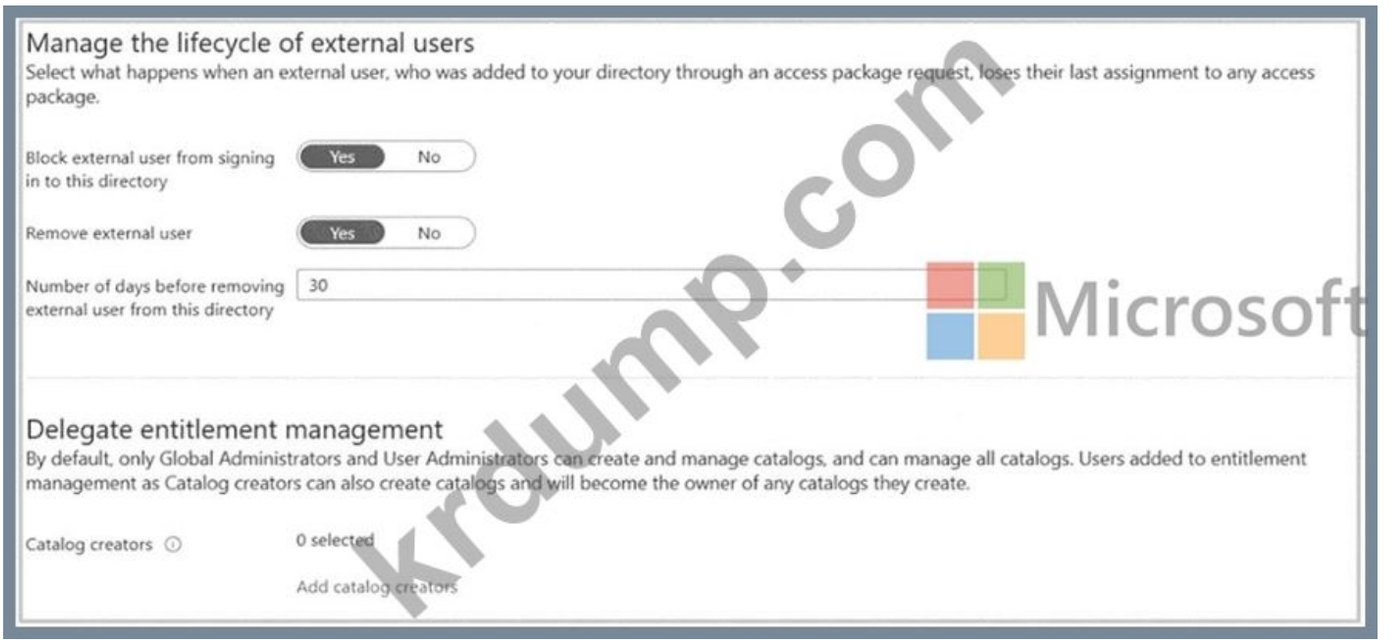

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Answer:

Explanation:
Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1. = No
After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1. = Yes
After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant = No
Litwareinc.com users cannot be assigned to package1 because they are not a connected organization in the contoso.com tenant. Only users from connected organizations can request access packages that are configured for external users1 Fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1 after 365 days because the access package has an expiration policy of 365 days for external users. This means that the access assignments for external users will end after 365 days, unless they are renewed or extended2 Fabrikam.com users will not be removed from the contoso.com tenant after 395 days because the external user lifecycle settings have a deletion policy of 30 days after blocking. This means that external users will be blocked from signing in

after 365 days of inactivity, and then deleted after another 30 days. Therefore, the total time before deletion is 395 days of inactivity, not 395 days from the date of assignment3

NEW QUESTION: 113
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

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Microsoft.Network/□□□□□□
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines
RG1□□ VNET1□ □□□ VM2□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□.
B. VNET1□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□ Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□ Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Option A (Create an Azure Resource Manager template): This wouldn't circumvent the policy enforcement.
Even with a template, you cannot create resources that the policy explicitly denies.
Option B (Add a subnet to VNET1): Adding a subnet does not address the policy restriction on creating virtual machines. Also, the existing VNET1 can already have multiple subnets.
Option C (Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy): This isn't necessary because you're not trying to create a new virtual network; you are connecting to an existing one, VNET1.
Option D (Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy): This is the correct action because it directly addresses the restriction that is preventing you from creating a new virtual machine in RG1.
Removing the virtual machine resource type from the not allowed list in the policy will enable you to create VM2.
Remember, changes to policies might take a few minutes to propagate. After updating the policy, you should be able to create the new virtual machine VM2 and connect it to VNET1.

NEW QUESTION: 114
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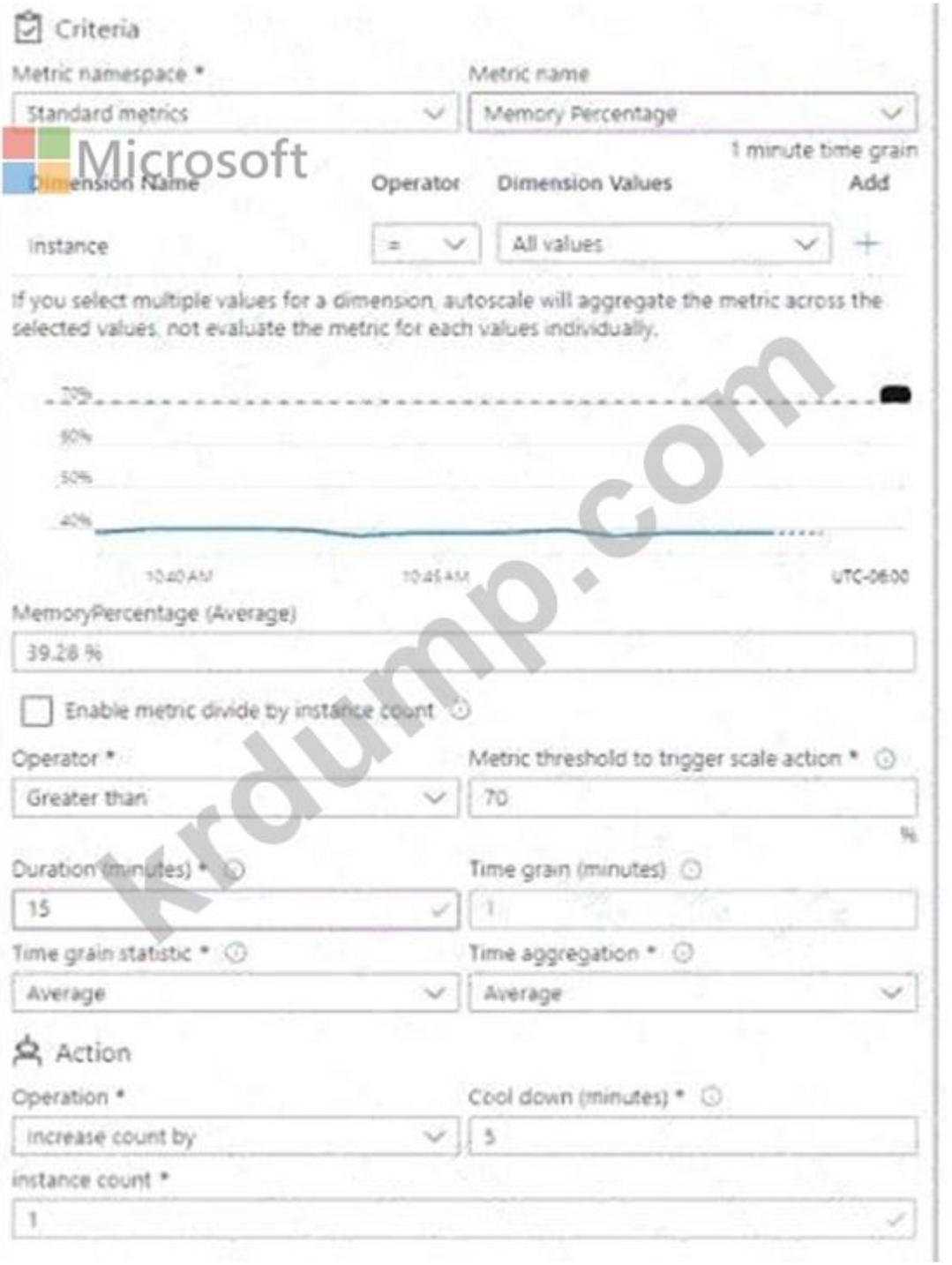

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30□ □□ Appl□ □□ □□□ □□□□ 60%□ □□□□□.
30□ □□ □□ Appl□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?

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

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The exhibit shows that you have an autoscale rule configured for your App Service app named App1. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app. The rule has the following settings:

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

NEW QUESTION: 115
□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ □□□□□ □□ cmdlet□ □□□□ □□□?
A. New-AzTenantDeployment
B. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
C. New-AzResource
D. □□-□□□□□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The New-AzResourceGroupDeployment cmdlet deploys an Azure Resource Manager template to a resource group. You can use this cmdlet to create a new resource group or update an existing one with the resources defined in the template. The template can be a local file or a URI. Then,
References: [New- AzResourceGroupDeployment]

NEW QUESTION: 116

contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.

500□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ CSV □□□ □□□□.

500□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ contoso.com□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□: Azure Portal□ Azure AD□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

NEW QUESTION: 117

□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□(RBAC) □□□ □□□□.

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

□□ □ □□□ □□, □□□ □□□□□ '□'□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ '□□□'□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	○	○
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	○	○

Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: N

Because doesn't have:

Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions Box 2; Yes Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.

Box 3: Y

Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/* - Create and manage network interfaces See;

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

NEW QUESTION: 118

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault
Backup1	Azure Backup vault

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Type	In vault
Policy1	Standard	Recovery1
Policy2	Enhanced	Recovery1
Policy3	*Not applicable*	Backup1

□□ □ □□□ □□□□□ '□'□ □□□□□. □□□ □□□ '□□□'□ □□□□□. □□: □□ □ □ □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 119

□□ □□□ □□□□ VNetl□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

* IPv4 □□ □□: 172.16.10.0/24

* □□□ □□: Subnetl

* □□□ □□ □□: 172.16.10.0/25

Subnetl□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□?

A. 128

B. 24

C. 251

D. 25

E. 123

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120

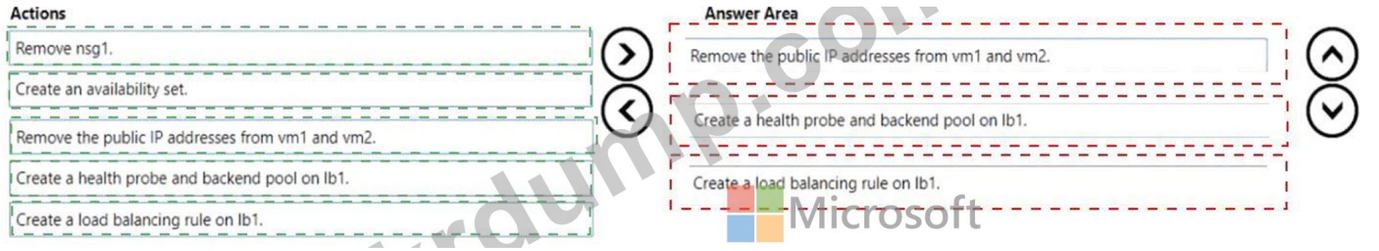
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic to port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	None

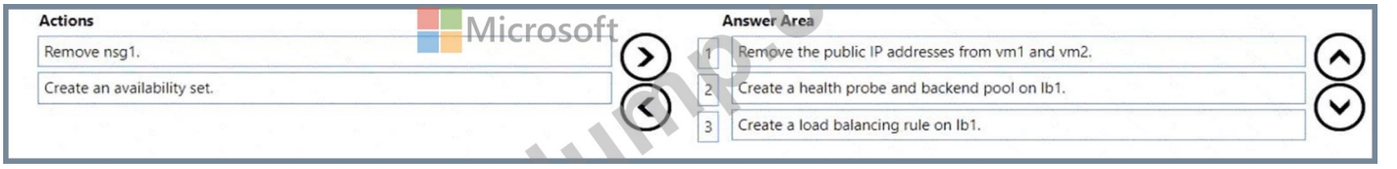
lb1□ □□□□ vm1 □ vm2□ □□ HTTPS □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer:



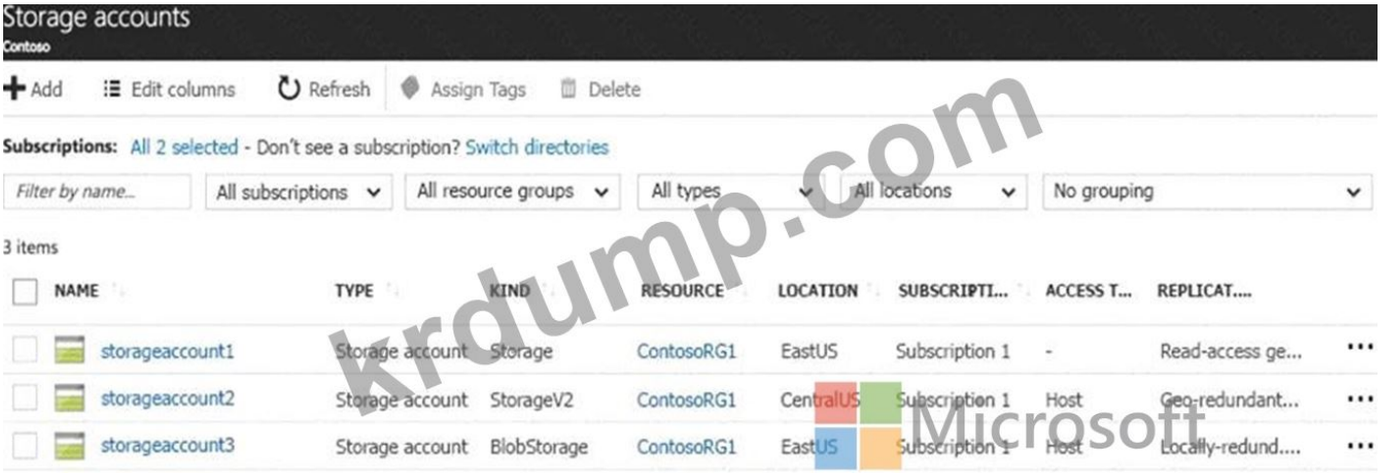
Explanation:



https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal

NEW QUESTION: 121

□□ □□□ □□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.



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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

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

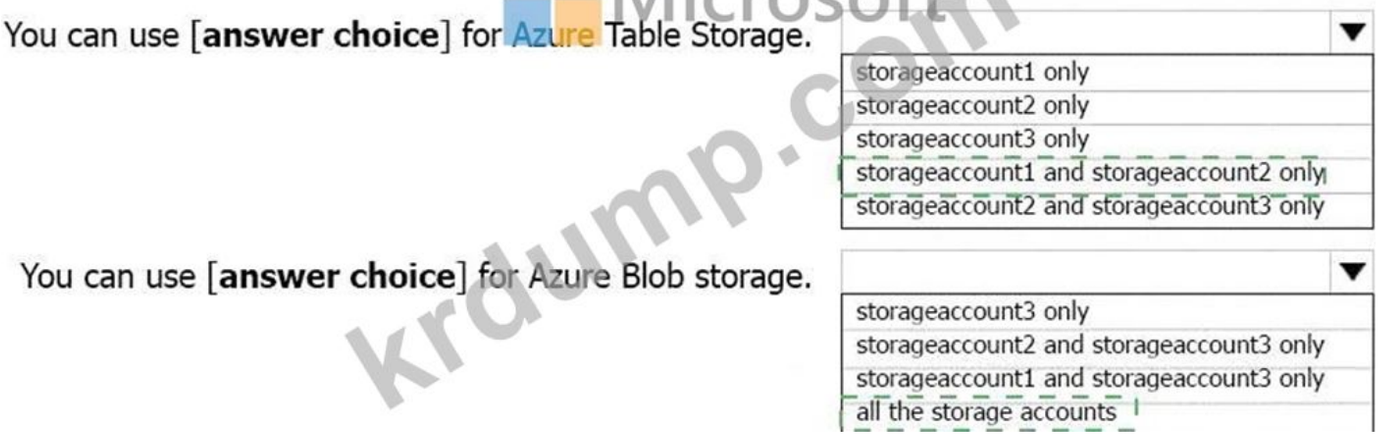
- storageaccount1 only
- storageaccount2 only
- storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
- storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

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

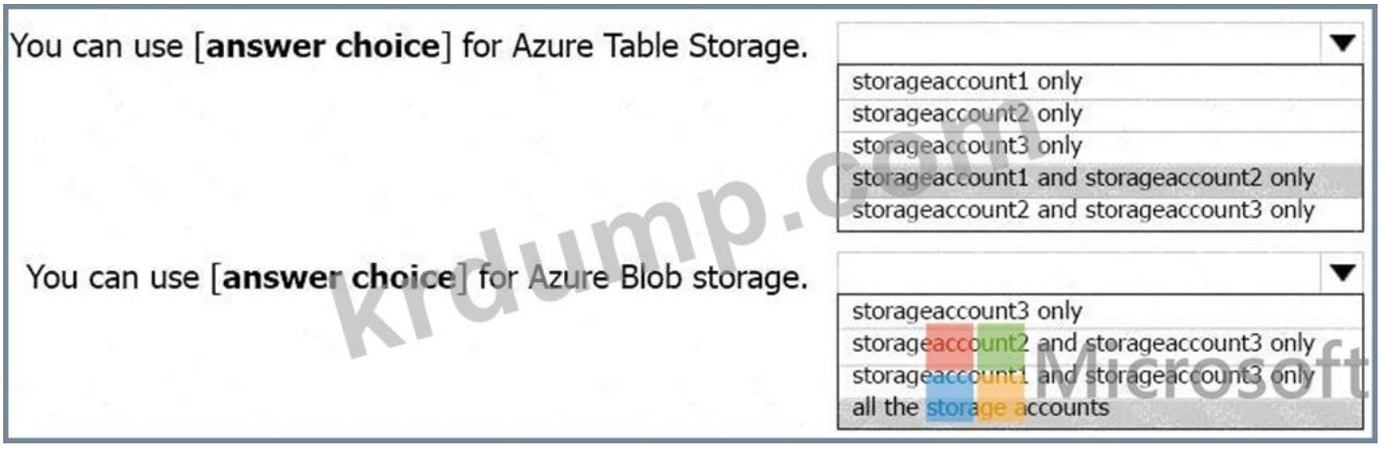
- storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
- storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
- all the storage accounts

Answer:

Answer Area



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

NEW QUESTION: 122

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ adatum.com□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Member of
Group1	Security	*None*
Group2	Security	Group1

Adatum.com□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2

□□ □□□ □□ Group1□ Microsoft Entra ID P2 □□□□□ □□□□□.

□□2□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

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□□: □□ 1□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 123

VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□ □□ 24□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □(LOB) □□□□□□□ □□□□□□. VM1□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□. VM1□ D4s v3 □□□ □□□□□.

VM1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

* □□□ D8s v3□ □□□□□.
* 500GB □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* Puppet Agent □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□□ □□□□ □□ VM1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□ D8s v3□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
C. 500GB □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. Puppet Agent □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 124

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure AD□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

□□□□ JobTitle □ UsageLocation □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□□ Azure AD □□□ □□□ □ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□.

□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

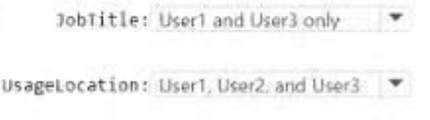
Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Answer Area



Box 1:User1 and User3 only

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-profile-azure- portal

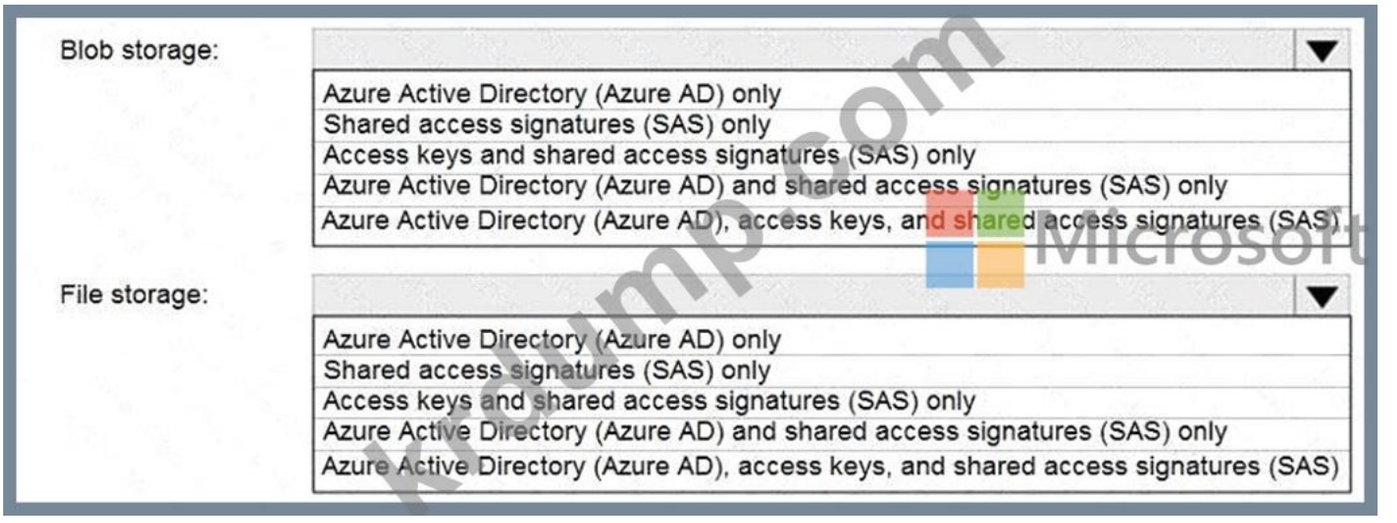
NEW QUESTION: 125

Azure Blob Storage□ Azure File Storage□ □□□□ storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□.

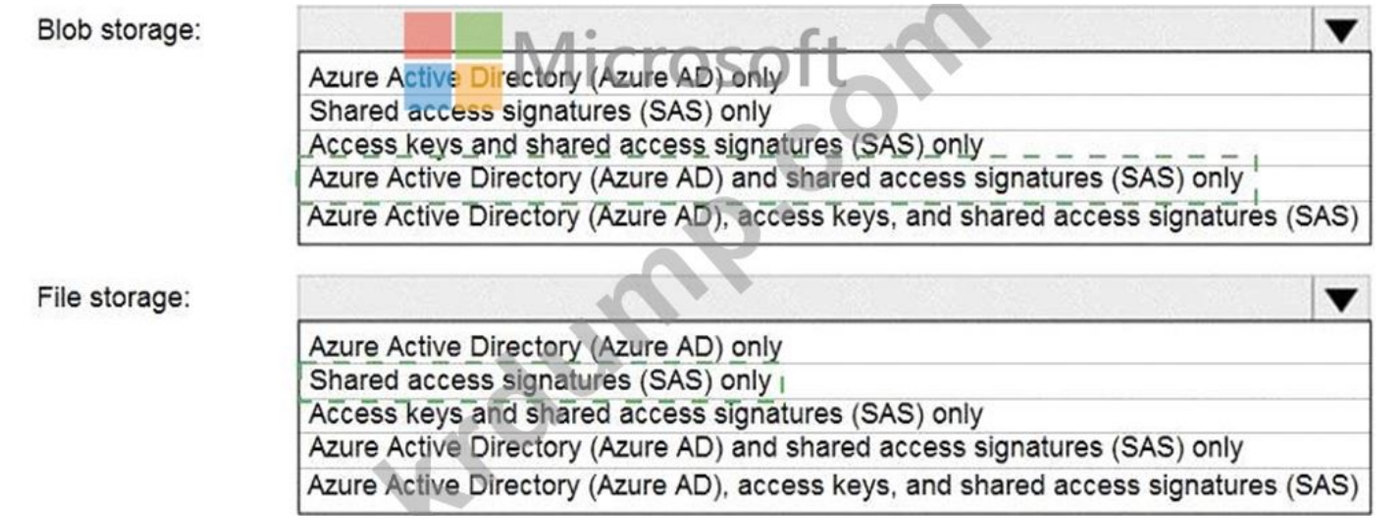
AzCopy□ □□□□ storage1□ Blob □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□.

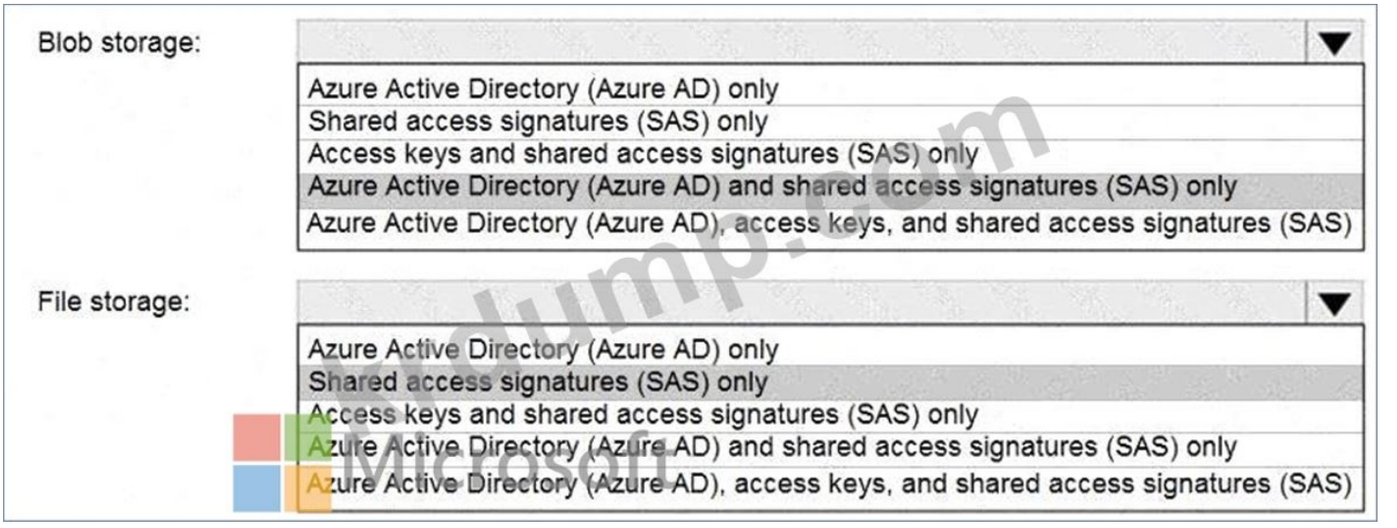
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:

Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10

NEW QUESTION: 126
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ Gateway, Perimeter, NVA, Production□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
NVA □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□(NVA)□ □□□□ □□□□.
NVA□ □□ Azure □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □.
* NVA□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□±□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
* Toad Balancer□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□? □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
A. HA □□□ □□□ IP□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□□ IP □□, □ □□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□□□ IP □□, □□□ □ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
E. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
F. HA □□□ □□□□□ □□□ IP□ □□□□□□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 127
VNET1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNET1□□ □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

□ □□ □□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□ □□□.
- □□□□□ VM3, VM4, VM5, VM6□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□.
- VM1□ VM2 □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
- VM1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
- VNET1□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □ □□ NSG□ □□□□ □□□?
A. 1
B. 3
C. 4

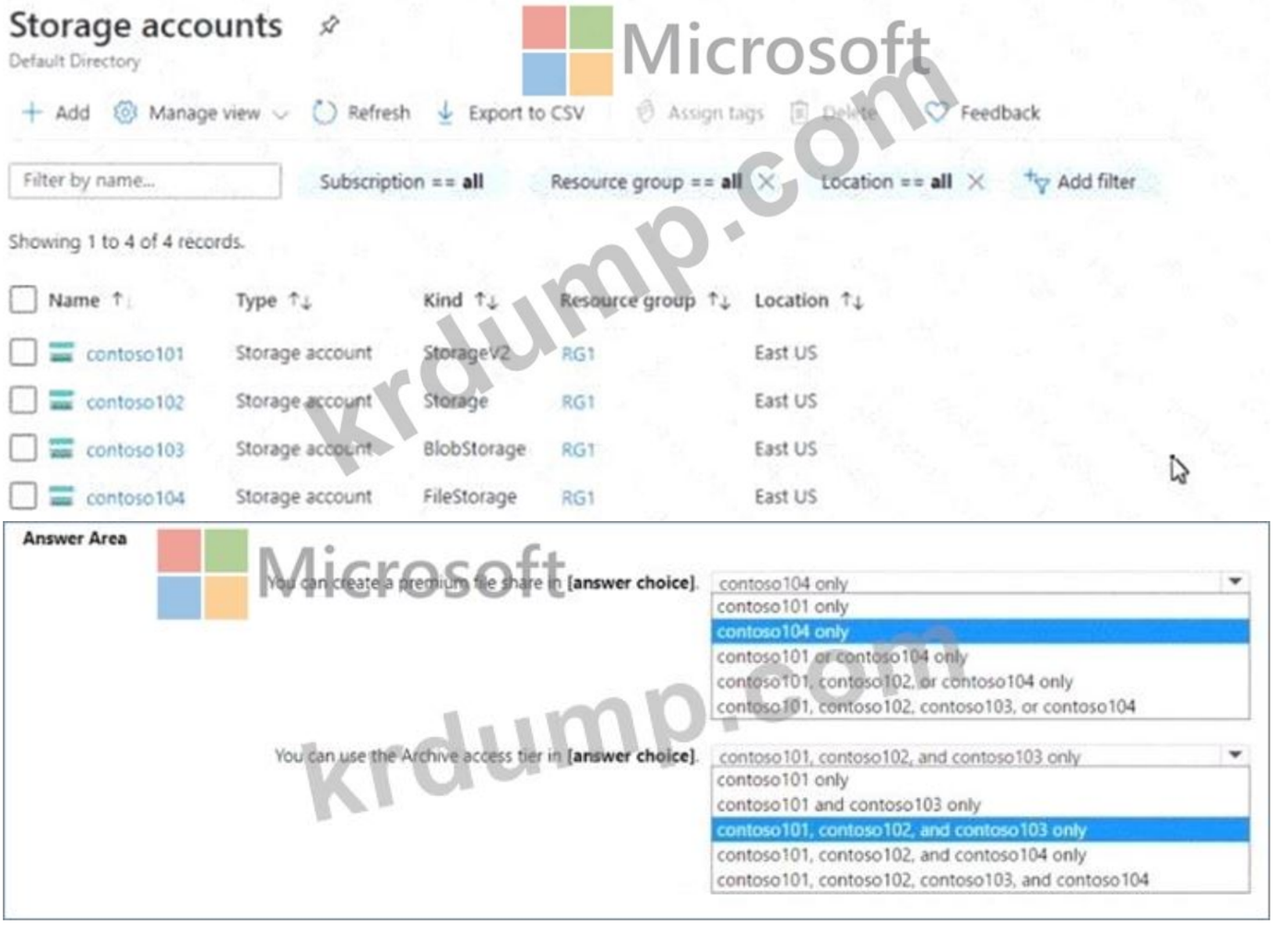
D. 12

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview

NEW QUESTION: 128

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.



Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 129

Azure □□□ □□□□.

Templatejson□□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2022-12-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "Marketing"
    }
  ],
  "outputs": {}
}
```


Template.json□ □□□□ □□□.

Azure Cloud Shell□□ □□ PowerShell cmdlet□ □□□□ □□□?

A. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment

B. □□□ AzTenantDeployment

C. New-AzSubscriptionDeployment

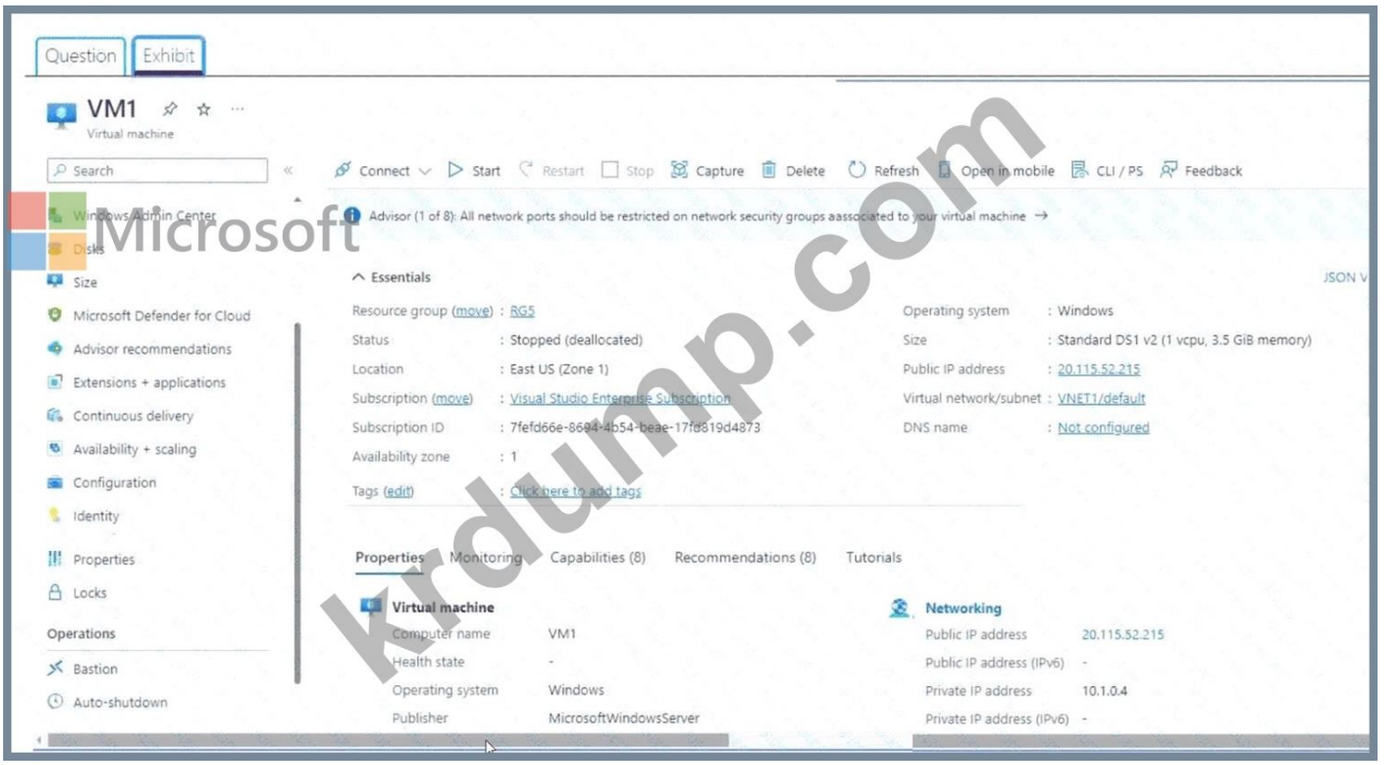
D. New-AzManagementGroupDeployment

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 130

Windows Server 2019□ □□□□ VM1□□□ Azure VM□ □□□□.

VM1□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□(□□ □□ □□□□□.)



VM1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. VM1□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. VM1□ □□□□□.

C. VM1□ □□□□□.

D. VM1□ □□ DNS □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 131

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.

Name	Operating system	Private IP address	Public IP address	DNS suffix configured in the operating system	Connected to
vm1	Windows Server 2019	10.0.1.4	131.107.50.20	Contoso.com	vnet1
vm2	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2	10.0.1.5	131.107.90.80	None	vnet1

□□ □□ □□□ Azure DNS □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
Contoso.com	DNS zone
Fabrikam.com	Private DNS zone

□□ □□□ □□□□□.

fabrikam.com□ □□ vnet1□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

contoso.com□ □□ vm1□ vm2□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	◉	○
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	◉	○
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	○	◉

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	◉	○
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	◉	○
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	◉	○

NEW QUESTION: 132

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Azure region	Resource group
VNET1	West US	RG1
VNET2	Central US	RG1
VNET3	Central US	RG2
VNET4	West US	RG2

□□ □□ Azure □□□ RG1□ AF1□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□ □□□□□ AF1□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. VNET1□

B. VNET1 □ VNET2□ □□

C. VNET1, VNET2, VNET3 □ VNET4

D. VNET1, VNET2 □ VNET4□ □□

E. VNET1 □ VNET4□ □□

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 133

VM3□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□□□ NSG□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. VNet1□ □□□□□
B. Azure Advisor□ □□ □□ □□
C. Azure Monitor□ □□ □□
D. Traffic Manager □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□
E. Azure Network Watcher□□ IP □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Scenario: Litware must meet technical requirements including:
Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

NEW QUESTION: 134
VM1□ VM2□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Azure □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□.
VM1□ VM2 □□ HTTPS □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
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MOTL □□ 5□□ 1□□□□.
A. □□□□□ IP □□
B. □□□ □
C. □□ □□□
D. □□□□ NAT □□
E. □□ □□□□
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create two additional load balance resources: a frontend IP address and a health probe.
A frontend IP address is the IP address that the clients use to access the load balancer. It can be either public or private, depending on the type of load balancer. A frontend IP address is required for any load balancing rule1.
A health probe is used to monitor the health and availability of the backend instances. It can be either TCP, HTTP, or HTTPS, depending on the protocol of the load balancing rule. A health probe is required for any load balancing rule1.
A backend pool is a group of backend instances that receive the traffic from the load balancer. You already have a backend pool that contains VM1 and VM2, so you don't need to create

another one.
An inbound NAT rule is used to forward traffic from a specific port on the frontend IP address to a specific port on a backend instance. It's not required for a load balancing rule, but it can be used to access individual instances for troubleshooting or maintenance purposes1.
A virtual network is a logical isolation of Azure resources within a region. It's not a load balance resource, but it's required for creating an internal load balancer or connecting virtual machines to a load balancer2.

NEW QUESTION: 135
VM1□ VM4□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□?
A. VNET1□□ VNET3□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
B. VM4□ IP □□ 10.0.1.5/24□ □□□□□.
C. VNET1□ VNET3 □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. NSG□ □□□□ NSG□ VMI □ VM4□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal

NEW QUESTION: 136
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storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.
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□□ □□: User1□ Reader □ Data Access □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 137

□□ □□□□ □□□□ Contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com□□ □□ Windows 10 □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

Contoso.com□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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Answer:

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 138
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A. □□□ □□
B. □□
C. □□□□
D. □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You can opt in and configure additional recipients to receive your Azure invoice in an email. This feature may not be available for certain subscriptions such as support offers, Enterprise Agreements, or Azure in Open.
Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.
Click Opt in and accept the terms.

Scenario: During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date

NEW QUESTION: 139
storage□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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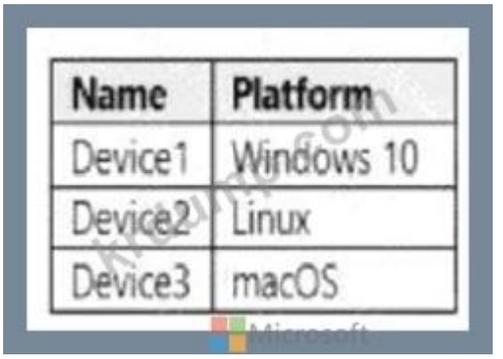

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

AzCopy□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□?
A. Device1□ Device2□
B. Device1, Device2 □ Device3
C. □□ □□
D. Device □ Device3□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy

NEW QUESTION: 140
Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ Windows Server 2022□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Microsoft Intune □□ □□ □□□
B. Microsoft entra □□□□□□ □□□
C. Azure □□□ □□ □□□□ □□
D. Azure App Service□ □□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/mspnp/samples/azure-well-architected-framework-sample-state- configuration
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration
NEW QUESTION: 141
10□□ Azure □□□ □□□ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□.

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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□ □□
B. Log Analytics □□ □□
C. □□□ □□
D. Azure Application Insights □□□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you: - Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

NEW QUESTION: 142
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```
{
    "properties": {
        "roleName": "role1",
        "description": "",
        "roletype": "true",
        "assignableScopes": [
            "/subscriptions/3d6209d5-c714-4440-956e-d6342086c2d7/ "
        ],
        "permissions": [
            {
                "actions": [
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/locations/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",
                    "Microsoft.Network/locations/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Support/*"
                ],
                "notActions": [],
                "dataActions": [],
                "notDataActions": []
            }
        ]
    }
}
```


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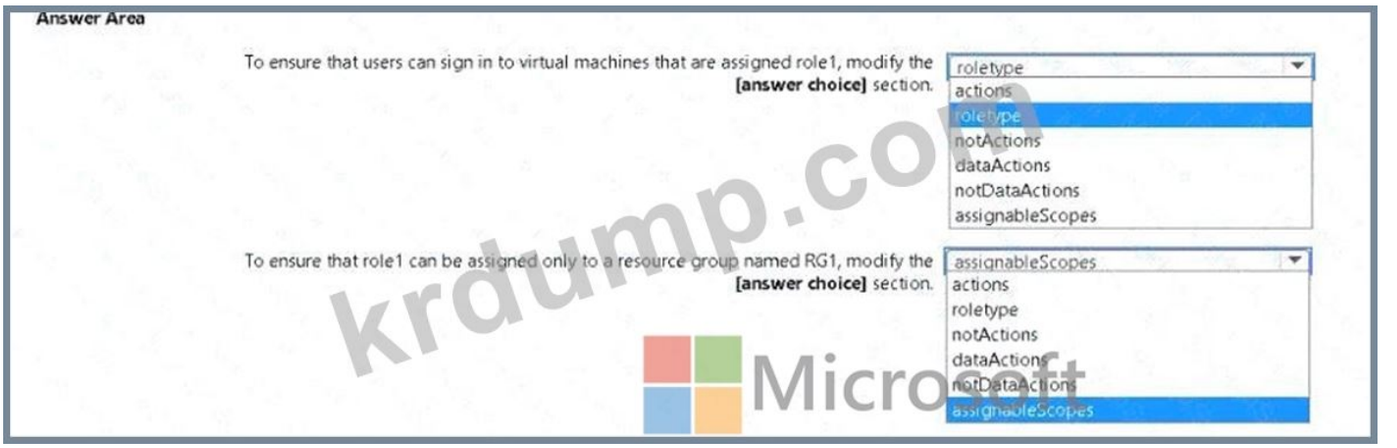
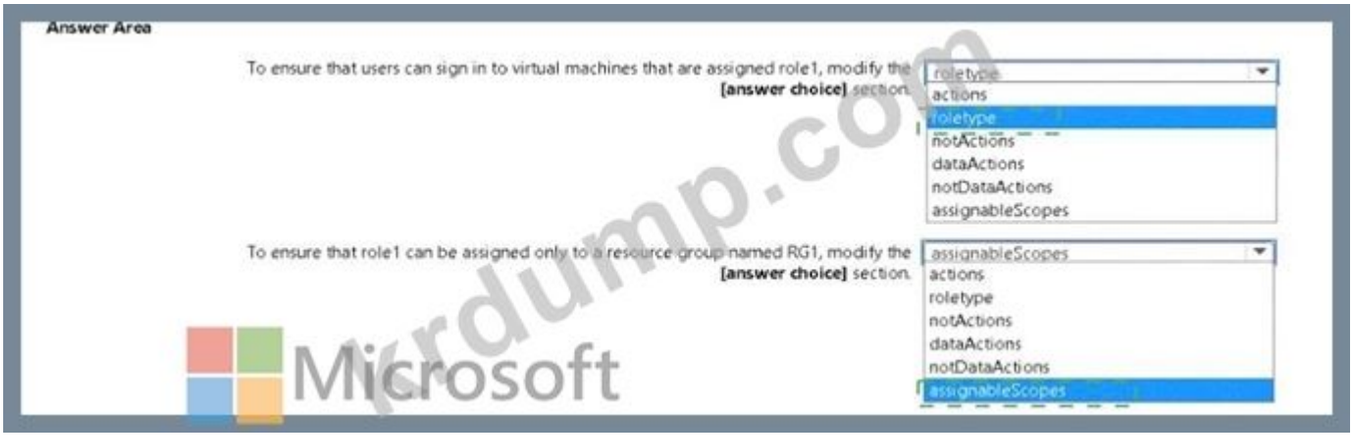
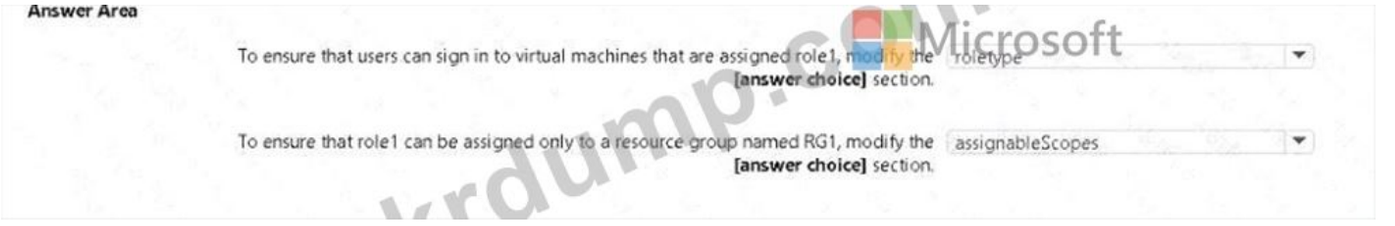


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 143

DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Azure Monitor□ □□□□ DB1□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

DB 1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. Log Analytics □□ □□□□ □□□□.

B. □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. Azure □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Monitor collects and analyzes monitoring data from Azure resources, including Azure SQL databases. You can use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1 and run queries to analyze log data.

To use Azure Monitor, you need to configure the diagnostic settings of DB1, which define the sources and destinations of the monitoring data. The sources are the types of metric and log data to send to the destinations, such as SQLInsights, Errors, Blocks, Deadlocks, etc. The destinations

are one or more locations where you want to send the monitoring data, such as a Log Analytics workspace, a storage account, or an event hub.
A Log Analytics workspace is a unique environment for Azure Monitor log data. Each workspace has its own data repository and configuration, and data sources and solutions are configured to store their data in a particular workspace. You can use a Log Analytics workspace to run queries on the log data collected from DB1 and other resources using the Kusto query language. You can also create alerts, dashboards, and workbooks based on the log data in the workspace.
A storage account is a place where you can store large amounts of unstructured data, such as files, blobs, queues, tables, and disks. You can use a storage account to archive the monitoring data from DB1 for long-term retention or backup purposes. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in a storage account directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in a storage account.
An event hub is a service that enables you to ingest and process large volumes of streaming data from multiple sources. You can use an event hub to stream the monitoring data from DB1 to other applications or services that can consume and analyze the data in real time. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in an event hub directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in an event hub.

NEW QUESTION: 144
Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□, □ □□□□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□. VNet1□ RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
Subscription1□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. User1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □.
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User1□ VNet1□ Reader □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □ □ □□□?
A. User1□□ VNet1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □ □□1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. User1□□ VNet1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. User1□□ VNet1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles#:~:text=The%20User%20Access%20Administrator%20role%20enables%20the%20user%20to%20grant,Azure%20subscriptions%20and%20management%20groups.

NEW QUESTION: 145
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10□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources2.

You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

NEW QUESTION: 146

Role1□ □□□□ □□□.

Role1□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.

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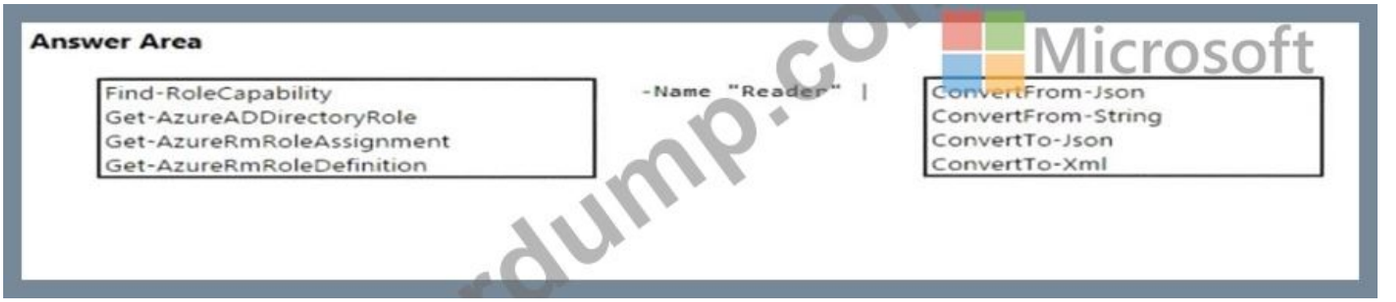
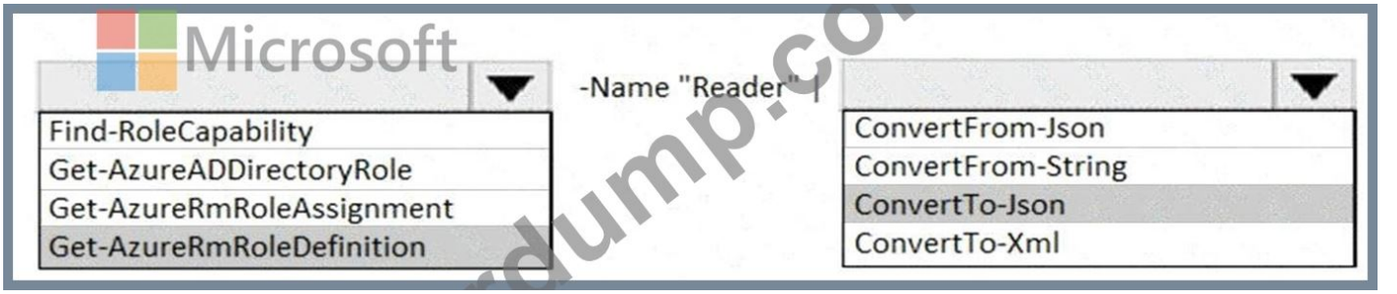


Answer:

Answer Area

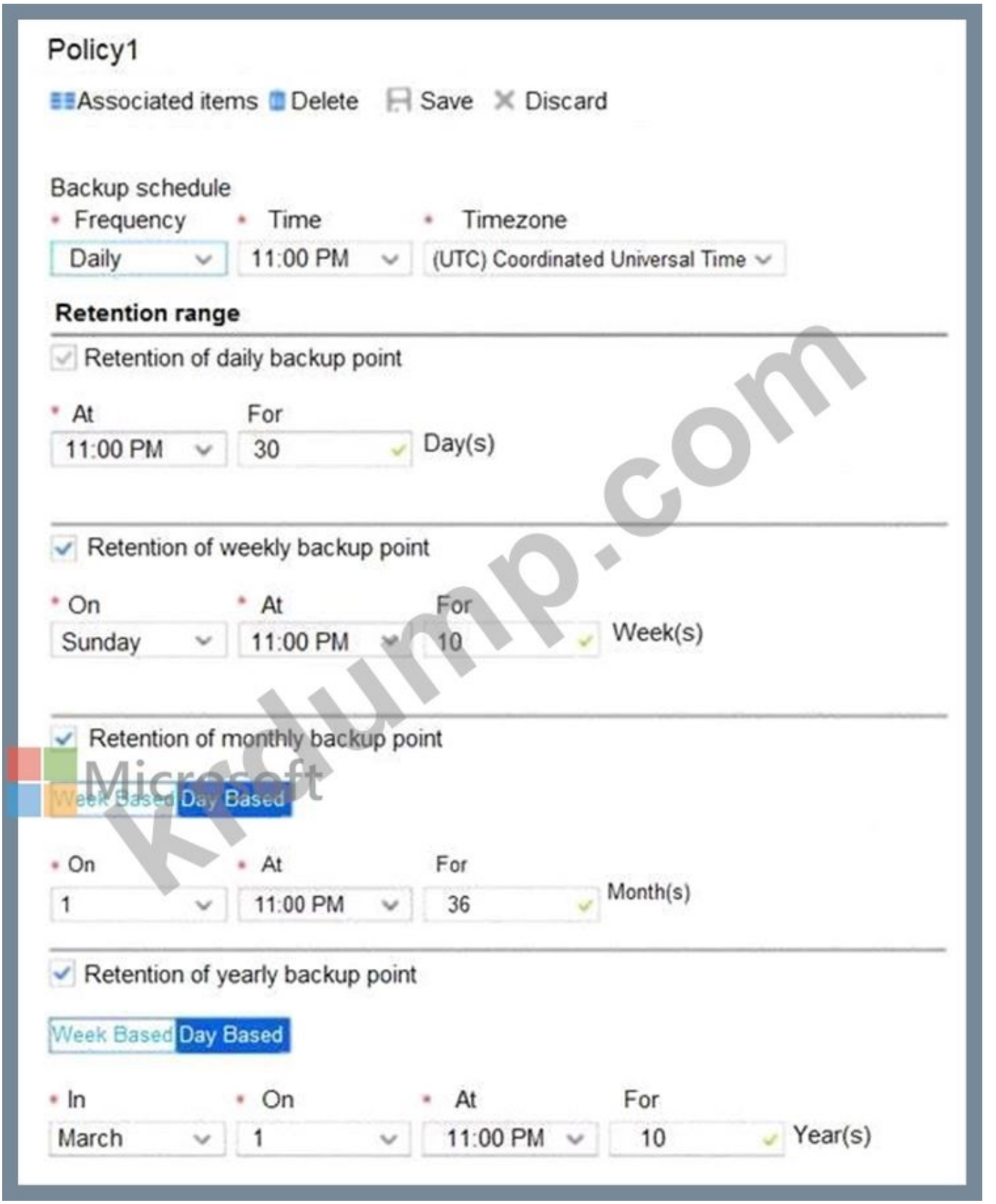
Explanation:

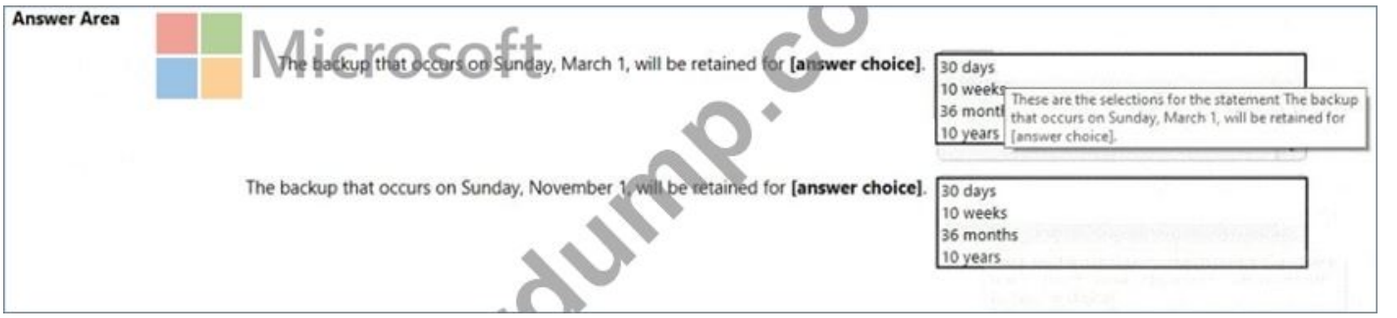


https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell
Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" | ConvertTo-Json
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/get-azroledefinition?view=azps-5.9.0
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell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

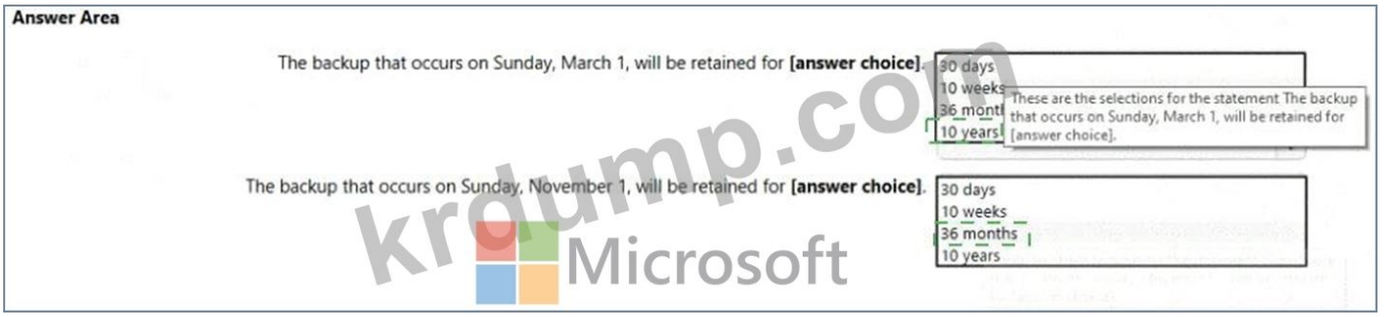
NEW QUESTION: 147

□□ □□□ □□ Policy1□□□ □□□ Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.


Policy1
Associated items
Delete
Save
Discard
Backup schedule
Frequency
Time
Timezone
Daily
11:00 PM
(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time
Retention range
Retention of daily backup point
At
For
11:00 PM
30
Day(s)
Retention of weekly backup point
On
At
For
Sunday
11:00 PM
10
Week(s)
Retention of monthly backup point
Week Based
Day Based
On
At
For
1
11:00 PM
36
Month(s)
Retention of yearly backup point
Week Based
Day Based
In
On
At
For
March
1
11:00 PM
10
Year(s)



Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.

Box 2: 36 months

The monthly backup point occurs on the 1

of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

Note: Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between

2 different policies.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/compliance/retention?view=o365-worldwide

NEW QUESTION: 148

□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	*Not applicable*
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

□□ □□ □□□ □□ Subscription1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

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□□ □□ □□□ Vault1□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. VM1, VM3, VMA □ VMC□ □□

B. VM1 □ VM3□ □□

C. VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB □ VMC

D. VM1□

E. VM3 □ VMC□ □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 149

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Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1, Group2	User Administrator

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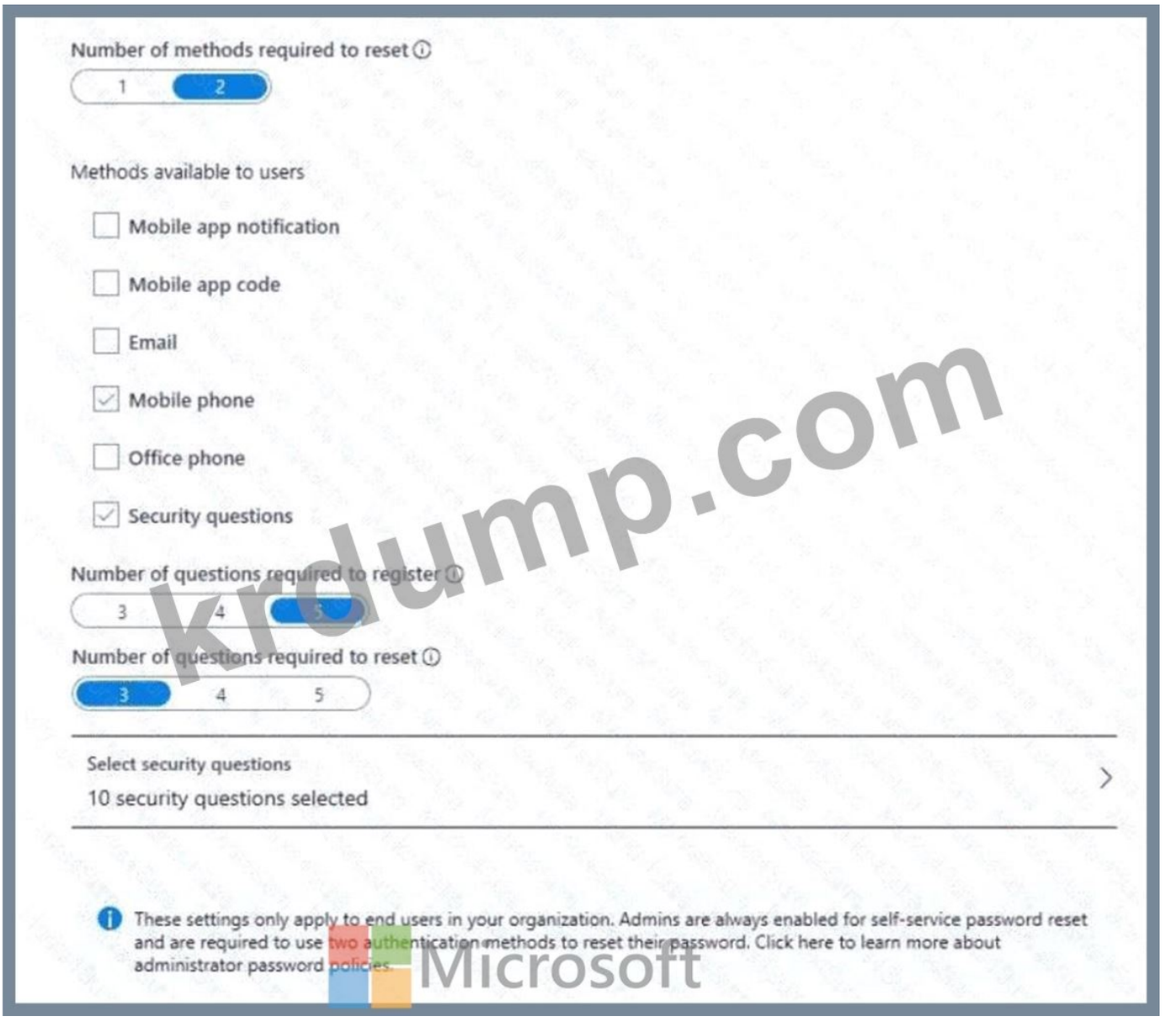
Number of methods required to reset
1
2
Methods available to users
Mobile app notification
Mobile app code
Email
Mobile phone
Office phone
Security questions
Number of questions required to register
3
4
5
Number of questions required to reset
3
4
5
Select security questions
10 security questions selected
These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

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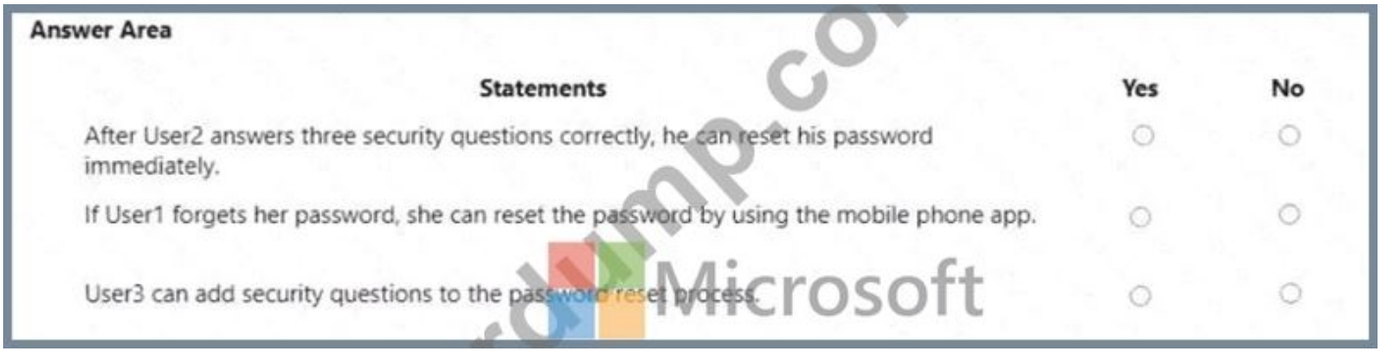
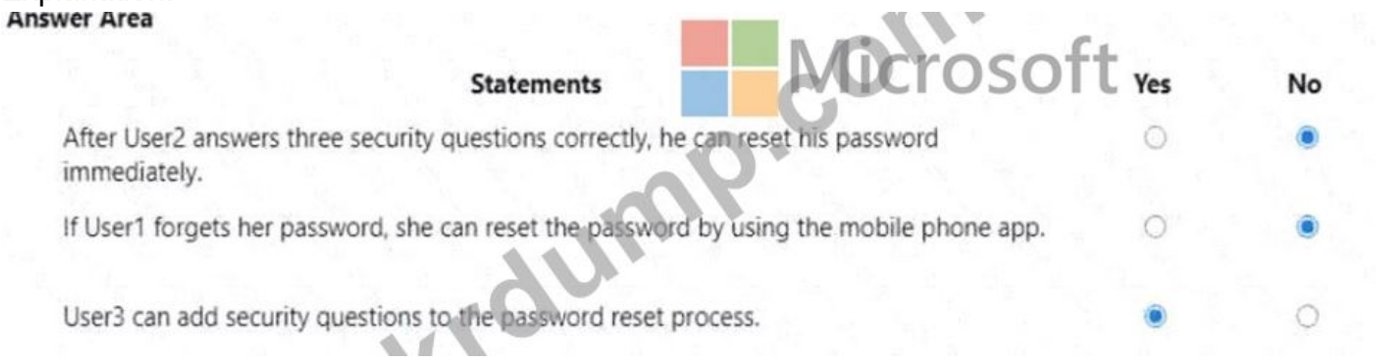

Answer Area
Statements
Yes
No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.

Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 150

Microsoft 365 □□□□ contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.
User1, User2, User3□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ Library1□□□ □□ Microsoft SharePoint □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□
B. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Office 365 □□
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Office 365 □□
D. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□
E. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□

Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 151

Azure Storage □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Image1□□□ Docker □□□□ □□□□ Container1□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □

□□□□.
Image1□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Container1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□
B. Azure Blob □□□
C. Azure □ □□□□
D. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/

NEW QUESTION: 152
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ Windows 10□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ Active Directory □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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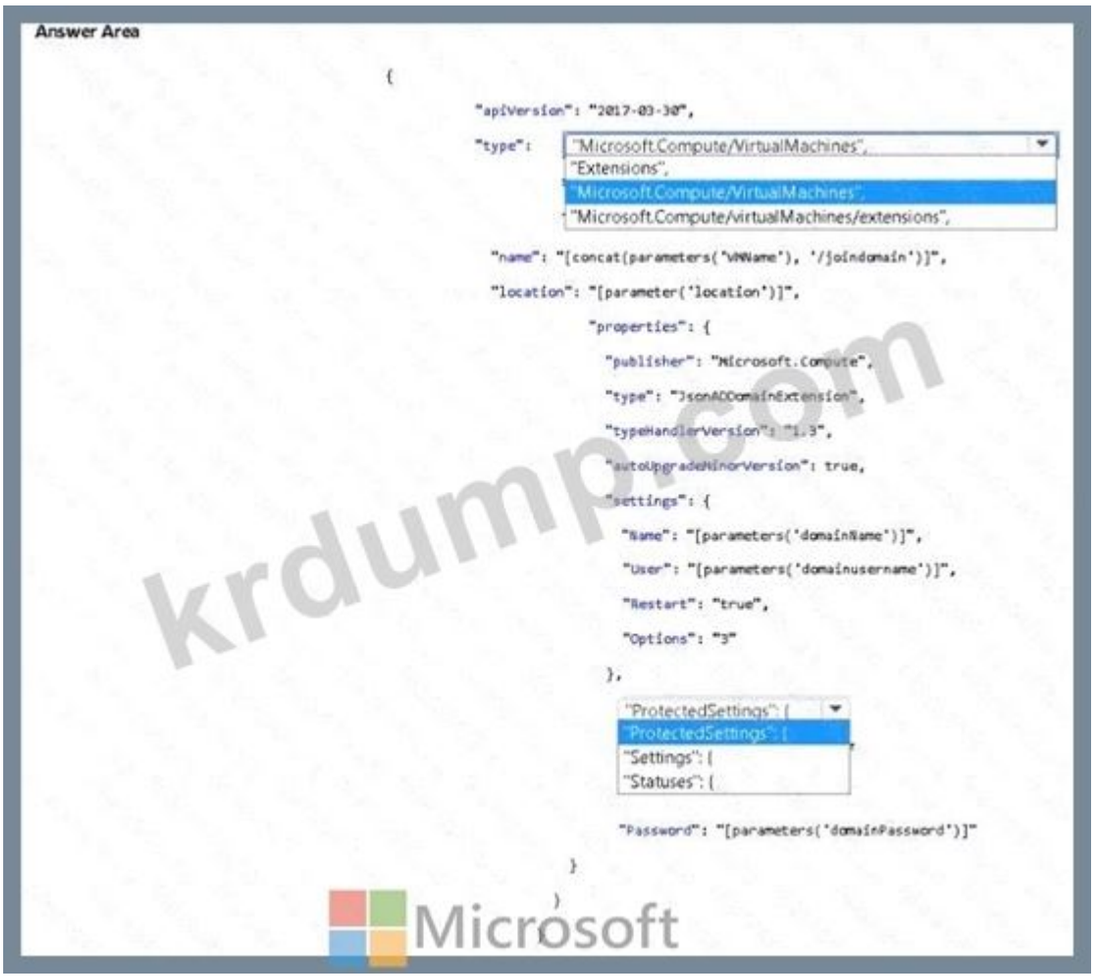
Answer Area
{
"apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",
"Extensions",
"Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
"name": "[concat(parameters('VMName'), '/joindomain')]",
"location": "[parameter('location')]",
"properties": {
"publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",
"type": "JsonADDomainExtension",
"typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",
"autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
"settings": {
"Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",
"User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",
"Restart": "true",
"Options": "3"
},
"ProtectedSettings": {
"ProtectedSettings": {
"Settings": {
"Statuses": {
"Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"
}
}
Microsoft

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 153

VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

VM1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ 1TB □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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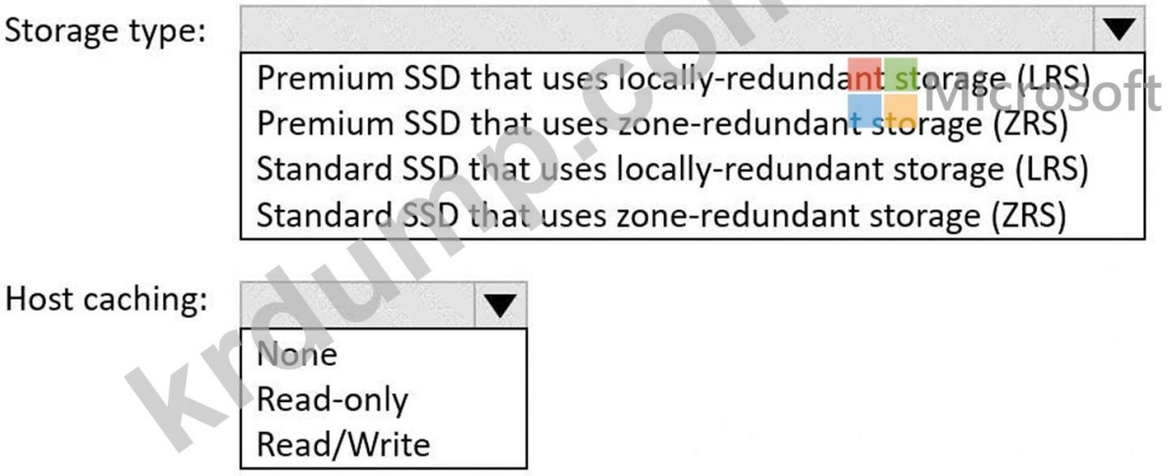
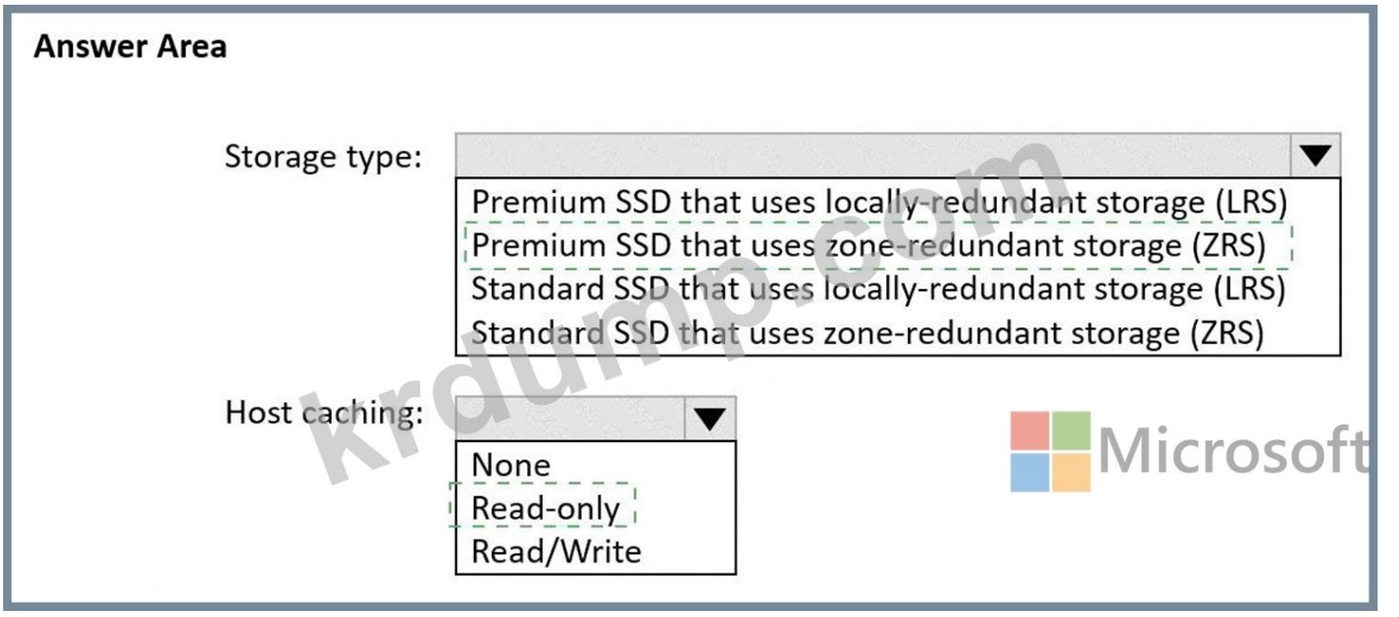
Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

Storage Type: Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host Caching: Read-only

The reasons for this recommendation are:

Premium SSD disks provide the lowest latency and the highest performance among the available disk types12.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage by replicating the data across three availability zones in the same region12.

Read-only host caching can improve the read performance of the disk by using the VM's RAM and local SSD as a cache13. This can also reduce the impact of a host failure on the disk data, as the cached data is not lost4.

Read/write host caching is not recommended for Premium SSD disks, as it can introduce additional latency and reduce the durability guarantees of the disk13.

NEW QUESTION: 154

VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
VM1□ CPU □□□□ 80%□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure Monitor □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ User1□ User2□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure Monitor□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□
D. Microsoft 365 □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An action group is a collection of notification preferences that can be used by Azure Monitor to send alerts to users or groups when an alert rule is triggered. An action group can include email recipients, SMS recipients, voice call recipients, webhook URLs, Azure functions, Logic Apps, and more. To send an email message to two users named User1 and User2 when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent, you need to create an action group that contains their email addresses and associate it with the alert rule. References:
Create and manage action groups in the Azure portal
Create, view, and manage Metric alerts using Azure Monitor

NEW QUESTION: 155
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Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ Admin1□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Admin1□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:
Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

NEW QUESTION: 156
VM4□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. Azure □□ □□
B. Azure □□□ □□
C. Azure Logic □
D. Azure □□□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.
You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks
- without you writing any code.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app

NEW QUESTION: 157
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ adatum.com□□□ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Member of
Group1	None
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	None

Azure AD Premium P2 □□□□□ □□ I□ □□□ 4□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□□□ Azure AD Premium P2 □□□□□ □□□□□?
A. User4□
B. User1□ User4□
C. User1. User2. □ User4□
D. User1, User2, User3, User4
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the Microsoft documentation, when you assign a license to a group, all members of that group are automatically assigned the license. However, if a user is already assigned the same license directly or through another group, the license is not duplicated.
In your scenario, you assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4. This means that all members of Group1, which are User1 and User2, will also get the license. User4 will get the license directly.
User3 will not get the license because they are not a member of Group1 or assigned the license directly.
Therefore, the users who are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license are User1, User2, and

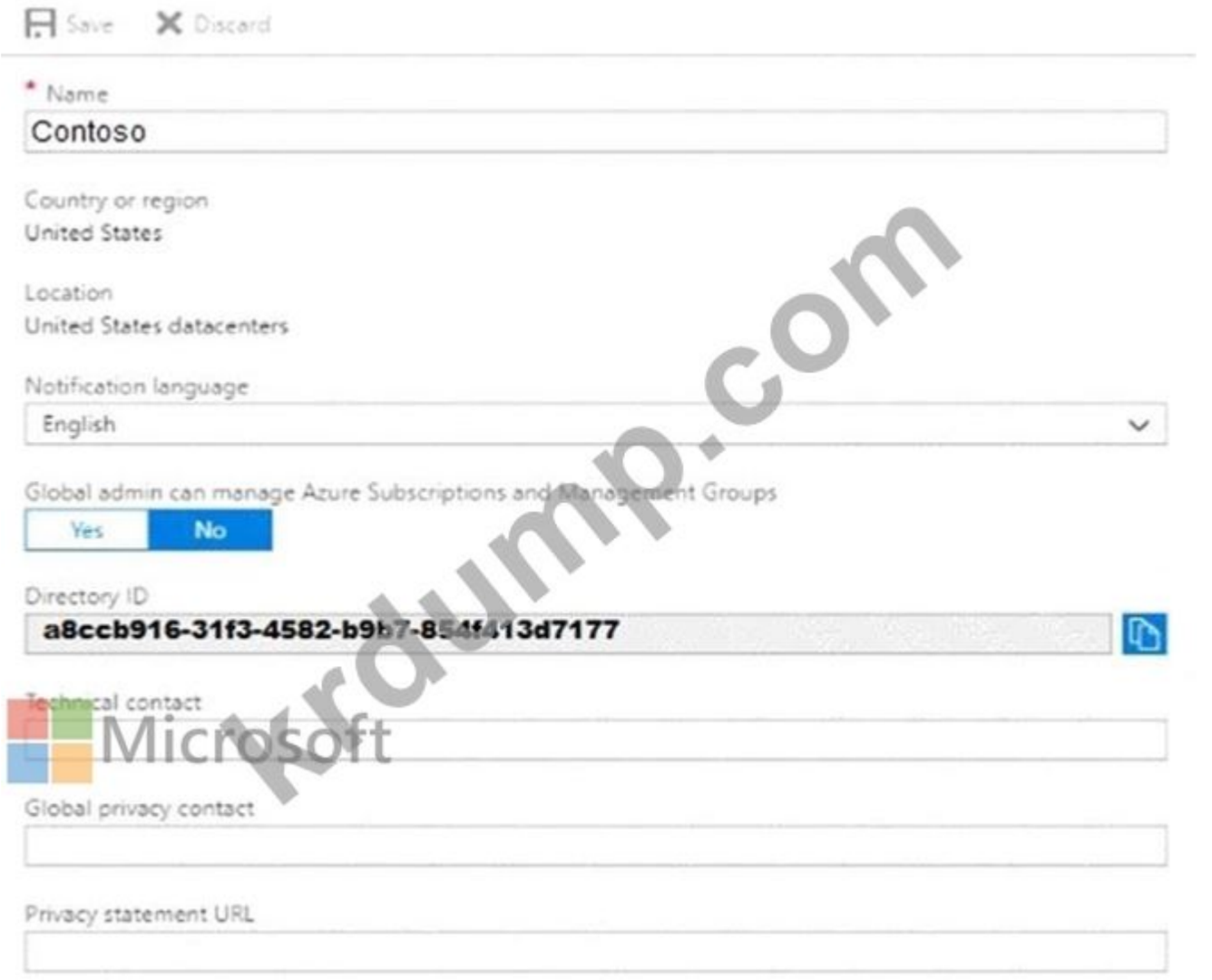
User4 only.

NEW QUESTION: 158

Admin1, Admin2, Admin3□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.

□□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. ([□] □□ □□□□□.)

Azure Portal□ Admin1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. (□□ □□ □□□□□.)



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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.	○	○

Answer:

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.	○	○

Explanation:

Explanation:

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc.

You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription.

As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD.

However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin

NEW QUESTION: 159

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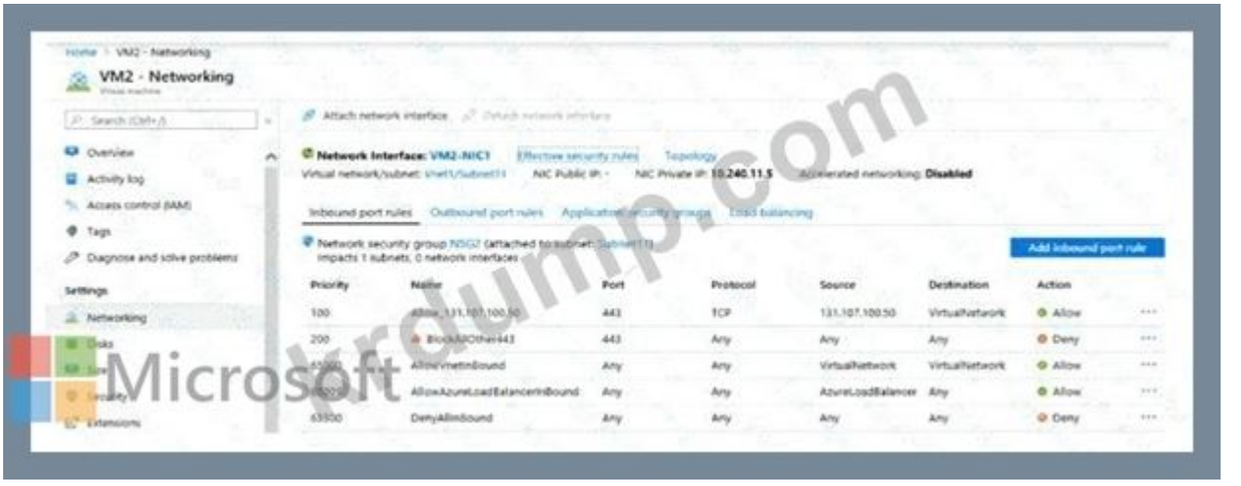
VM1 □ VM2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□.

App1□ □□ □□□ Azure Load Balancer□ □□□□ □□□□□.

VM2□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.



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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 160
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A. □□□□□□ □□ □□(SSO) □ Active Directory □□□□□ □□□(AD FS)
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C. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□
D. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□(SSO)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.
Scenario: Technical Requirements include:
Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
References: https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/
Topic 1, Contoso LtdOverview
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 administrator of 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.

NEW QUESTION: 161
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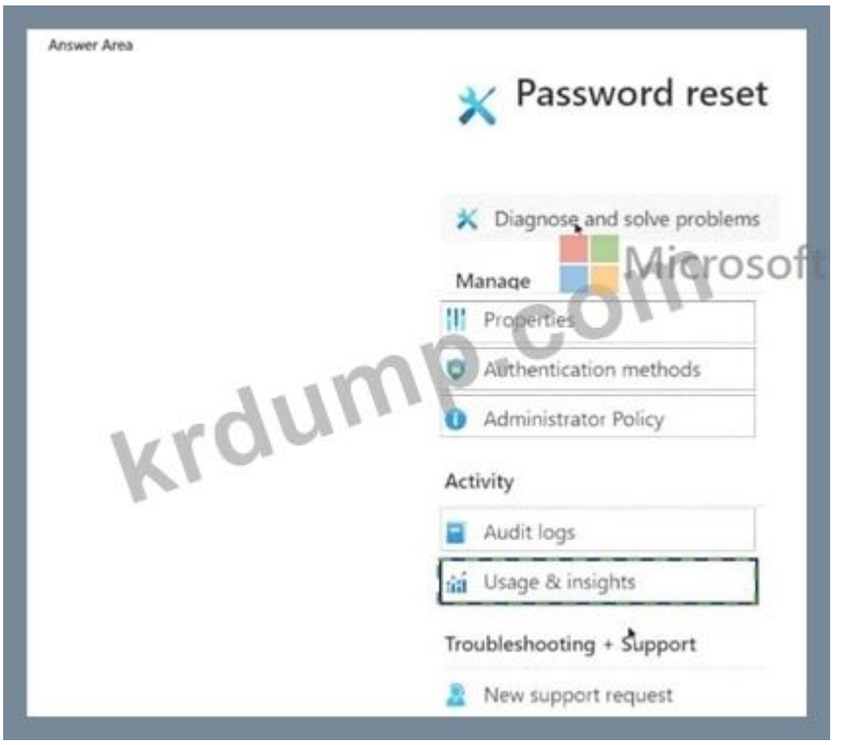
Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 162

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Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

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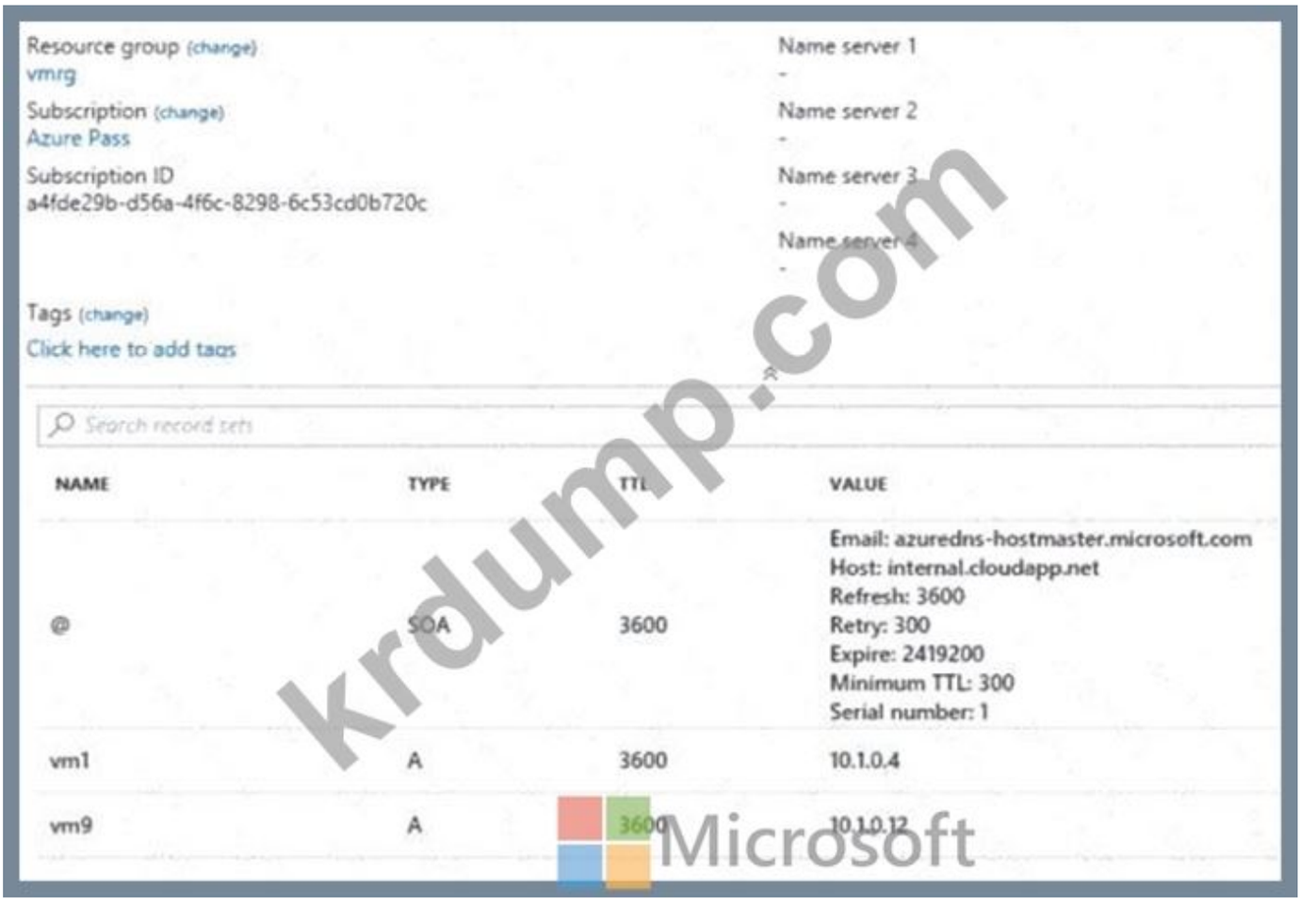

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 163

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B. □□ □□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□□.
C. Subnet1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Subnet1□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.
You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection.
You don't have to allow direct RDP or SSH access over the internet. And this can be achieved by configuring a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1 for RDP / SSH protocol coming from internet.
Modify the address space of Subnet1 : Incorrect choice
Modifying the address space of Subnet1 will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network.
Modify the address space of the local network gateway : Incorrect choice Modifying the address space of the local network gateway will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network.
Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines : Incorrect choice If you remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines, none of the applications be accessible publicly by the Internet users.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices

NEW QUESTION: 164
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Subscription1□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

□ □□ □□□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ Storage2□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□□.
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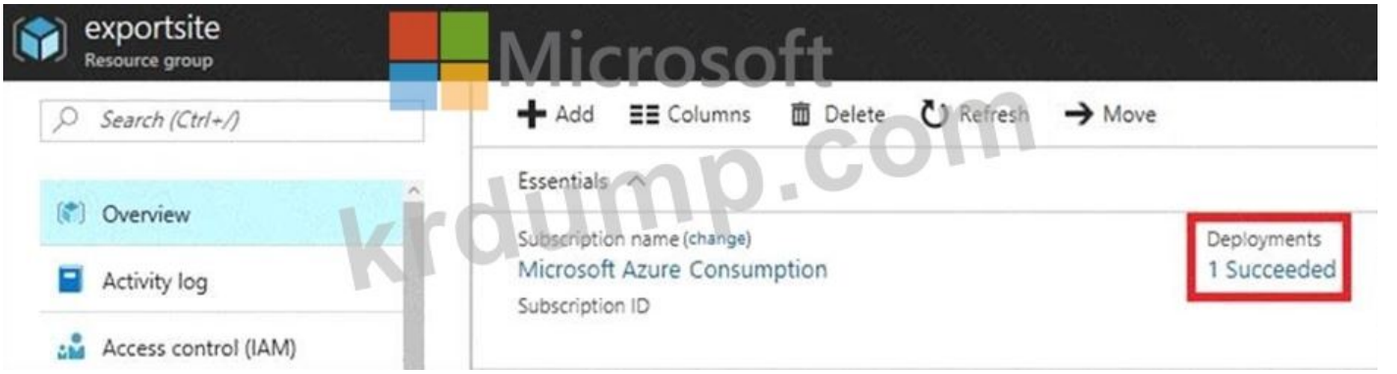
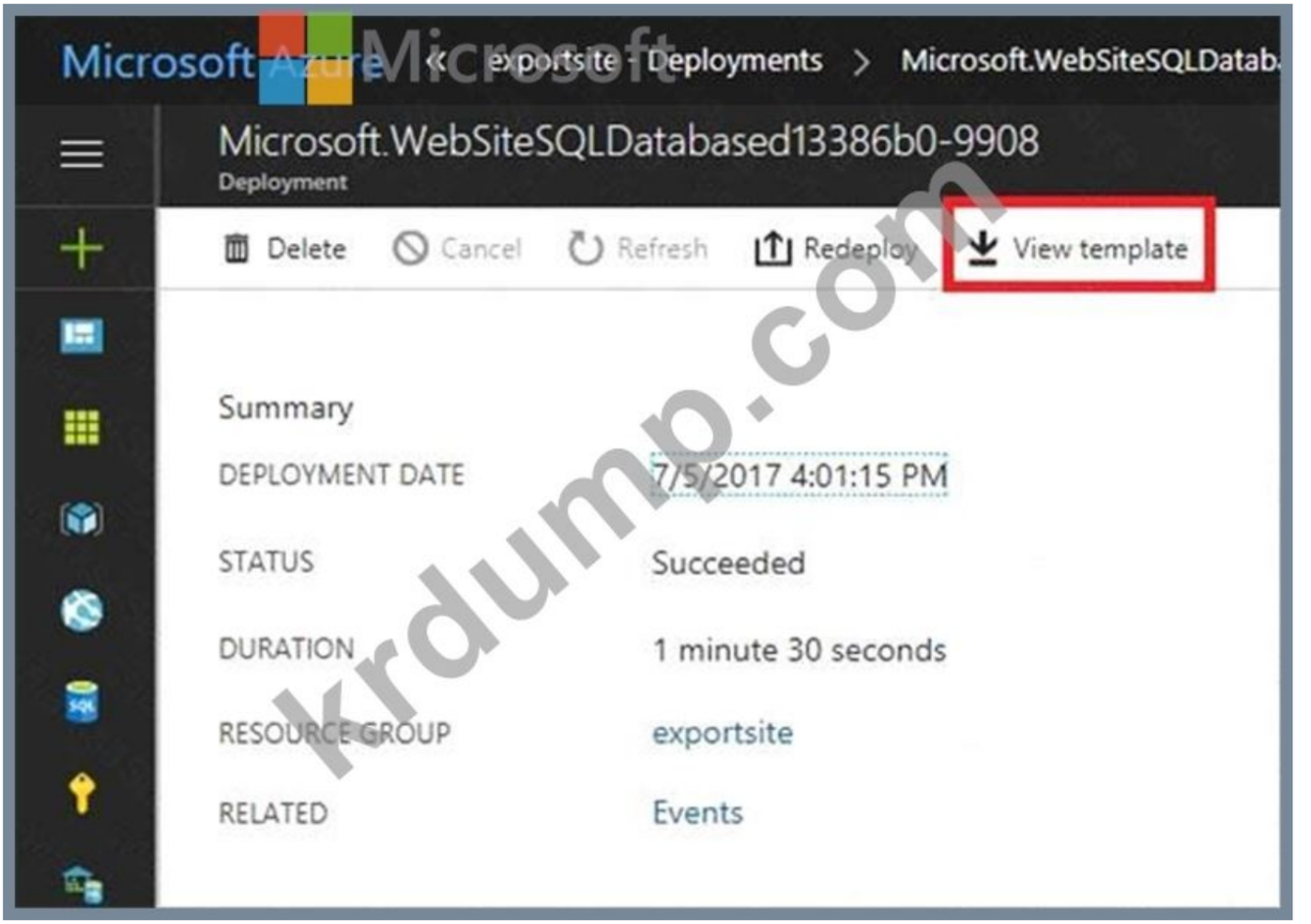
A. RG1
B. VM1
C. □□□1
D. □□□□1
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
1. View template from deployment history
Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



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

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



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

NEW QUESTION: 165

Sub1□ Sub2□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Sub1□ MG1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□, Sub2 □ MG2□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

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Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2

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Name	Resource group
VM1	RG1
VM2	RG2
VM3	RG2

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User	Role	Resource
User1	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG1
User1	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub2
User2	Virtual Machine Contributor	MG2
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	Sub1
User2	Virtual Machine User Login	VM3

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in to VM1.	○	○
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	○	○
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can sign in to VM1.	○	○
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM1.	○	○
User2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.	○	○

Explanation:

User 1 can sign in to VMI. = YES

User 1 has the Virtual Machine User Login role assigned at the scope of RG1. This role allows the user to sign in to virtual machines in the resource group using Azure AD credentials. VMI is a

virtual machine in RG1, so User 1 can sign in to it.
User 2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VMI. = NO
User 2 has the Disk Snapshot Contributor role assigned at the scope of MG2. This role allows the user to manage disk snapshots in the management group. However, VMI is not in MG2, but in RG1, which is in MG1. Therefore, User 2 does not have the permission to manage disks and disk snapshots of VMI.
User 2 can manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3. = YES
User 2 has the Disk Snapshot Contributor role assigned at the scope of MG2. This role allows the user to manage disk snapshots in the management group. VM3 is a virtual machine in RG3, which is in Sub2, which is in MG2. Therefore, User 2 has the permission to manage disks and disk snapshots of VM3.

NEW QUESTION: 166
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 167
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D. □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?

tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you: - Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

NEW QUESTION: 168

Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□ ID□ c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-□□□.
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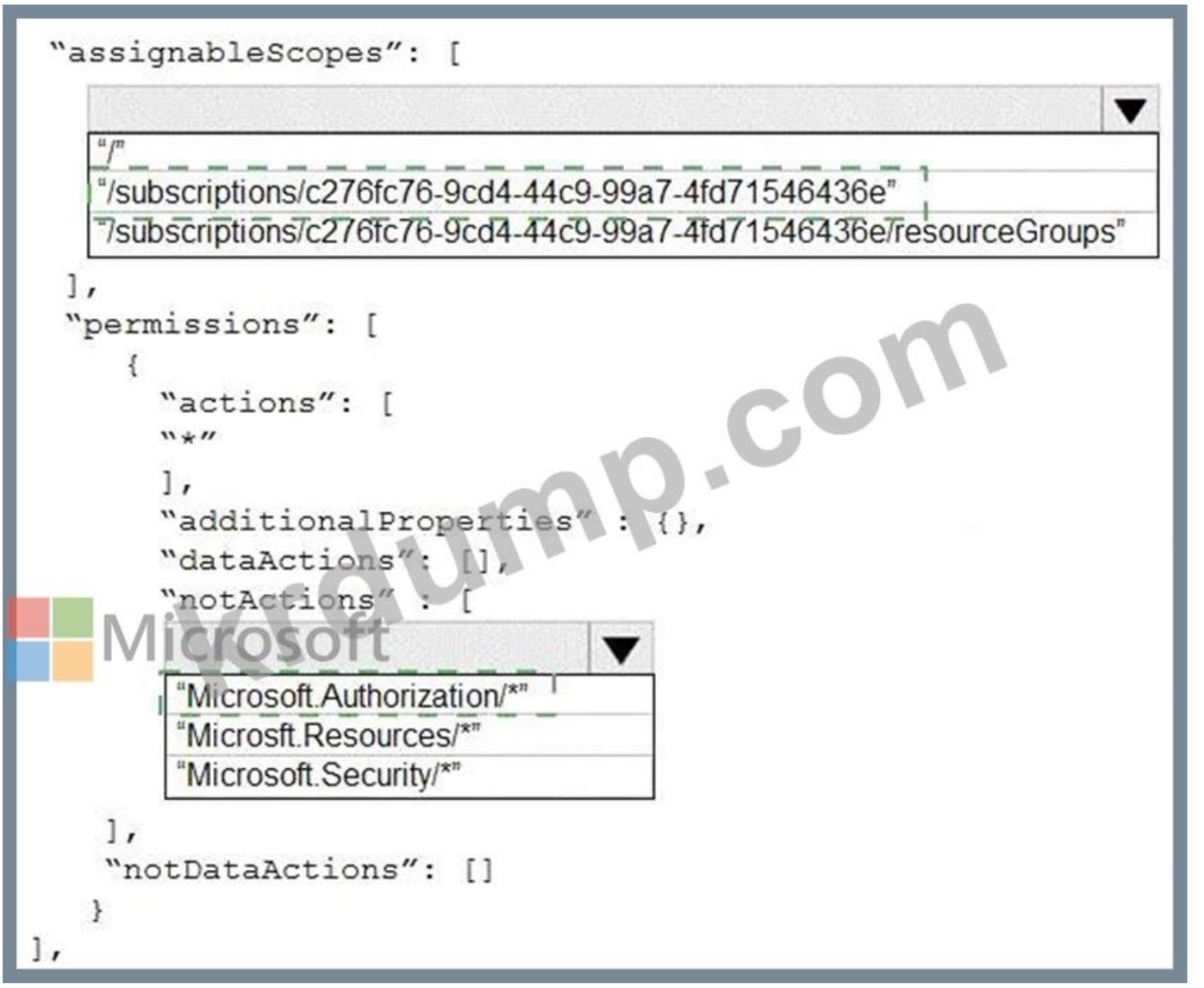
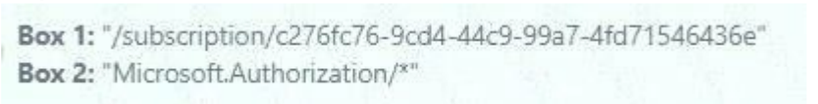
Answer:

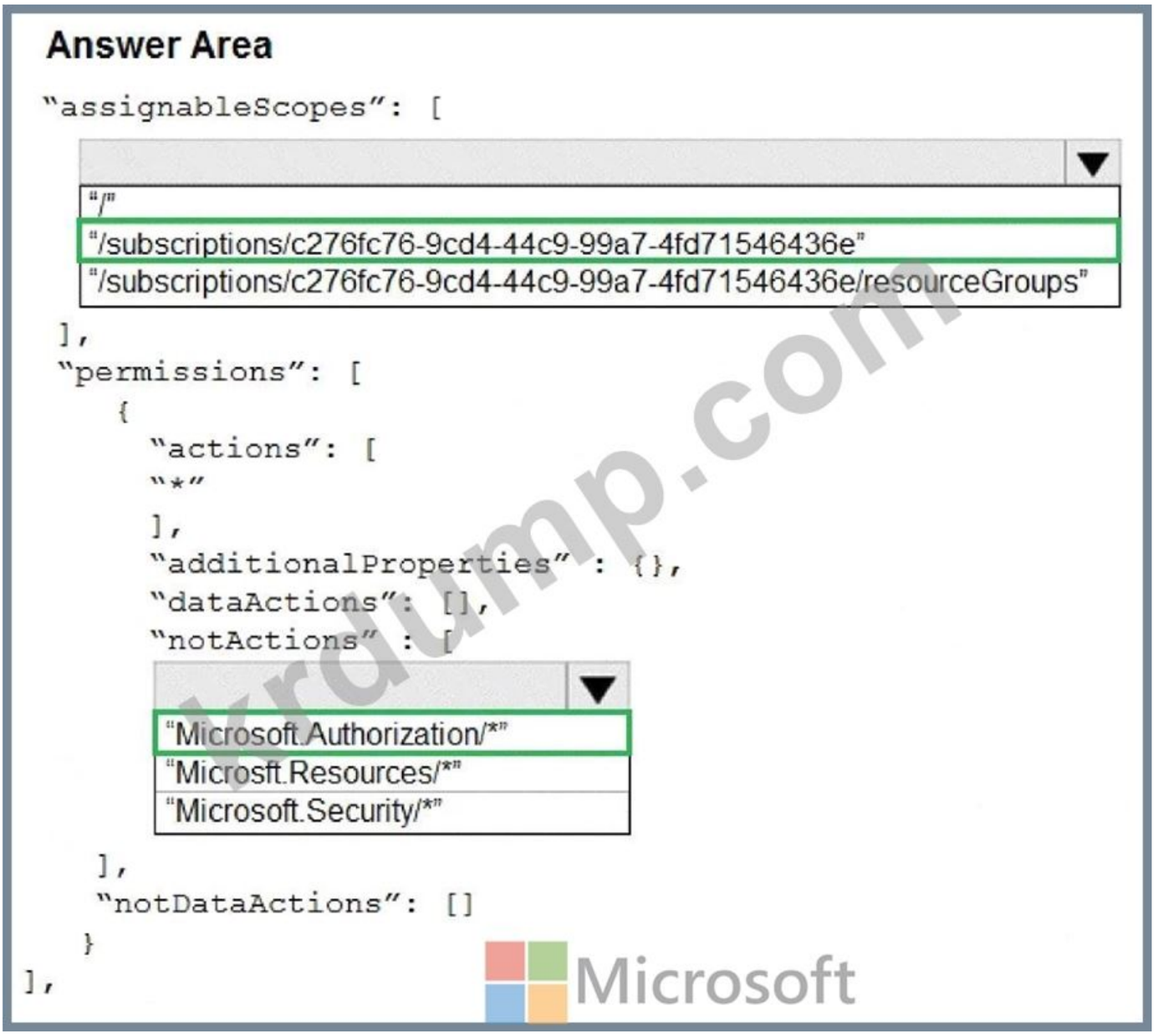


Explanation:



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

In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*" Microsoft.Authorization/* is used to Manage authorization



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresources

NEW QUESTION: 169
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Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

Azure Import/Export □□□□ □□□□ Subscription1□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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B. □□□□2
C. □□□□3
D. □□□□4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:
Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
Blob Storage accounts
General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),
Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:
Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
Export supports Azure Blob storage. Azure Files not supported.
Only storage4 can be exported.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements

NEW QUESTION: 170

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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 171

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A. □□□

B. □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 172
□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Windows Server 2016□ □□□□ Server1□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□. Server1□□ 2TB □ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Import/Export □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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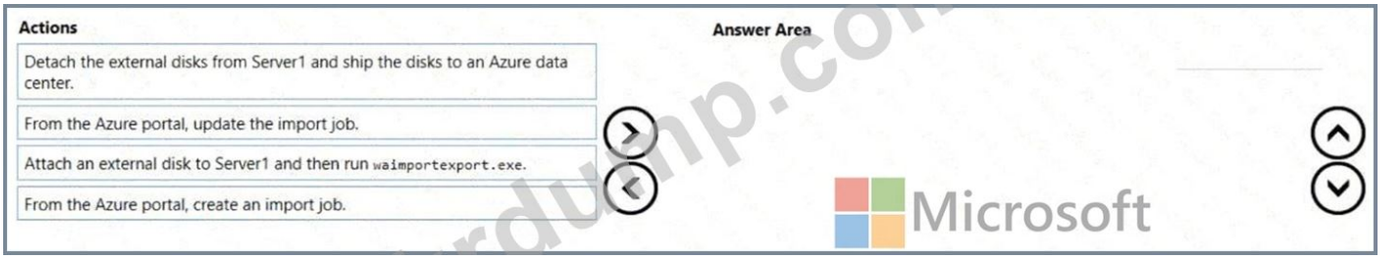
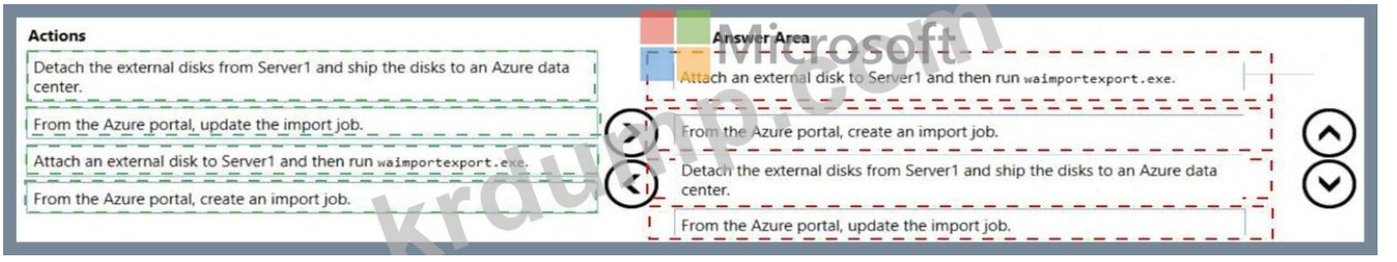


Answer:



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

NEW QUESTION: 173
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References:
[Built-in roles for Azure resources]
[Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

NEW QUESTION: 174
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A. Azure Active Directory(AD) ID □□ □ Azure □□
B. □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ □□
C. Azure Key Vault □ □□□ □□
D. Azure Storage □□ □ □□□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass- through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: https://autologon.

microsoftazuread-sso.com

NEW QUESTION: 175

□□ □□ □□□ □□ IP □□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

FW1□□□ Azure Firewall Premium □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□ IP □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. IP2 □□

B. IP1 □ IP2□ □□

C. IP1, IP2, IP5□

D. IP1, IP2, IP4, IP5□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance Azure Firewall

- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
- Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-firewall

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources.

Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses.

Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

NEW QUESTION: 176

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Adatum.com□□ Developers□□ □□□ □□□□. Subscription1□□ Dev□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□.
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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 177

webapp1□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□.
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Webapp1□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

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A. □□□ □□□□□

B. App1 □□□□□ webapp1-prod□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

C. webapp1-prod □□

D. App1 □□□□□ webapp1-test□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

E. webapp1-test □□

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots

NEW QUESTION: 178

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

VM1□ VM2□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

Recovery Services□ □□□□ VM3 □ VM4□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. VM3 □ VM4□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
D. □□□ □□□ □□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 179
storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□.
* Azure Data Lake Storage□ □□□□□.
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* □□□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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A. □ □□□ □□
B. □ □□□ □□
C. □□□ □□□□□□
D. □□ □□ □□□(ZRS)
E. □□□ □□ □□□(GRS)
Answer: A,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
To create an Azure Storage account that supports Azure Data Lake Storage, you need to enable the hierarchical namespace option. This option allows you to organize and manipulate files and folders efficiently in a data lake. It also enables compatibility with the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) API, which is widely used for big data analytics. For more information, see Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 Introduction.
To minimize costs for infrequently accessed data, you can choose the Cool access tier for your storage account. This tier offers lower storage costs than the Hot access tier, but higher access and transaction costs.
The Cool access tier is suitable for data that is infrequently accessed or modified, such as short-term backup, disaster recovery, or archival data. Data in the Cool access tier should be stored for at least 30 days. For more information, see Access tiers for blob data.
To automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region, you can choose the geo-redundant storage (GRS) option for your storage account. This option replicates your data synchronously three times within the primary region, and then asynchronously to the secondary region. GRS provides the highest level of durability and availability for your data, and protects against regional outages or disasters. For more information, see Data redundancy.

NEW QUESTION: 180
Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

contosostorage□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□ data□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
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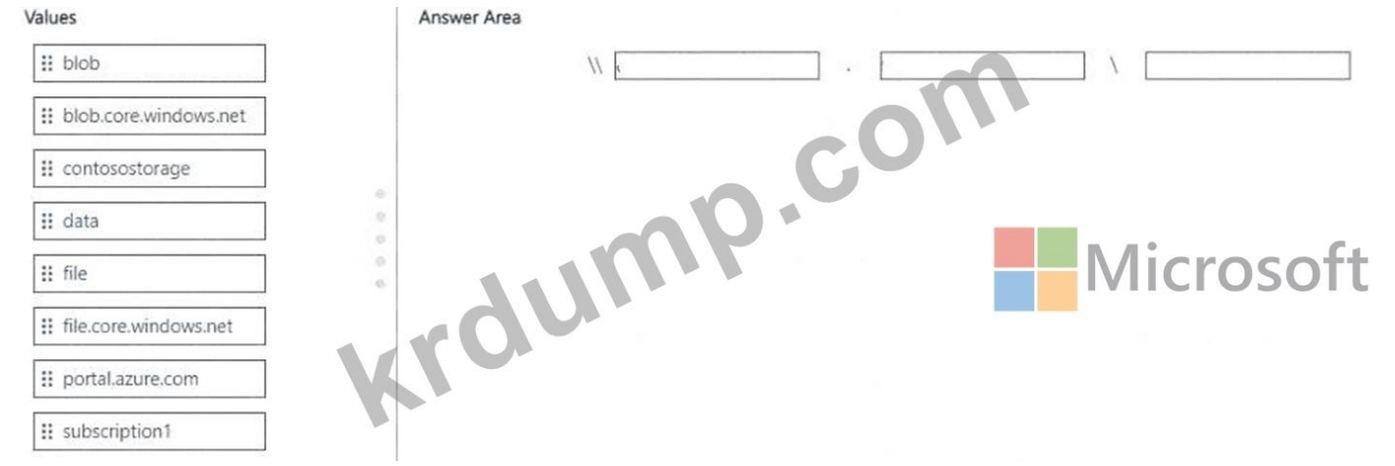
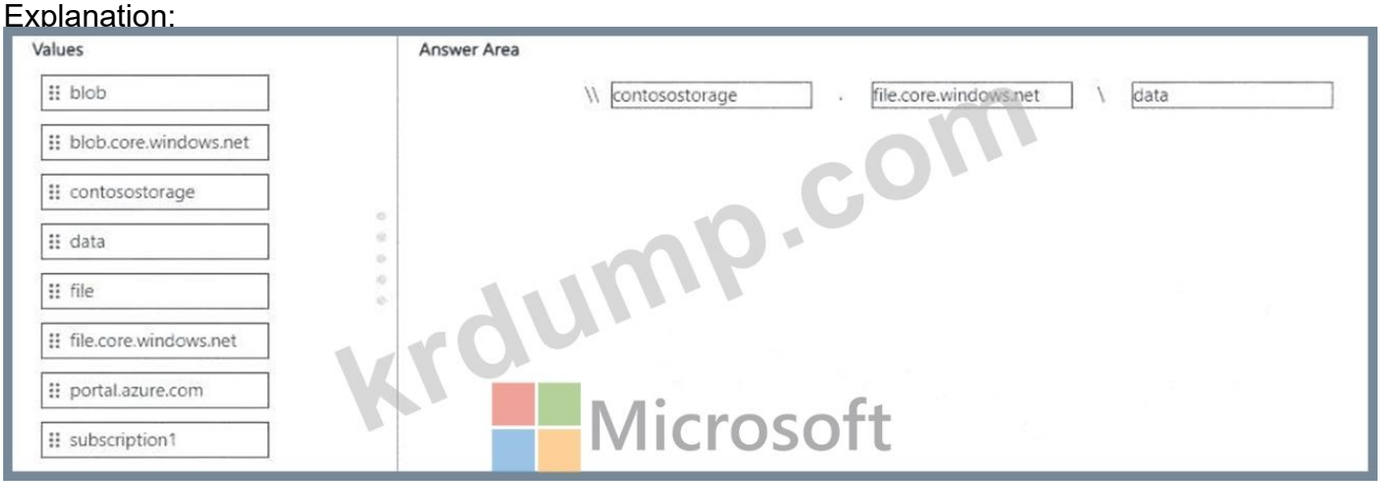


Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 181
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Name	Type	Has an assigned license
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	No
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes
Group4	Microsoft 365	No

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Name	Member of	Has a direct assigned license
User1	*None*	Yes
User2	Group1	No
User3	Group4	Yes
User4	*None*	No

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 182

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Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Azure region: East US Contains the following subnets: • Subnet1: 172.16.1.0/24 • Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24 • Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: • DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24 • RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24 • RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24 • TestSubnet1:172.16.2.0/24
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2

Azure Site Recovery□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ VM1□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ VNET2□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□□ □□□ □□ □, □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□?

A. □□□□□□1
B. □□□□□B
C. DemoSubnrt1
D. □□□□□A

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.
- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

NEW QUESTION: 183

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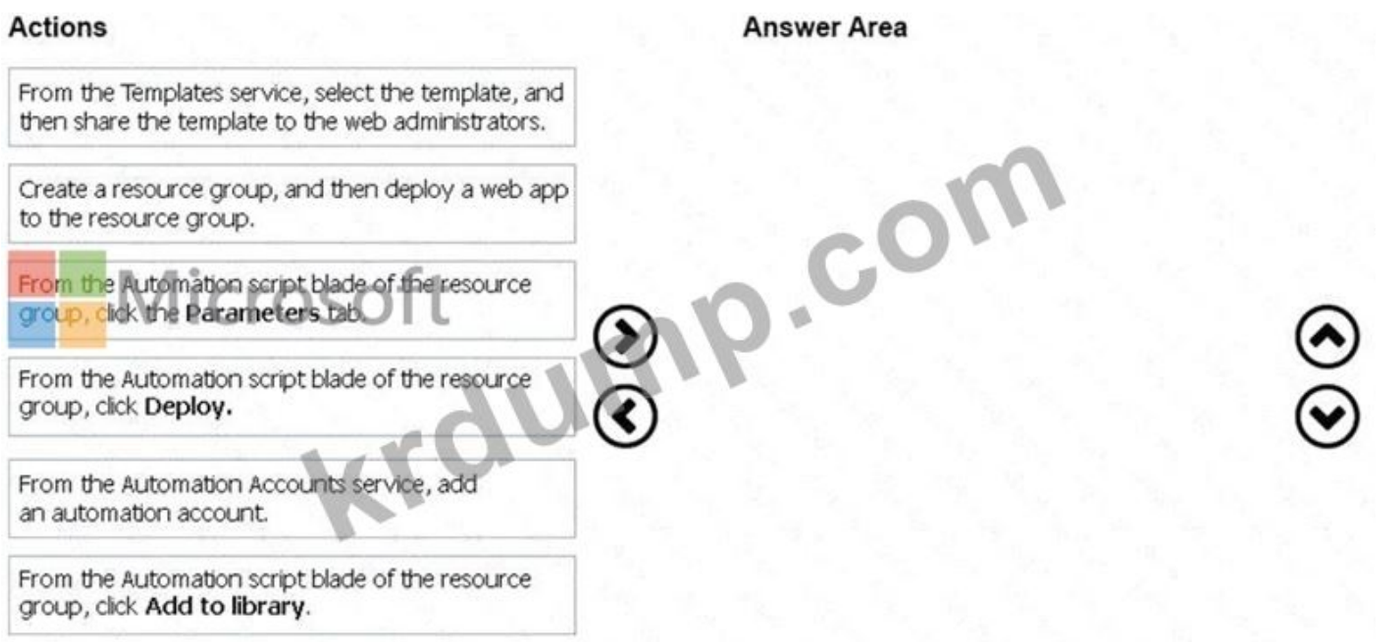
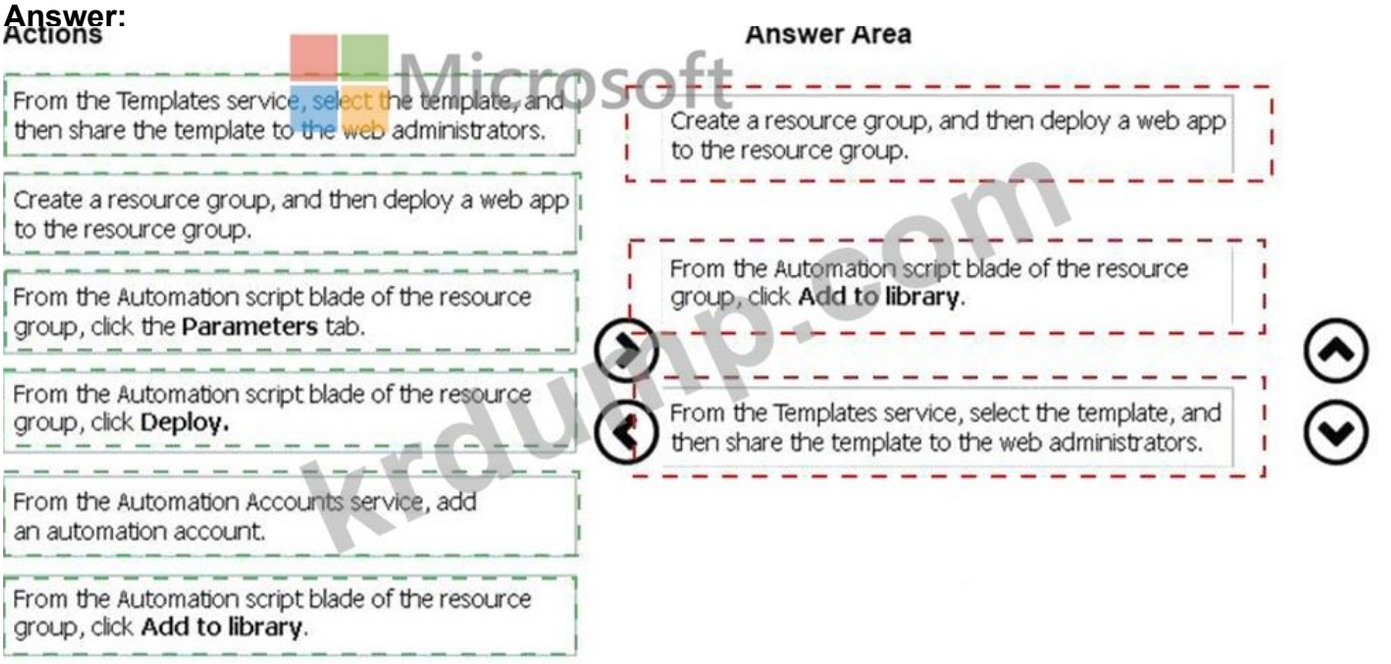
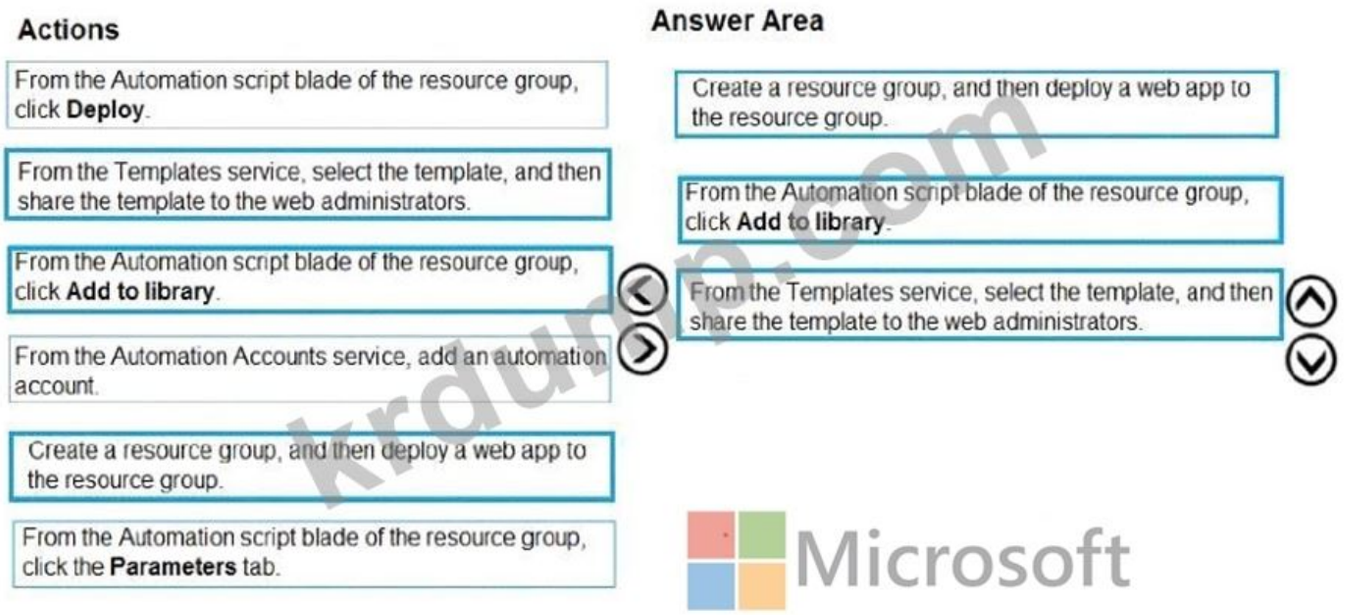


Answer:



Explanation:



Scenario:

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

Steps:

1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group , click Add to Library.

3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators .

References:

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

NEW QUESTION: 184

Azure □□□ □□□□.

□□ □□□ □□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□□□□.


Microsoft Azure
Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)
Home > Subscriptions > Subscription1 - Resources > New > Create storage account
Create storage account
Validation passed
Basics Networking Advanced Tags Review + create
Basics
Subscription Subscription1
Resource group RG1
Location (Europe) North Europe
Storage account name storage16852
Deployment model Resource manager
Account kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Performance Standard
Access tier (default) Hot
Networking
Connectivity method Private endpoint
Private Endpoint (New) StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net)
Advanced
Secure transfer required Enabled
Large file shares Disabled
Blob soft delete Disabled
Blob change feed Disabled
Hierarchical namespace Disabled
NFS v3 Disabled
Create
< Previous
Next >
Download a template for automation
Microsoft

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 185

VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□ 10.0.0.0/16□ IP □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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□□ □□□□ □□□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

RT1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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RT1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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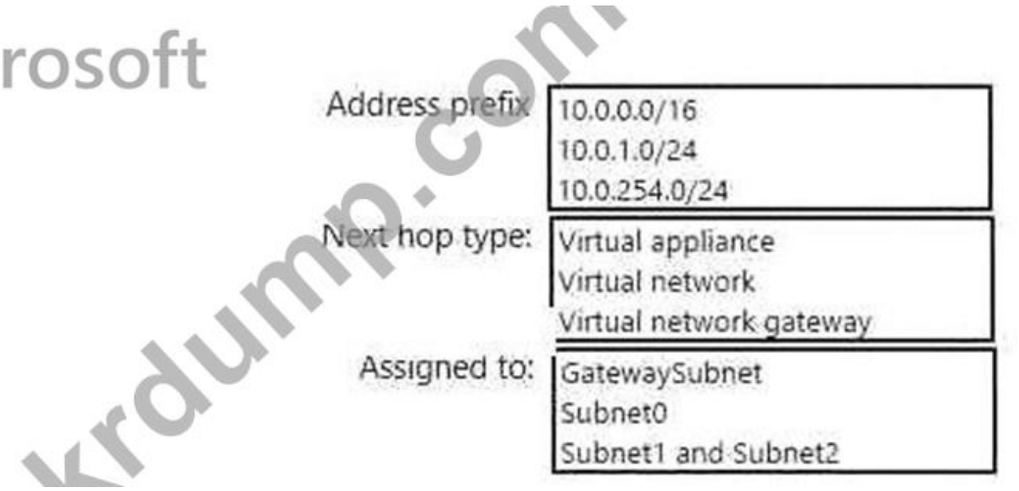
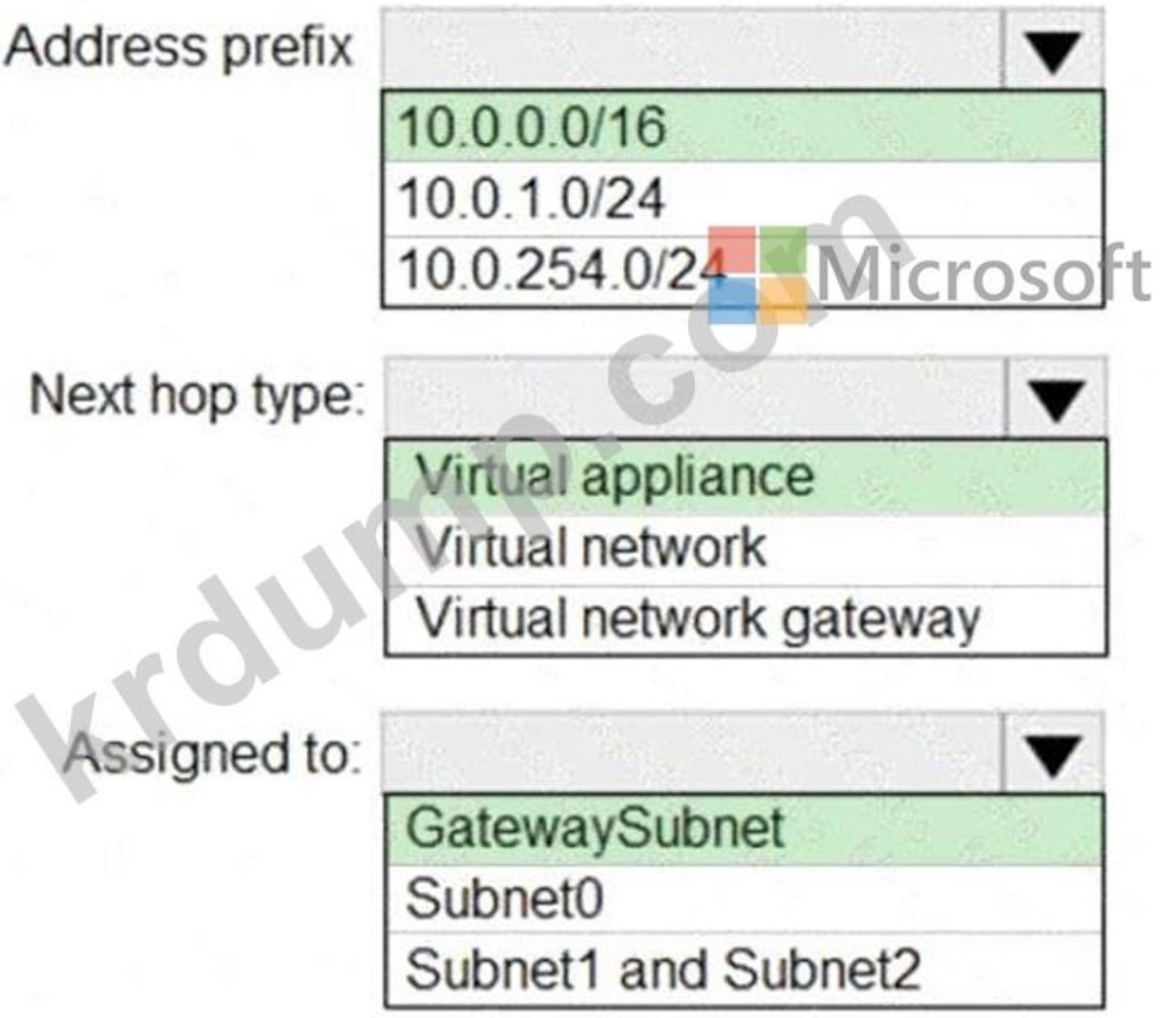
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

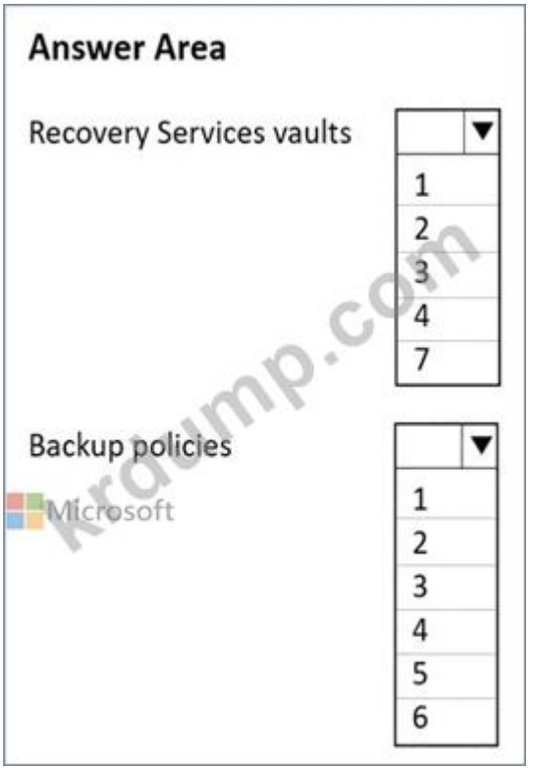
Explanation:



Box1 : 10.0.0.0/16
Address prefix in networking refer to the destination IP address range. In this scenario, destination is Vnet1 , hence Address prefix will be the address space of Vnet1.
Box 2 : Virtual appliance
Next hop gets the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM and NIC. Knowing the next hop helps you determine if traffic is being directed to the intended destination, or whether the traffic is being sent nowhere Next Hop --> VM1 --> Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance) Box 3 : GatewaySubnet In the scenario it is asked for all the inbound traffic to Vnet1. Inbound traffic is flowing through SubnetGW.
You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1.So its traffic from Gateway subnet only.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-route-table#create-a-route-table
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-next-hop-overview

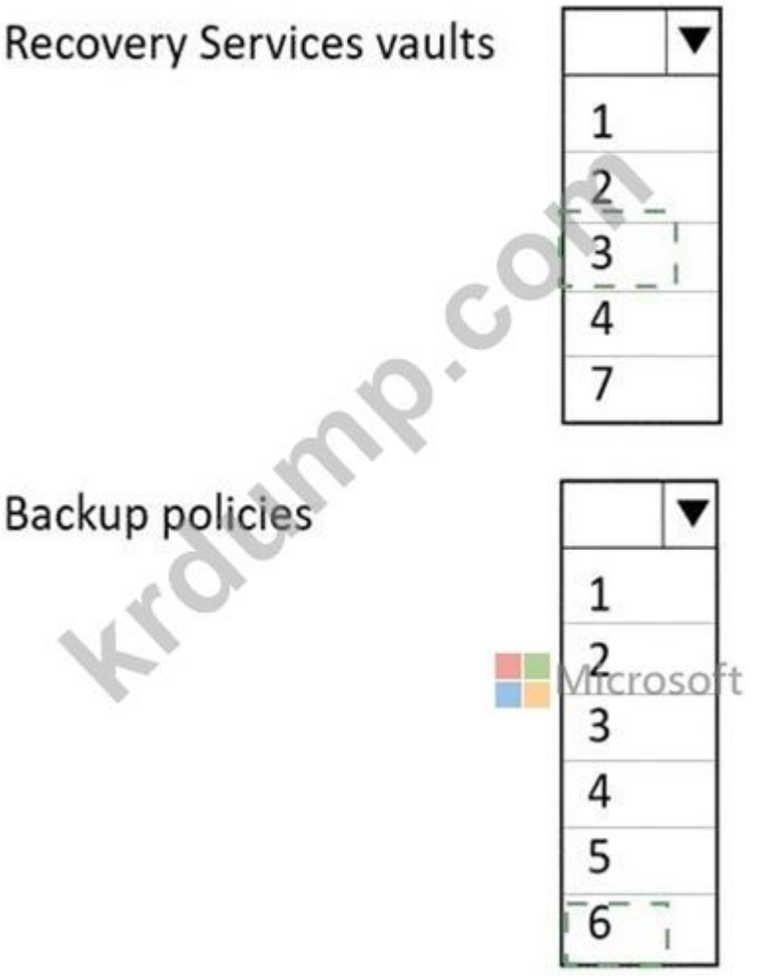
NEW QUESTION: 186

□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure Backup□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ Recovery Services □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

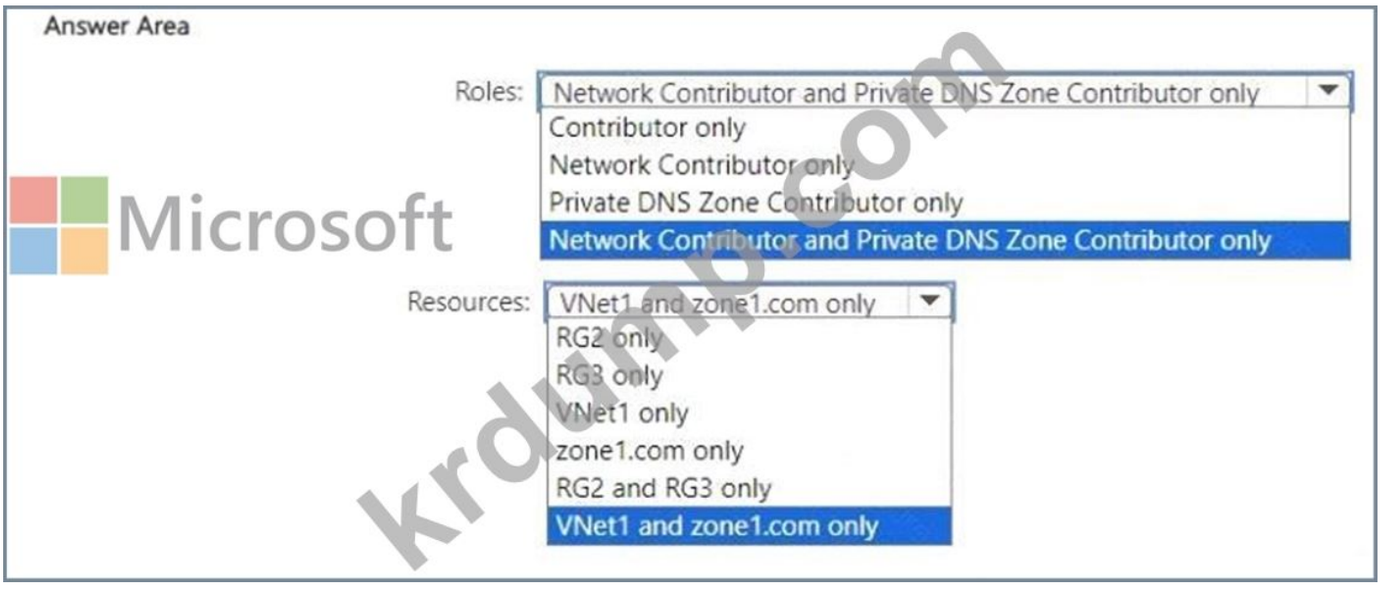
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-files?tabs=backup-center
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm#back-up-from-azure-vm- settings

NEW QUESTION: 187

User1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

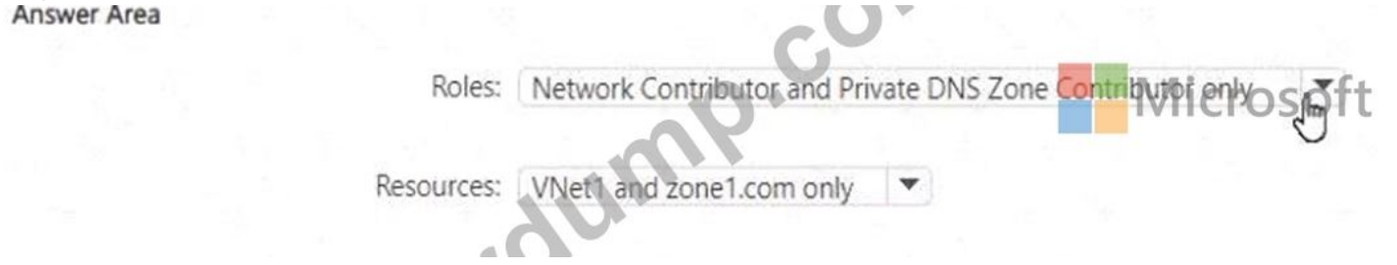
User1□□ □□ □□□, □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□□.

□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 188

App1□□□ Azure App Services □□□ □□□□.

Web Deploy□ □□□□ App1□ □□□ □□□□□.

App1 □□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□ □□□ □□□□ App1□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□ □□□?

A. FTPS□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 189
□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ Azure Network Watcher□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
A. Azure Monitor□ □□□ □□ □□(OCR)
B. Log Analytics □□ □□
C. Azure Monitor □□ □□
D. □□ □□
E. Microsoft Sentinel □□ □□
Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to create a Log Analytics workspace and a storage account. A Log Analytics workspace is a cloud-based repository that collects and stores data from various sources, such as NSG flow logs. A storage account is a container that provides a unique namespace to store and access your data objects in Azure Storage. You need to enable NSG flow logs and configure them to send data to both the Log Analytics workspace and the storage account. Traffic Analytics analyzes the NSG flow logs and provides insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.
References:
Traffic analytics - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn
Traffic analytics FAQ - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 190
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

□□ □□ □□□ □□ RG6□ □□□ □□□□□.

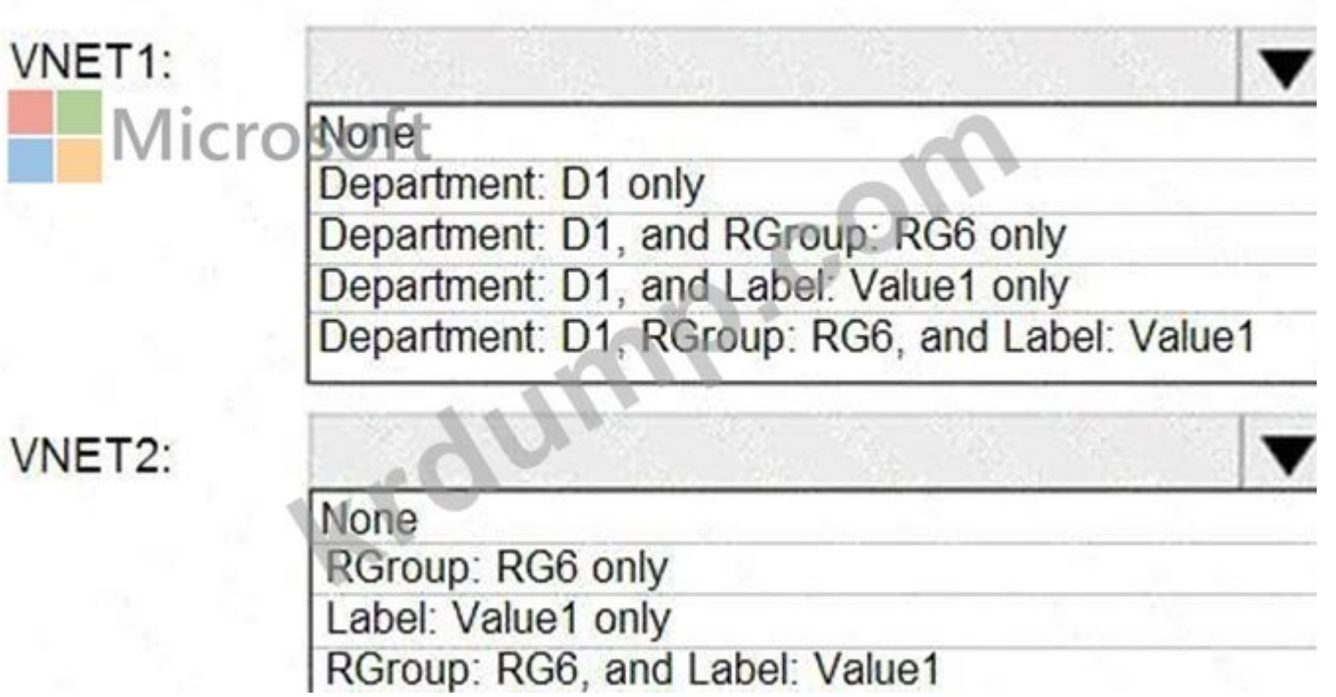
Section	Setting	Value
Scope	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	*None*
Basics	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
Parameters	Tag name	Label
	Tag value	Value1

RG6□ □□□ □□□□□: RGroup: RG6.

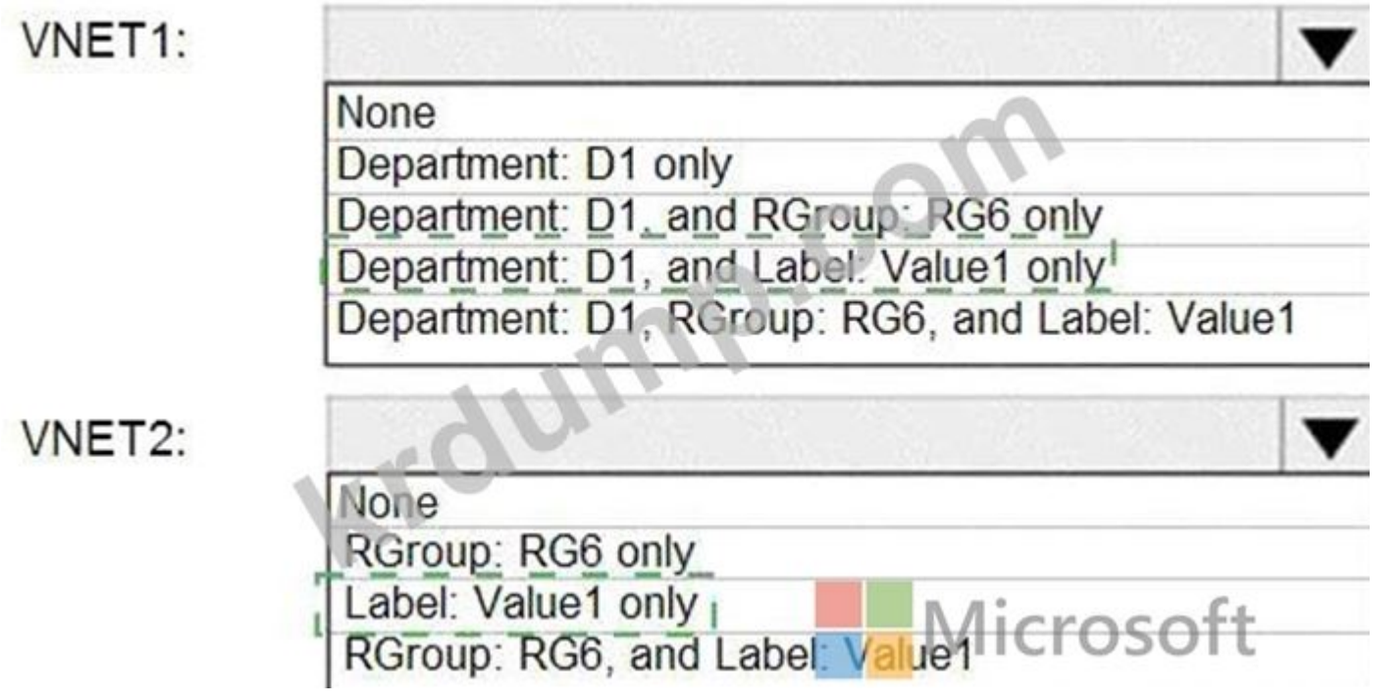
VNET2□□ □□ □□□□□ RG6□ □□□□□.

VNET1□ VNET2□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □.

□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION: 191

VM1□ VM2□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Azure □□ □□ □□□ □ □□□.

VM1□ VM2 □□ HTTPS □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

MOTL □□ 5□□ 1□□□□.

A. □□□□□ IP □□

B. □□□ □

C. □□ □□□□

D. □□□□ NAT □□

E. □□ □□□

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 192

contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.

500□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ CSV □□□ □□□□.

500□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ contoso.com□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□: □ □□□□ □□ New-MgUser cmdlet□ □□□□ PowerShell □□□□□ □□□□.

□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft Graph API is a service that provides access to data and insights across Microsoft 365, such as users, groups, mail, calendar, contacts, files, and more1.

The New-MgUser cmdlet can be used to create new users in your Azure AD tenant, but it has some limitations and requirements. For example, you need to have the Global Administrator or User Administrator role in your tenant, you need to authenticate with the Microsoft Graph API using a certificate or a client secret, and you need to specify the required parameters for the new user, such as userPrincipalName, accountEnabled, displayName, mailNickname, and passwordProfile2.

However, the New-MgUser cmdlet does not support creating guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant.

Guest user accounts are accounts that belong to external users from other organizations or domains. Guest user accounts have limited access and permissions in your tenant, and they are typically used for collaboration or sharing purposes3.

To create guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant, you need to use a different cmdlet: New-AzureADMSInvitation. This cmdlet is part of the Azure AD PowerShell module, which is a module that allows you to manage your Azure AD resources and objects. The New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet can be used to create and send an invitation email to an external user, which contains a link to join your Azure AD tenant as a guest user. You can also specify some optional parameters for the invitation, such as the invited user display name, message info, redirect URL, or send invitation message.

Therefore, to meet the goal of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users from a CSV file, you need to use a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each user, not the New-MgUser cmdlet.

NEW QUESTION: 193

Admin1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□(IAM) □□□ □□□□□.

C. Azure Active Directory □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. Azure Active Directory □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

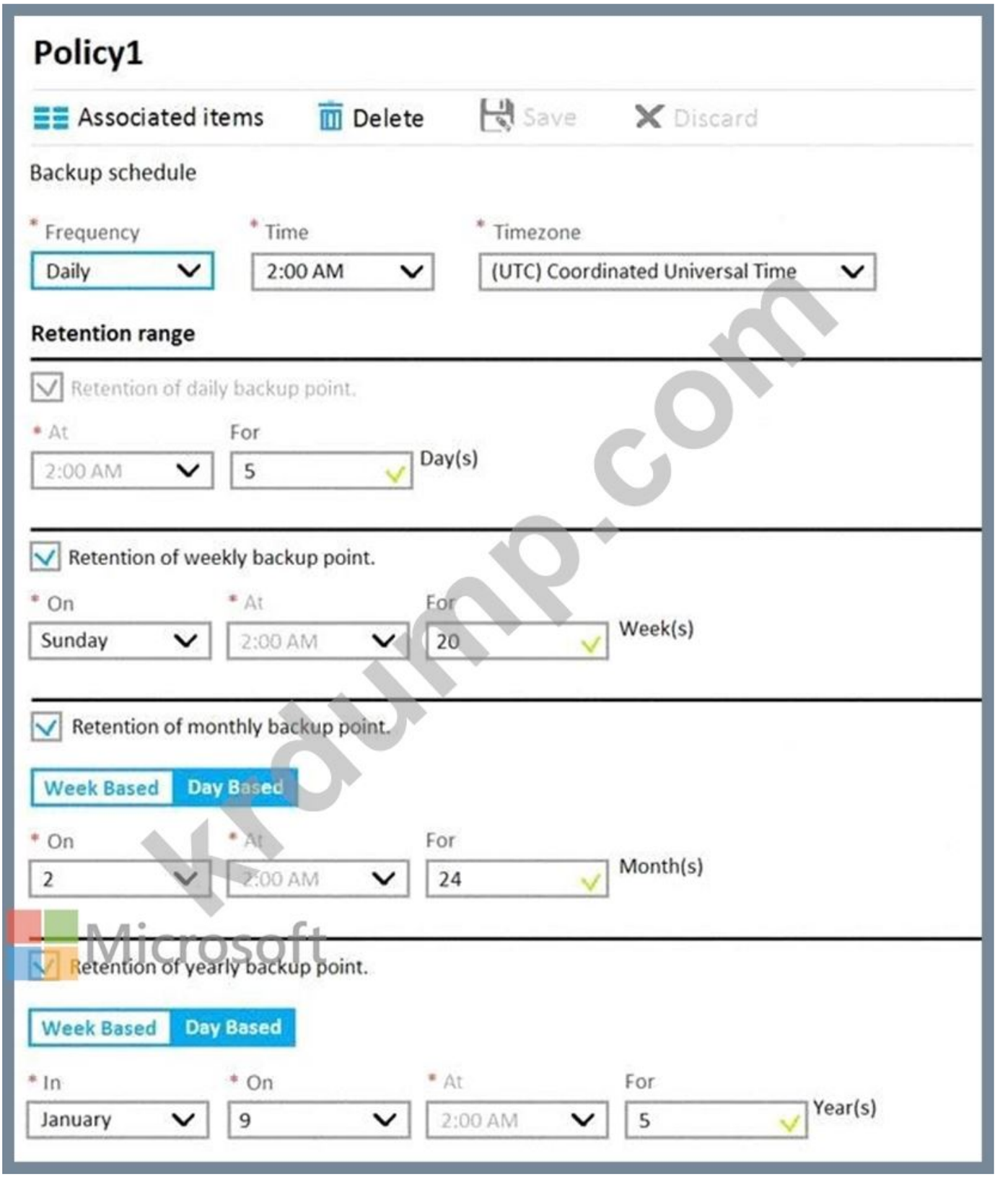
Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.
Select a subscription.

On the right side, select Edit subscription details.
Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator

NEW QUESTION: 194
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
* □□ : LB 1
* □□: □□
* SKU: □□
* □□ □□□□: VNET1
L81□ □□□ □□ VM1□ VM2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: □ □□ □□ SKU □□ IP □□□ □□□ □□ SKU □□ IP □□□ □ □□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 195
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ Vault1□□□ Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□ □□ Policy1□ □□□□□. ('□□' □□ □□□□□.)



1□ 1□ □□□□ Policy1□ □□□□ VM1□ □□□ □□□□□.

VM1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.

1□ 8□□ 1□ 15□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□□□.

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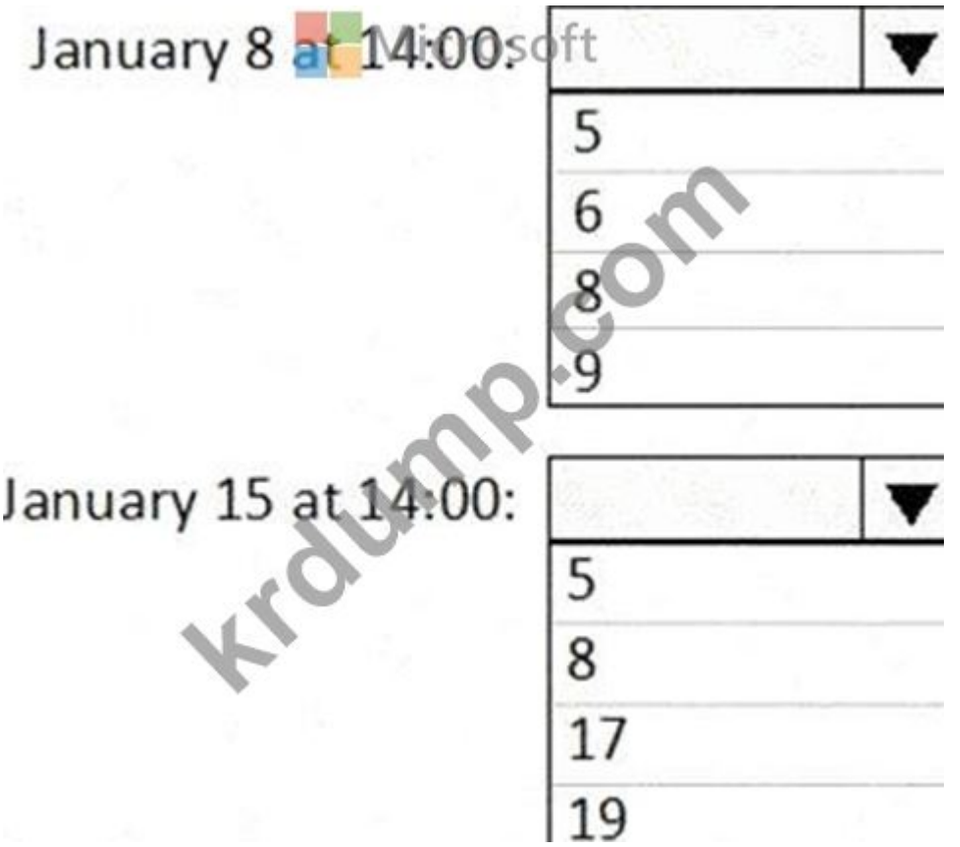
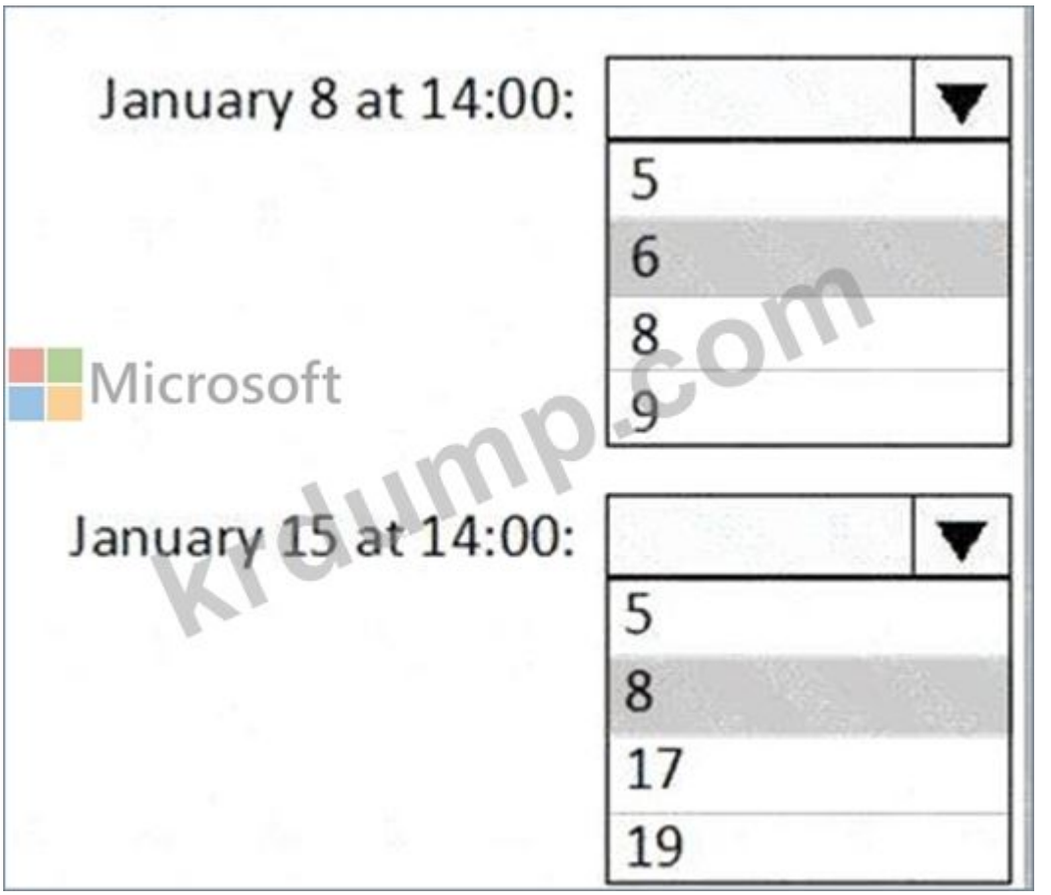


Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

NEW QUESTION: 196

□□□□□ □□□□□□ VPN □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

VM1□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□! Microsoft □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □.

□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□

B. Azure □□□

C. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□

D. Azure □□□ □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Per the MS documentation, private endpoint seems to be the proper choice: "You can use private endpoints for your Azure Storage accounts to allow clients on a virtual network (VNet) to securely

access data over a Private Link. The private endpoint uses a separate IP address from the VNet address space for each storage account service. Network traffic between the clients on the VNet and the storage account traverses over the VNet and a private link on the Microsoft backbone network, eliminating exposure from the public internet." Link: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints

NEW QUESTION: 197
□□: □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□ □ □□, □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□.
□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□.
Adatum.com□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Adatum.com□□ Developers□□ □□□ □□□□. Subscription1□□ Dev□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□.
□□□ □□□ Dev □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Dev□□ □□□ □□□ Logic App Contributor □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 198
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ VNETI□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	None

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	None
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	None

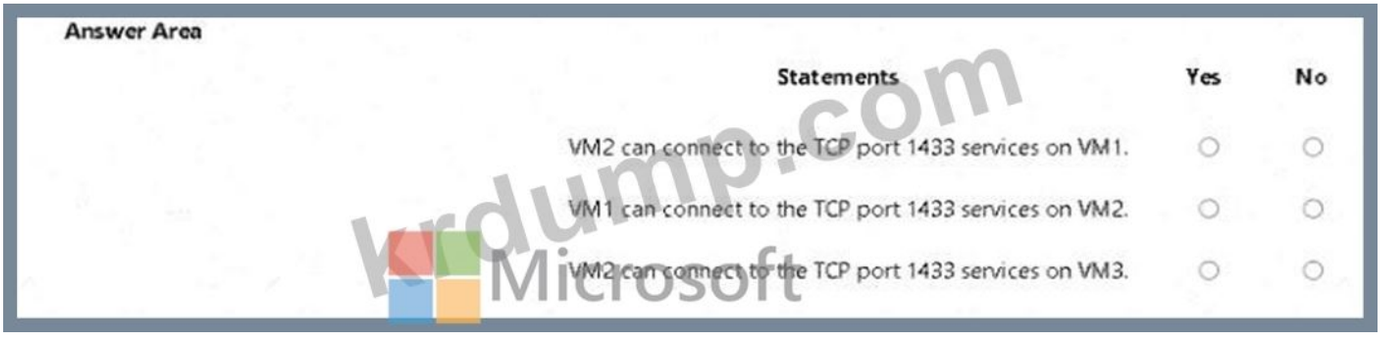
NSG2□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

NSG2□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

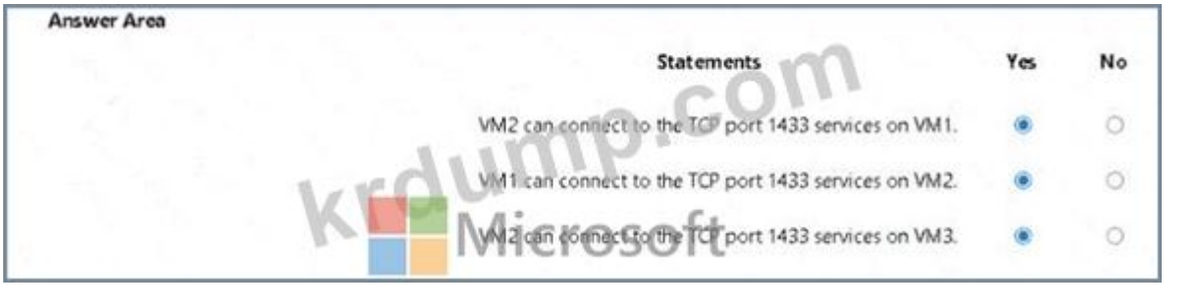
Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ '□'□ □□□□, □□□ □□□ '□□□'□ □□□□□. □□: □ □□ 1□□□□.



Answer:

Explanation:



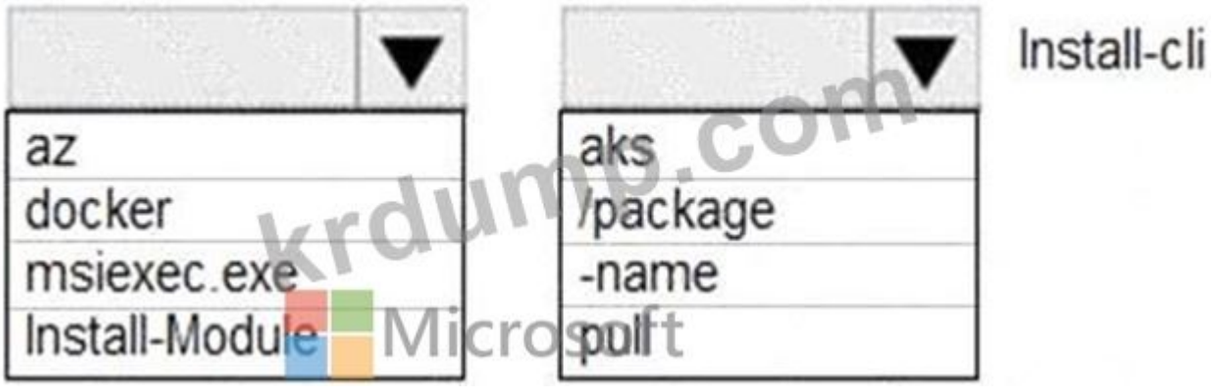
NEW QUESTION: 199

AKS1□□□ Azure Kubernetes Service(AKS) □□□□□ Windows 10□ □□□□ Computer1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. Computer1□□ Azure CLI□ □□□□ □□□□.

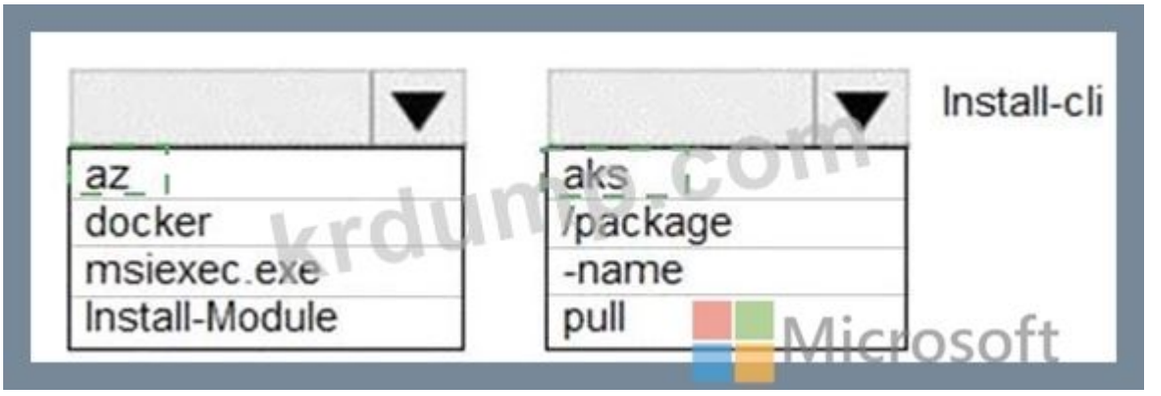
Computer1□ kubectl □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

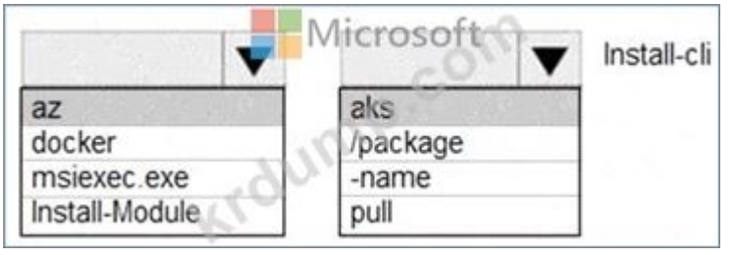
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



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

az aks install-cli

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

NEW QUESTION: 200

Azure □□□ □□□□.

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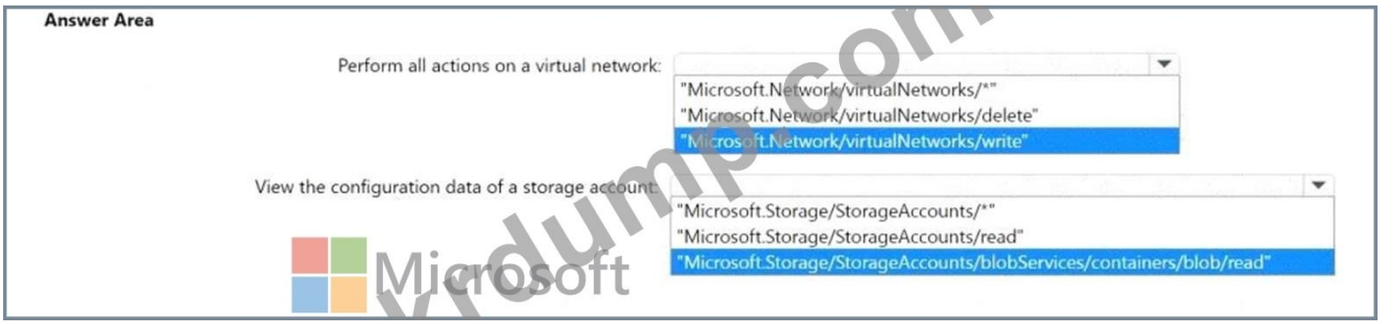
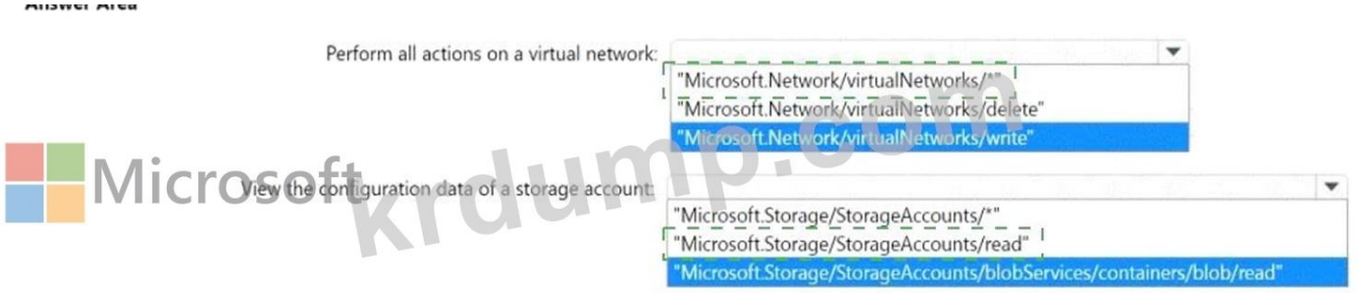


Answer:



Explanation:
Perform all actions on a virtual network:
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"
View the configuration data of a storage account:
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"
To perform all actions on a virtual network, you need to use the wildcard () character in the action string, which grants access to all actions that match the string. The action string for virtual networks is "Microsoft.
Network/virtualNetworks/". To view the configuration data of a storage account, you need to use the read action substring in the action string, which enables read actions (GET). The action string for storage accounts is "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read". References:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

NEW QUESTION: 201
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□ □□□□ □□ P2S(Point-to-Site) VPN □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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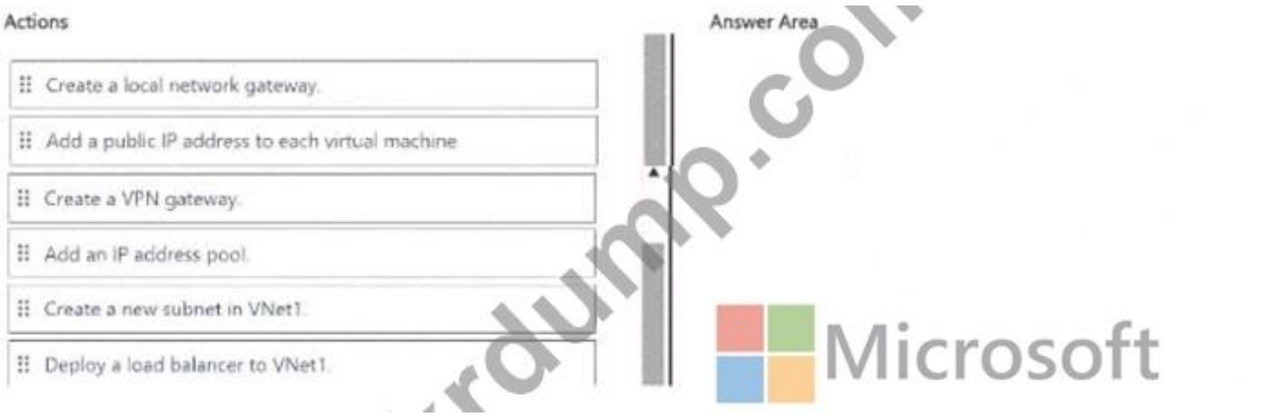
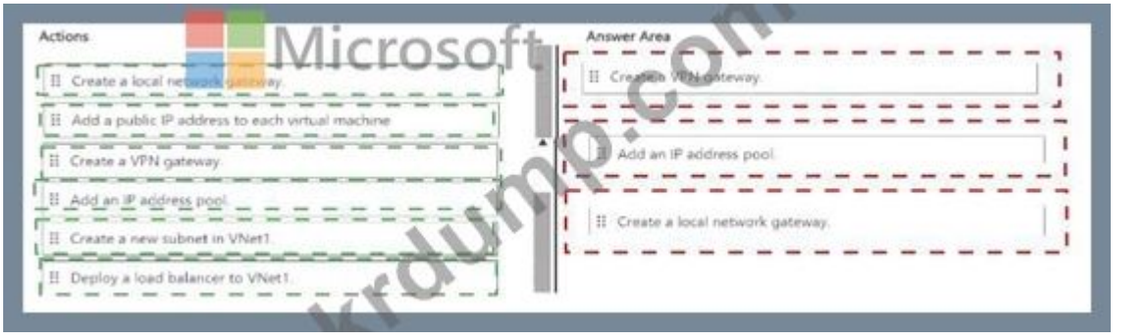


Answer:



Explanation:

The correct sequence of actions to configure a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connection are:

Create a VPN gateway: This is the core component that will handle the VPN connections. It needs to be deployed within VNet1.

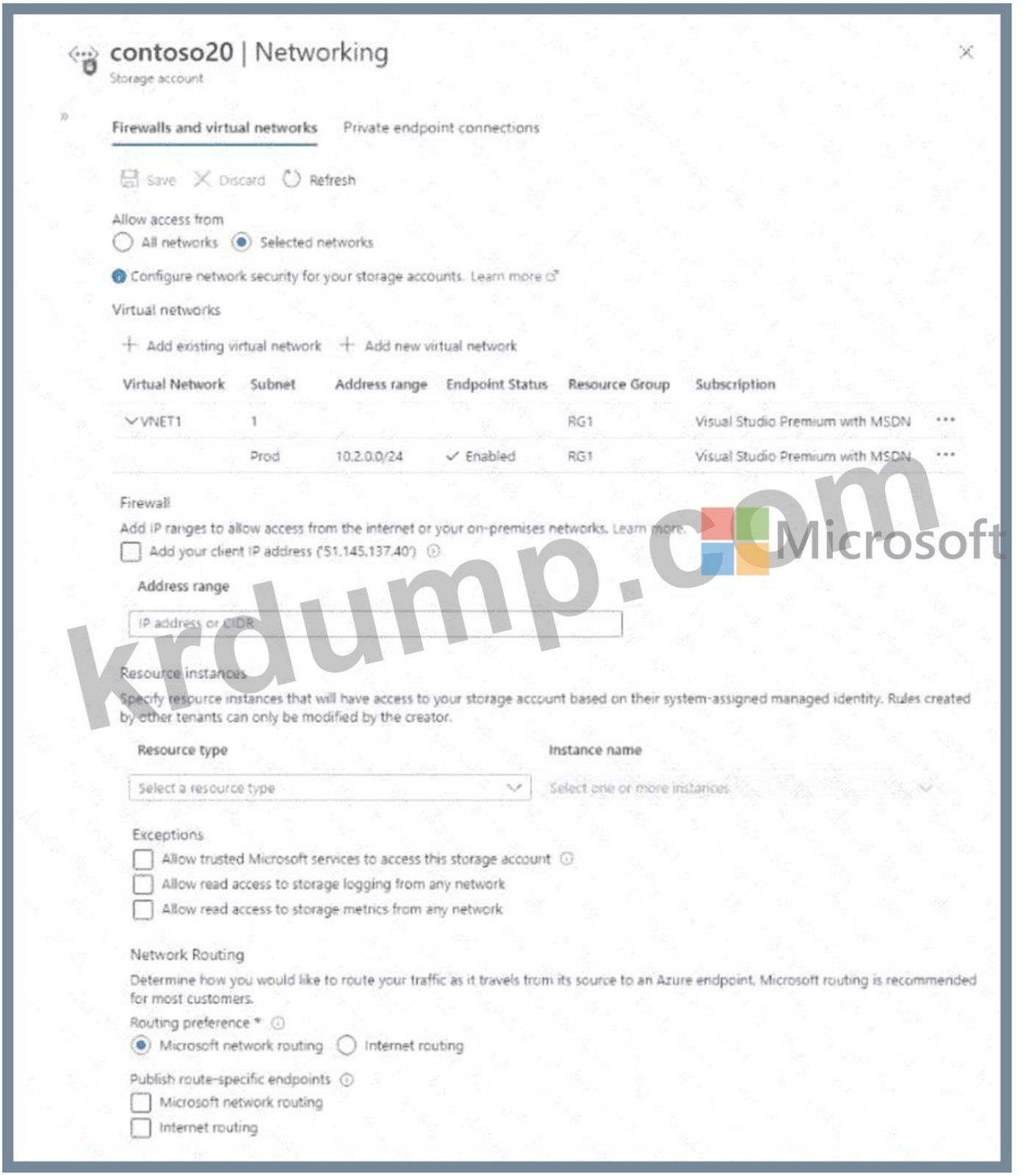
Add an IP address pool: This pool defines the range of IP addresses that will be assigned to the VPN clients when they connect.

Create a local network gateway: This represents your on-premises network (in this case, the users' home offices) and is necessary for the VPN gateway to establish a connection.

NEW QUESTION: 202

VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.

□□ □□□ □□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□□.


contoso20 | Networking
Storage account
Firewalls and virtual networks
Private endpoint connections
Save
Discard
Refresh
Allow access from
All networks
Selected networks
Configure network security for your storage accounts. Learn more
Virtual networks
Add existing virtual network
Add new virtual network
Virtual Network
Subnet
Address range
Endpoint Status
Resource Group
Subscription
VNET1
1
RG1
Visual Studio Premium with MSDN
Prod
10.2.0.0/24
Enabled
RG1
Visual Studio Premium with MSDN
Firewall
Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. Learn more.
Add your client IP address ('51.145.137.40')
Address range
IP address or CIDR
Resource instances
Specify resource instances that will have access to your storage account based on their system-assigned managed identity. Rules created by other tenants can only be modified by the creator.
Resource type
Instance name
Select a resource type
Select one or more instances
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
Network Routing
Determine how you would like to route your traffic as it travels from its source to an Azure endpoint. Microsoft routing is recommended for most customers.
Routing preference *
Microsoft network routing
Internet routing
Publish route-specific endpoints
Microsoft network routing
Internet routing

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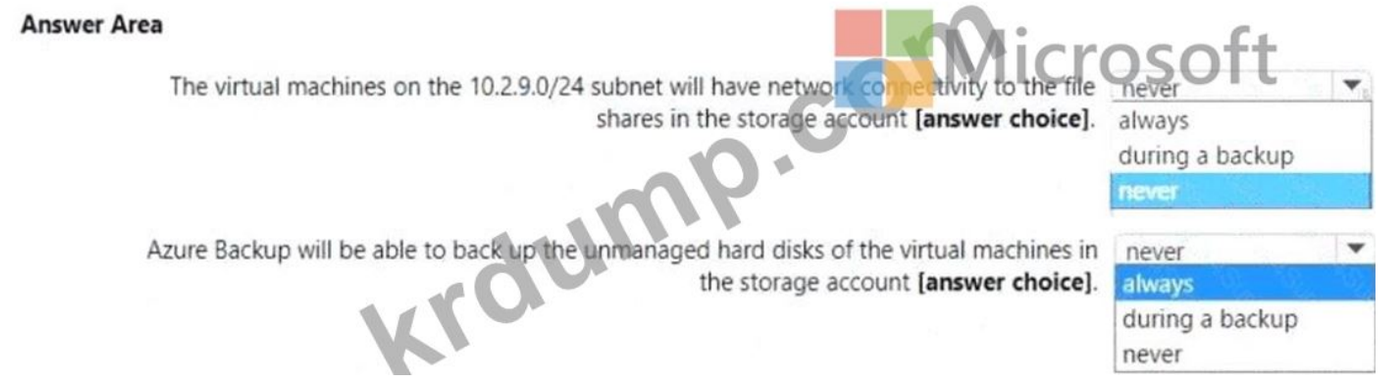
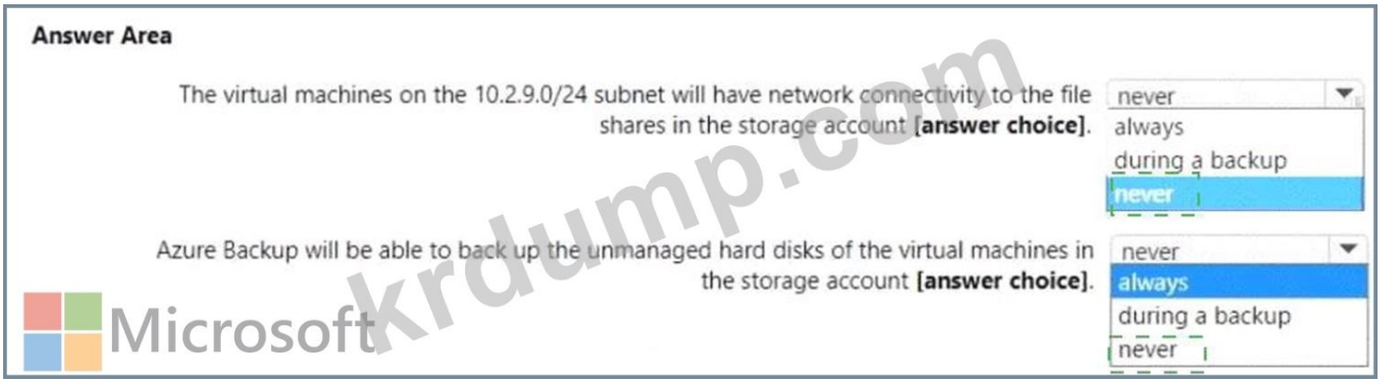
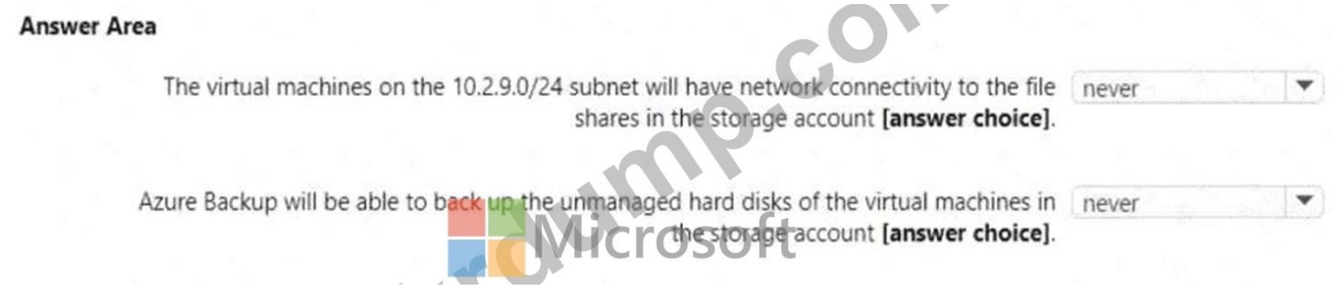


Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 203

Azure Backup□□ □□□□ Azure Linux □□ □□□ □□□□.

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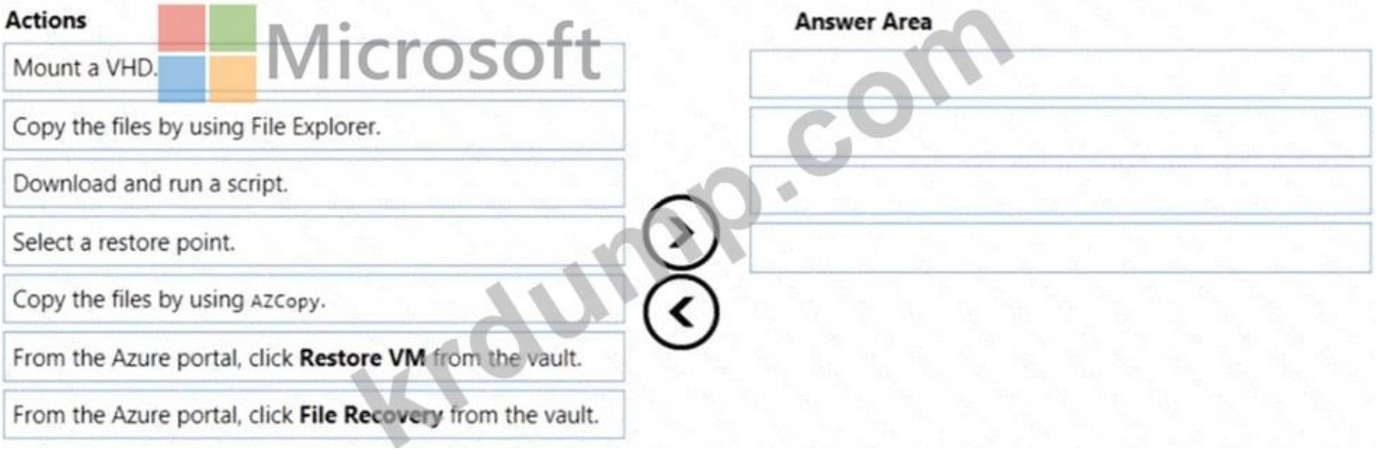
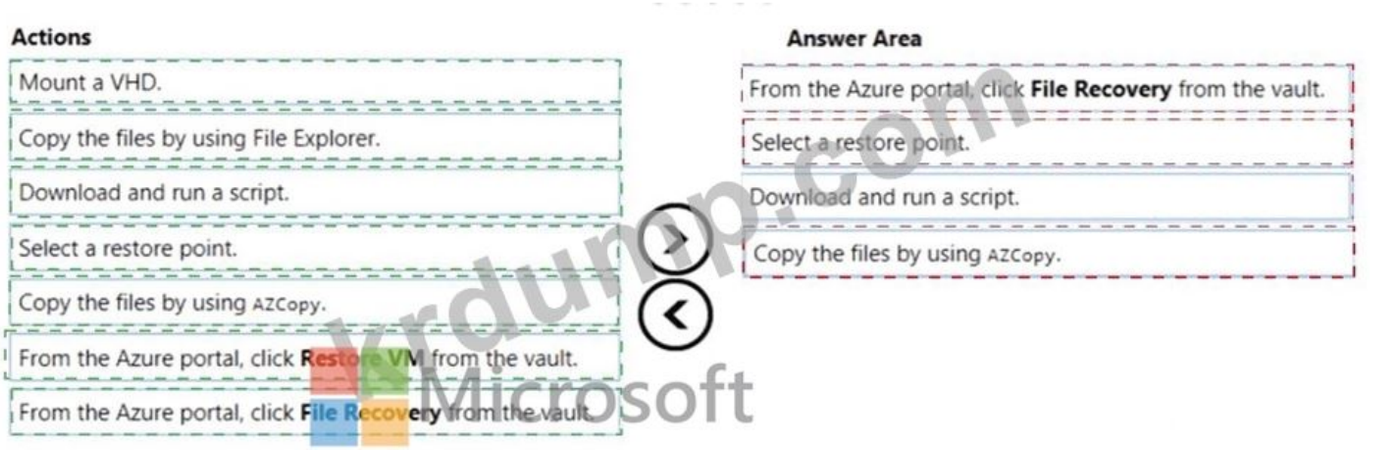
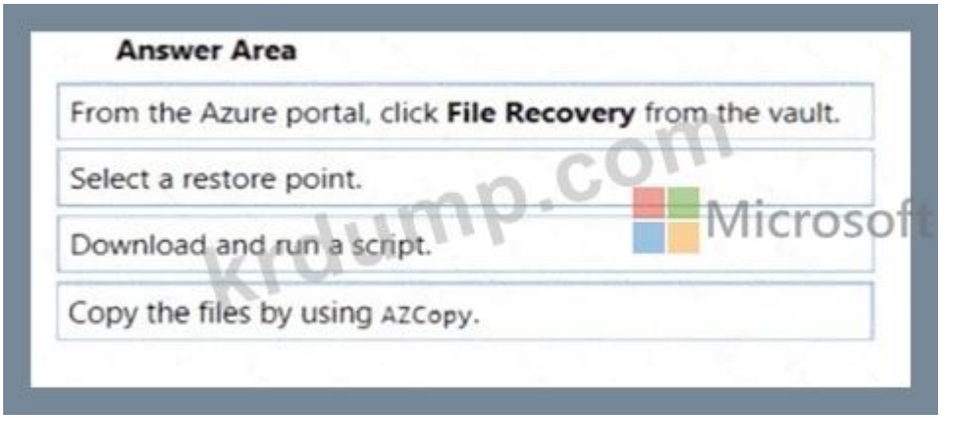


Answer:



Explanation:



To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard.

Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy

NEW QUESTION: 204

Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Subscription1□□ VM1□ VM2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. VM1□ VM2□ Windows Server 2016□ □□□□□.
VM1□ Azure Backup □□□□□ □□□□ □□ Azure Backup□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

VM1□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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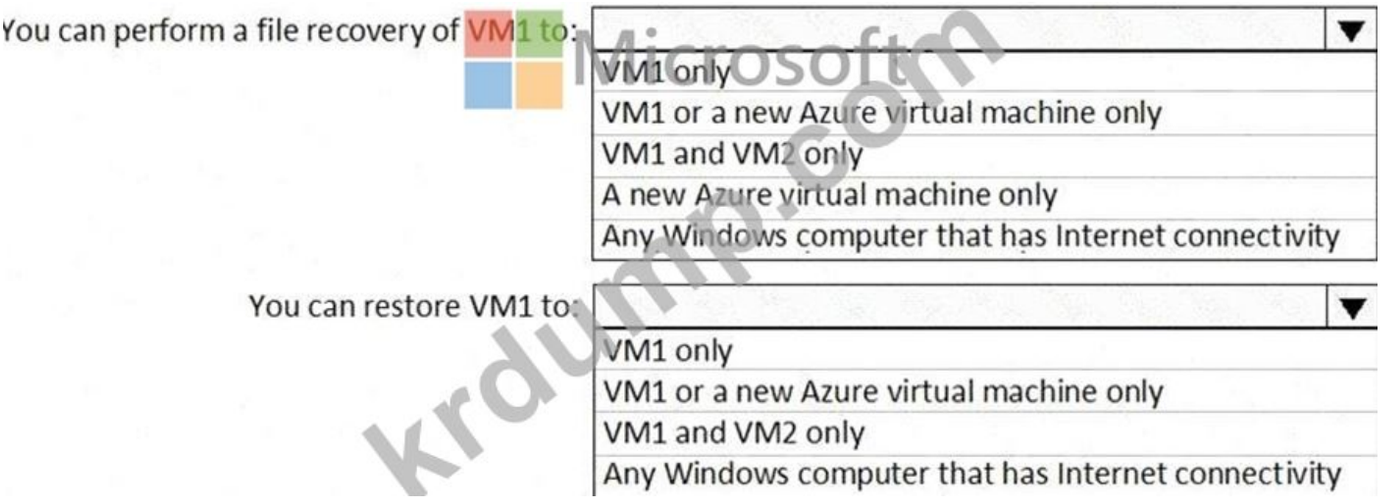
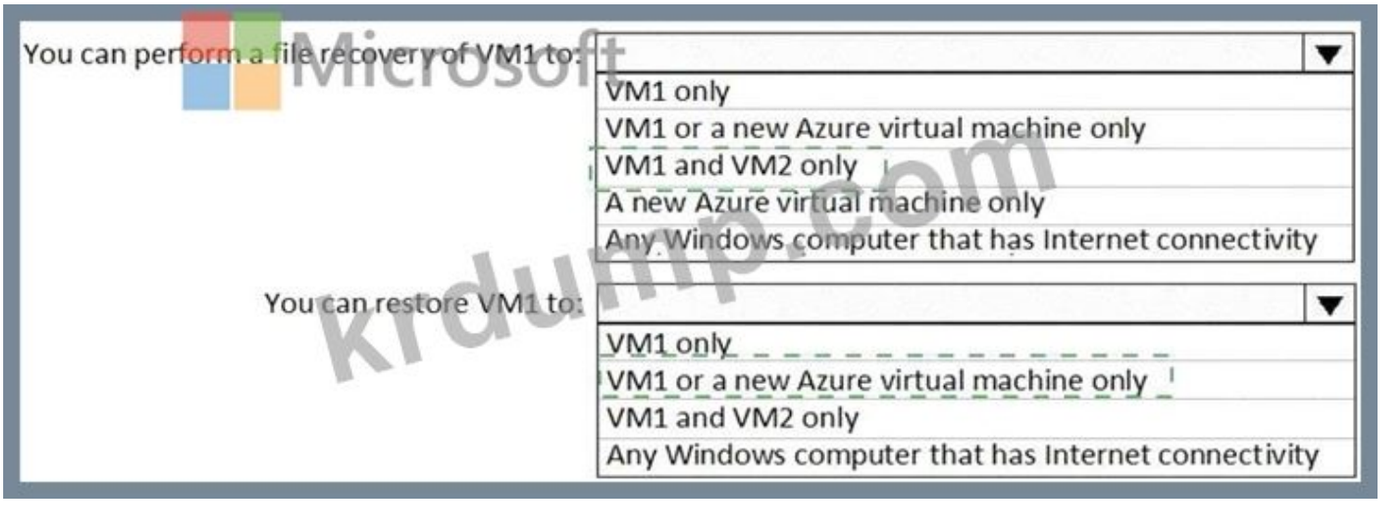
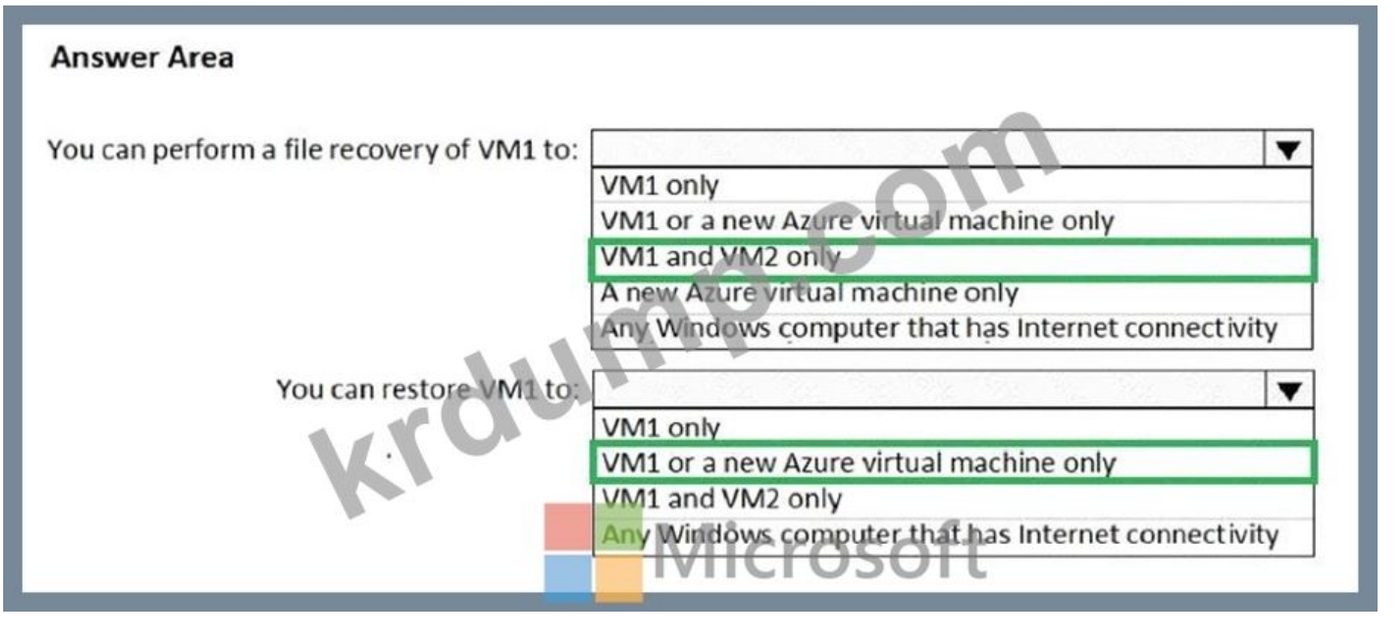


Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1 : VM1 and VM2 only
When recovering files, you can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version.You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system. Therefore -
"VM1 and VM2 only" is the best answer since both run on Windows Server 2016.
"A new Azure virtual machine only" ,this will also work but why to create unnecessary new VM in Azure if existing VM will do the task. So this option is incorrect.
Box 2 : VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only
When restoring a VM, you can't use the replace existing VM option for encrypted VMs. This option is only supported for unencrypted managed disks. And also You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system only.
Hence "VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only" is correct answer.



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#system-requirements

NEW QUESTION: 205
VNet1□ VNet2□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□ VPN □□□□□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ □□□□□□ VNet1□ VPN □□□□□□ □□□□ VPN □□□ □□□□.
VNet2□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □.
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□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ IP □□□ □□ Azure □□□
B. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
C. □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□(UDR)
D. VNet2□ □□ ExpressRoute □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 206
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ App1□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
□□ □, App1□ □□□ □ VM1□ CPU □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ VM1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Runbook□ □□□□ □□□.
Runbook□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Performance Diagnostics □□□□□ VM1□ □□□□□.
B. VM1□ VM □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ VM1□ □□□□□.

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

NEW QUESTION: 207
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ User1, User2□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
User1□□ VM1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
User1□ VM1□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□.
A. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. User2□□ VM1□ □□ Reader □□□ □□□□□.
C. User2□□ VM1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. VM1 □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
E. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 208
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□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□?
A. VM4 □ VM5
B. VM1 □ VM3
C. VM2 □ VM4
D. VM2 □ VM3
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)