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NEW QUESTION: 1
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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: 2
RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
template1□□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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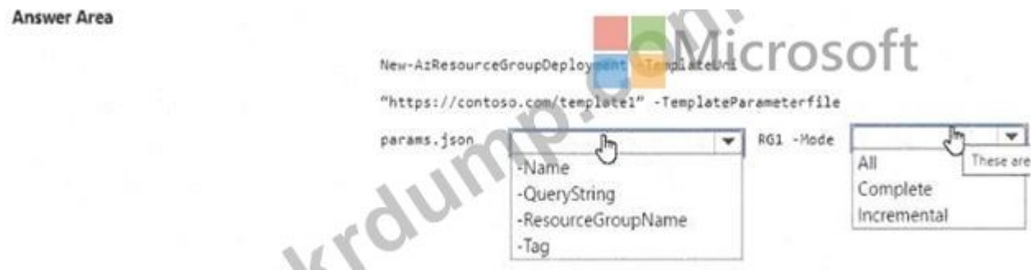


Answer:

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-resourcegroupname

Specifies the name of the resource group to deploy.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-mode

Specifies the deployment mode. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

-Complete: In complete mode, Resource Manager deletes resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.

- Incremental: In incremental mode, Resource Manager leaves unchanged resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.

NEW QUESTION: 3

□□ 1□□□ Azure □□□ □□ Microsoft System Center Service Manager □□□ □+□□□□ □□□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ 10% □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□□□.

B. □□□ □□□ □□□□.

C. IT □□□ □□ □□□(ITSM)□ □□□□□.

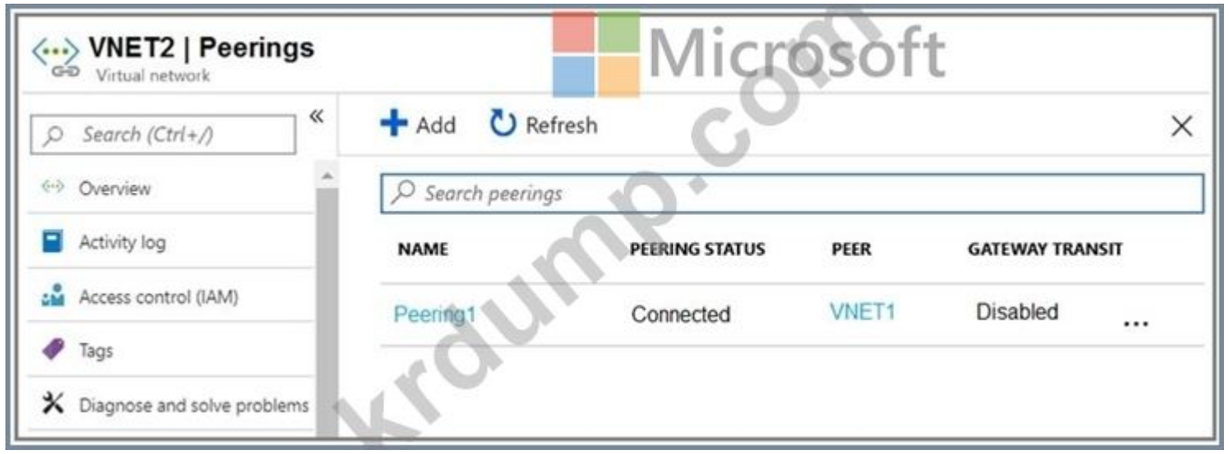
D. □□ □ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

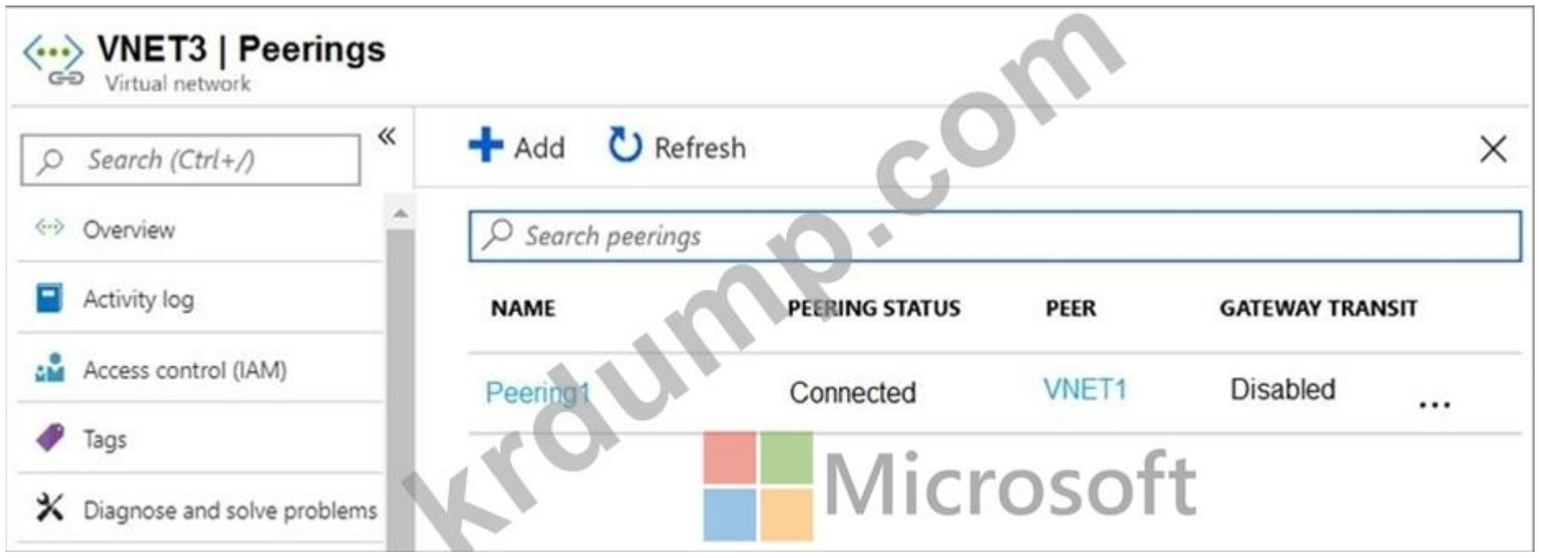
IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure to a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product or service. Azure services like Azure Log Analytics and Azure Monitor provide tools to detect, analyze, and troubleshoot problems with your Azure and non-Azure resources. But the work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

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

NEW QUESTION: 4
VNET2□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.



VNET3□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.



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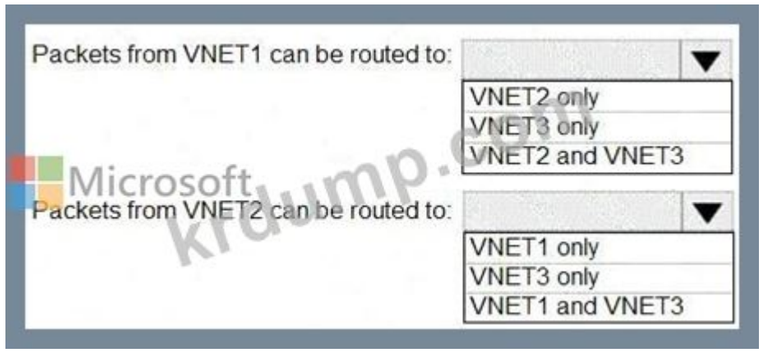
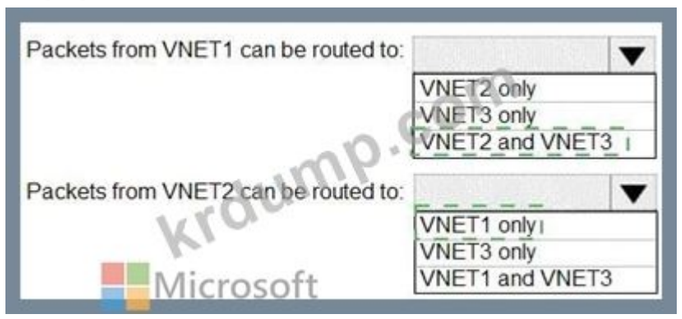


Answer:



Explanation:

This question tests your understanding of Azure Virtual Network (VNet) Peering and its transitivity limitations.

1. Background - Azure VNet Peering Overview

VNet peering connects two Azure virtual networks, allowing resources in those VNets to communicate with each other over Microsoft's private backbone network.

However, VNet peering is non-transitive, which means traffic between two VNets can only flow directly between them if each VNet is peered explicitly.

That is:

If VNET1 # VNET2 and VNET1 # VNET3 are peered,

Then VNET2 cannot communicate with VNET3 unless VNET2 # VNET3 peering also exists.

2. Scenario Analysis

From the provided exhibits:

VNET2 Peering: Connected to VNET1

Gateway Transit: Disabled

VNET3 Peering: Connected to VNET1

Gateway Transit: Disabled

There is no peering shown between VNET2 and VNET3.

3. Routing Behavior

Source
Peering Destination(s)
Can Route To
Reason
VNET1
Peered with both VNET2 and VNET3
VNET2 and VNET3
VNET1 has direct peer connections to both VNets. Packets from VNET1 can reach both.
VNET2
Peered only with VNET1
VNET3 (no direct peering)
Azure VNet peering is non-transitive - packets cannot be forwarded via VNET1 to VNET3. Therefore, VNET2 can only send traffic to VNET1.
4. Microsoft Documentation Extract (Azure Official Docs)
" VNet peering is non-transitive. If VNetA is peered with VNetB, and VNetB is peered with VNetC, VNetA cannot automatically communicate with VNetC unless a direct peering between VNetA and VNetC is also established. " (Source: Microsoft Learn - "Create, change, or delete a virtual network peering" and "Virtual network peering overview") Also:
"Gateway transit allows one peered network to use another's VPN gateway, but does not affect the basic non- transitive nature of peering." Since Gateway Transit = Disabled, this feature does not apply here.
5. Final Routing Summary
From
To
Routing Allowed
Explanation:
VNET1 # VNET2
Yes
Direct peering exists
VNET1 # VNET3
Yes
Direct peering exists
VNET2 # VNET3
No
No direct peering; peering is not transitive
VNET2 # VNET1
Yes
Direct peering exists
Final Verified Answer:
Packets from VNET1 can be routed to: VNET2 and VNET3
Packets from VNET2 can be routed to: VNET1 only
Microsoft Azure Administrator Study Guide - Official Reference Summary:
"VNet peering enables full mesh connectivity but does not automatically enable transitive routing."
"To establish cross-VNet communication, you must create a direct peering between each pair of VNets."

"Disabling Gateway Transit prevents shared routing or gateway propagation." (Reference: Microsoft Learn # Azure Virtual Network Peering Overview, AZ-104 Exam Objective: Configure and manage virtual networking)

NEW QUESTION: 5

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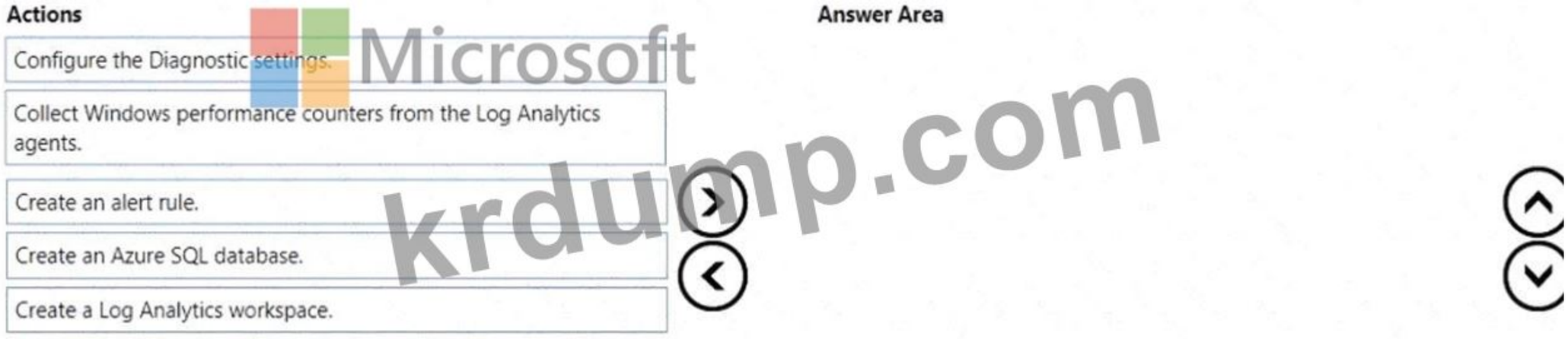
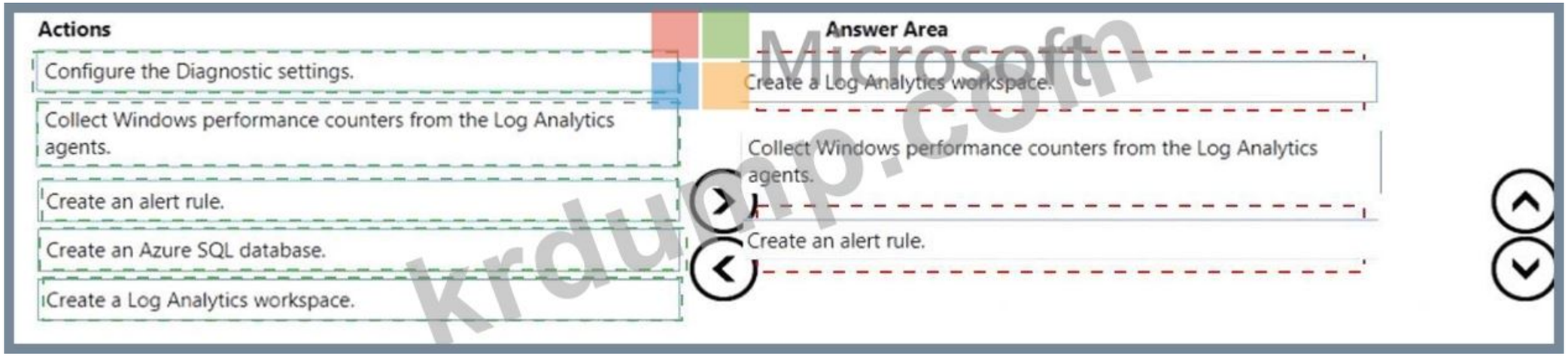


Answer:



Explanation:

1## Create a Log Analytics workspace.

2## Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.

3## Create an alert rule.

The question states:

"You need to configure the alerts for VM1 and VM2 to meet the technical requirements." The technical requirement from the case study specifies:

"Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C." This requirement involves monitoring performance metrics (disk space) and generating alerts based on those metrics.

According to Microsoft Azure monitoring and management documentation, the process to configure such alerts involves using Azure Monitor and Log Analytics.

Step-by-Step Verified Solution:

Step 1: Create a Log Analytics workspace

A Log Analytics workspace is required to store and analyze logs and performance data collected from virtual machines.
Azure Monitor uses this workspace as the central repository for performance counters, events, and logs from connected agents.
From the Microsoft Documentation:
"Before you can collect and query data from virtual machines, you must create a Log Analytics workspace in your subscription." (Source: Azure Monitor and Log Analytics Guide) Step 2: Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents After creating the workspace, you must connect VM1 and VM2 to the workspace and configure the Windows performance counters that you want to monitor.
In this case, you would collect the LogicalDisk(%) Free Space counter for C: drive.
Azure Monitor agent or Log Analytics agent collects these metrics and sends them to the workspace for analysis.
"To monitor system performance, configure the agent to collect performance counters such as available memory or free disk space." (Source: Azure Monitor Performance Counters Documentation) Step 3: Create an alert rule Once performance data is being collected, you can create an alert rule in Azure Monitor based on a Kusto query or metric threshold.
You would define a condition such as:
LogicalDisk | where FreeSpaceMB < 20480
and configure it to trigger an alert when free space on volume C drops below 20 GB.
This alert can notify via email, action group, or automation runbook.
"Alerts in Azure Monitor proactively notify you when important conditions are found in your monitoring data. Alerts can trigger automated actions or notifications." (Source: Azure Monitor Alerts Overview) Incorrect Options (Eliminated):
Configure the Diagnostic settings:
Used for collecting activity logs or resource logs, not performance counters from VMs.
Create an Azure SQL database:
Not relevant to the scenario of monitoring disk space.

NEW QUESTION: 6
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□□ □□: Azure Network Watcher□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In this scenario, you need to inspect all network traffic between VM1 and VM2 in VNet1 for a period of time.
The proposed solution uses Azure Network Watcher - Connection Monitor. However, this solution does not meet the goal, because Connection Monitor is designed to test connectivity and monitor latency, packet loss, and reachability between two endpoints-not to capture or inspect the actual contents or packets of the traffic.
According to Microsoft Azure Administrator Study Guide and Azure Network Watcher official documentation, Azure provides different tools for different purposes:
Connection Monitor: Verifies that a connection exists between two VMs or endpoints and monitors metrics such as latency, availability, and packet loss. It does not capture network packets or provide detailed traffic inspection.
Network Watcher Packet Capture: Captures actual network packets entering or leaving a virtual machine. It is the correct tool to use when you need to inspect all network traffic between VMs. Packet capture can be configured to run for a specific time (for example, three hours) and stored in Azure Storage for later analysis.

From the Microsoft Learn: " Implement and Manage Network Watcher " documentation, the correct approach is:
"Use Network Watcher Packet Capture to capture network traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps in diagnostics by collecting network traffic over a specified time frame or under certain conditions." Therefore, to meet the goal of inspecting all traffic between VM1 and VM2, you must use Packet Capture, not Connection Monitor.

NEW QUESTION: 7
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B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, the user must have sufficient privileges to configure Network Watcher, NSG flow logs, and the associated Log Analytics workspace.
As per Microsoft Azure documentation, the following built-in roles can enable Traffic Analytics:
* Owner
* Contributor
* Reader
* Network Contributor
The Owner role provides full access to all resources, including the right to delegate permissions and modify configurations. Since the Owner role includes complete management capabilities for all Azure resources at the subscription level, this role absolutely meets the requirements for enabling Traffic Analytics.
The Azure Network Watcher documentation clearly states:
"To enable Traffic Analytics, your account must have any one of the following roles at the subscription scope: Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Network Contributor." Therefore, assigning the Owner role to Admin1 at the subscription level ensures Admin1 has the required permissions to enable Traffic Analytics.

NEW QUESTION: 8
□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□ Microsoft 365 □□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□.
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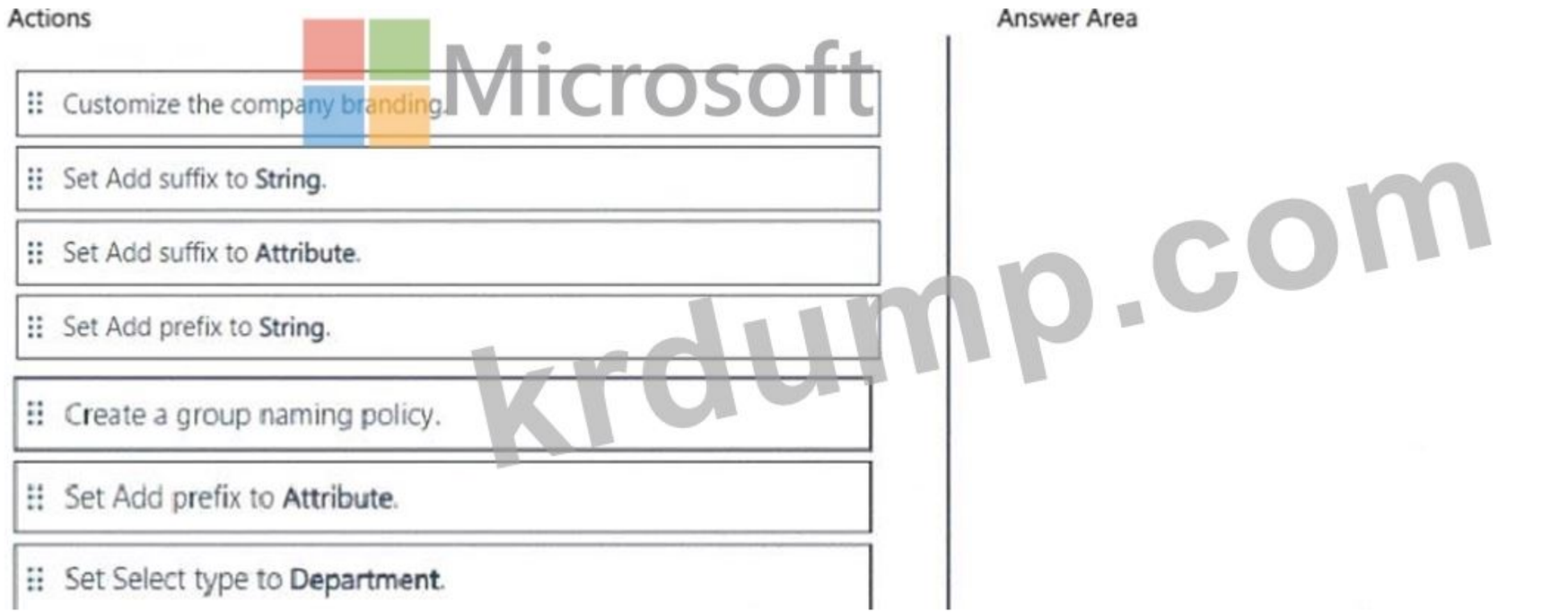
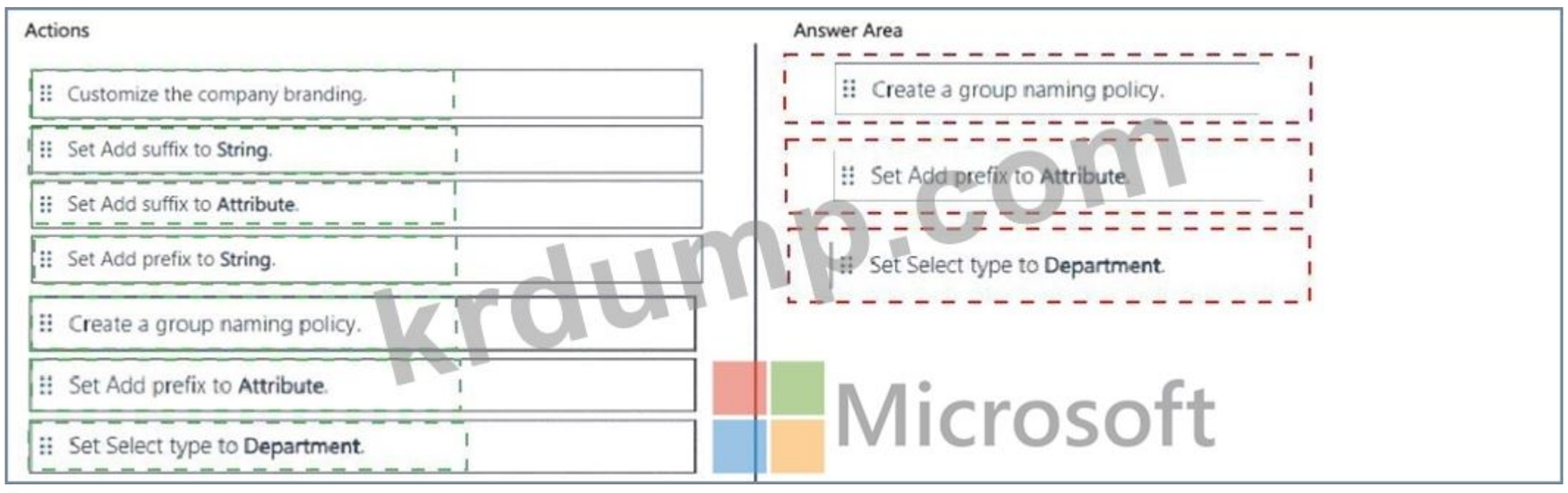
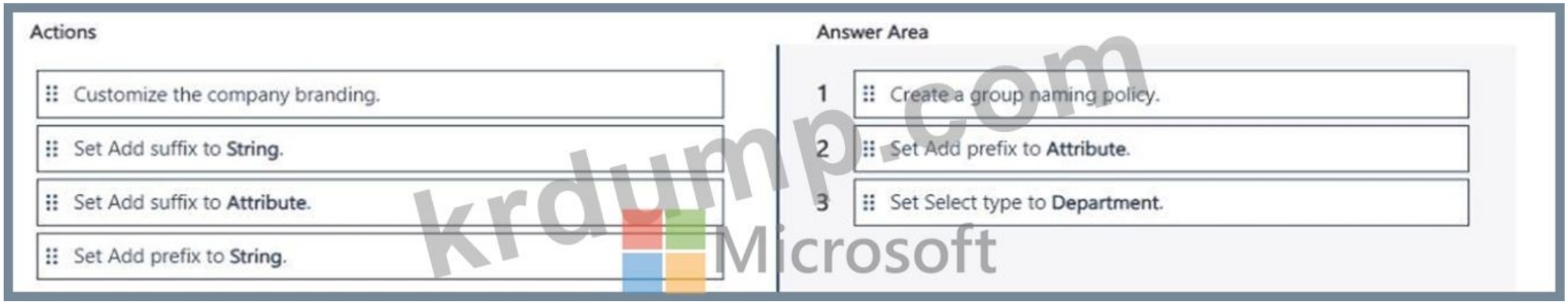


Answer:



Explanation:



Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure Active Directory) supports group naming policies to automatically enforce consistent and compliant naming conventions for Microsoft 365 groups. The purpose of this policy is to standardize names, prevent conflicts, and include metadata such as department, location, or purpose.

According to the Microsoft Entra Administrator documentation and the AZ-104 official study guide ("Manage Azure Identities and Governance"), the steps to implement such a policy are:

Step 1: Create a Group Naming Policy

Navigate to:

Microsoft Entra admin center # Groups # Naming policy.

Here, you can define global naming conventions that apply whenever new Microsoft 365 groups or security groups are created.

Creating the policy allows you to specify prefixes and suffixes that automatically appear in group names based on attributes or fixed strings.

Step 2: Set Add Prefix to Attribute

Once the naming policy is created, select the Add prefix option.

You can choose between two prefix types:

String: A fixed word or phrase (for example, "Corp_")

Attribute: A user or group attribute dynamically pulled from Microsoft Entra ID (for example, Department or CompanyName).

To achieve the naming format < Department > < Group name > , you must choose Attribute as the prefix type, since it will automatically insert the department value of the creator or group owner.

Step 3: Set Select Type to Department

After choosing Attribute as the prefix, you select which attribute will be used.

Choose Department to ensure the prefix dynamically reflects the department name of the group creator.

This results in an automatically generated group name like:

FinanceSales, HRRecruiting, etc.

If desired, you could later add a suffix (like "_Group"), but for this specific scenario, only the prefix (Department) is required.

Official Microsoft Documentation Extract (Summarized):

"A naming policy can consist of prefixes or suffixes that include fixed strings or user attributes, such as

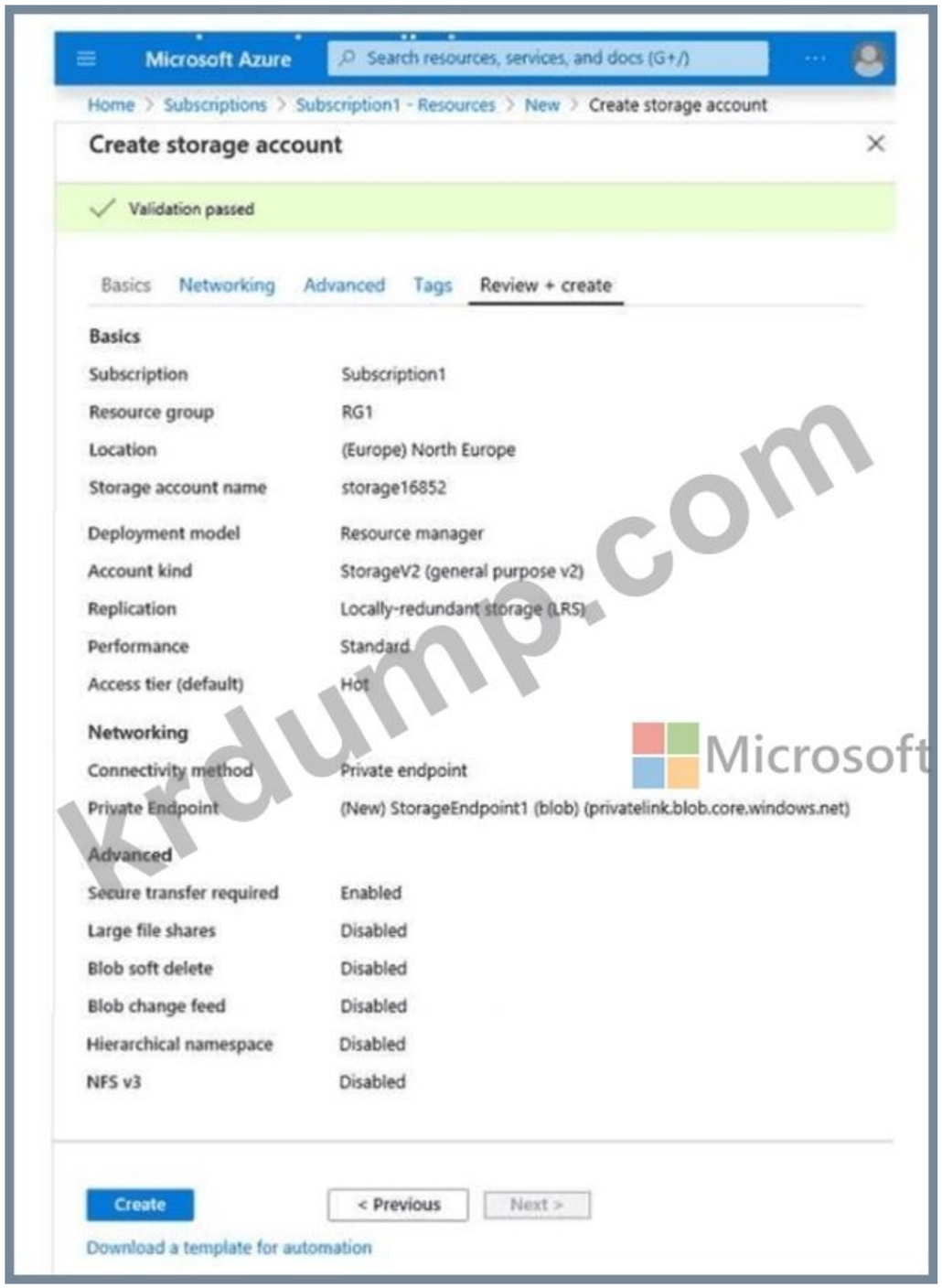
[Department], [Company] , or [Office].

To configure, create a group naming policy and add prefix or suffix elements based on attributes." (Reference: Microsoft Learn - Configure naming policy for Microsoft 365 groups in Azure Active Directory)

NEW QUESTION: 9

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
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Answer:

Explanation:

Azure Storage ensures durability and high availability of data by replicating it within and/or across datacenters depending on the replication option selected. The exhibit shows that the replication type configured is Locally-redundant storage (LRS), and the access tier (default) is Hot.

1. Minimum Number of Copies - Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

According to Microsoft Azure Storage Documentation (AZ-104 Study Guide):

"Locally redundant storage (LRS) replicates your data three times (3 copies) within a single physical location in the primary region." Each piece of data is written synchronously to three separate storage nodes in the same datacenter. This provides protection against hardware failures within that facility.

Replication options and their redundancy levels:

Replication Type
Number of Copies
Location of Copies
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
3
Same datacenter (single region)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
3
Across availability zones in same region
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
6
3 copies in primary region + 3 in paired region
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
6
Same as GRS, plus read access to secondary region
Therefore, with LRS, the minimum number of copies is 3.
2. Reducing Cost of Infrequently Accessed Data
Azure Storage provides access tiers designed for different usage patterns:
Tier
Description
Typical Use Case
Hot
Highest storage cost, lowest access cost
Frequently accessed data
Cool
Lower storage cost, higher access cost
Infrequently accessed data
Archive
Lowest storage cost, highest retrieval cost
Long-term, rarely accessed data
As per Microsoft Learn - Manage access tiers in Azure Blob Storage:
"To reduce costs for data that is infrequently accessed, you can move blobs from the Hot tier to the Cool or Archive access tier." Hence, to minimize the cost of infrequently accessed data, you should modify the Access tier (default) setting from Hot to Cool or Archive.
Official Microsoft Extract:
From Microsoft Learn - Redundancy in Azure Storage:
"With LRS, three copies of your data exist in a single datacenter."
"To optimize storage costs for infrequently accessed data, set the access tier to Cool or Archive."
Final Verified Answers:
Statement
Correct Answer
The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be:

3
To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the:

NEW QUESTION: 10
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When Azure schedules maintenance for a virtual machine, you can proactively move it to a new physical host by performing a self-service redeploy.
The Redeploy feature in the Azure portal allows you to:
* Move the VM to a new host node.
* Keep the same network interface, disks, and configuration.
* Resolve underlying host-level or platform issues proactively.
This action satisfies the requirement to move VM1 to a different host immediately and minimizes downtime.
This is explicitly documented in the Microsoft Learn - Redeploy Windows virtual machine to new Azure node guide.
Final Verified Answer: A. Yes

NEW QUESTION: 11
□□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.
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A. □□□□
B. □□
C. □□□
D. □□□ □
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Azure Container Registry (ACR), the admin user account provides a simple authentication mechanism using a username and password. Enabling the admin account and retrieving its credentials is done exclusively through the Access keys blade.
According to Azure Container Registry documentation:
The admin user is enabled/disabled from Access keys
The passwords (primary and secondary) are displayed and regenerated there Other blades such as Networking, Properties, or Identity do not manage admin credentials Final Answer:
D). Access keys

NEW QUESTION: 12
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Name	Location	Subnet
VNet1	East US	Subnet1, Subnet2
VNet2	West US	Subnet3

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Subnet	Service endpoint
Subnet1	Microsoft.Storage.Global
Subnet2	Microsoft.KeyVault
Subnet3	Microsoft.Storage

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Name	Location
Policy1	East US
Policy2	West US

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be associated to Subnet2.	○	○
Policy2 can be associated to Subnet1.	○	○
Policy2 can be associated to Subnet3.	○	○

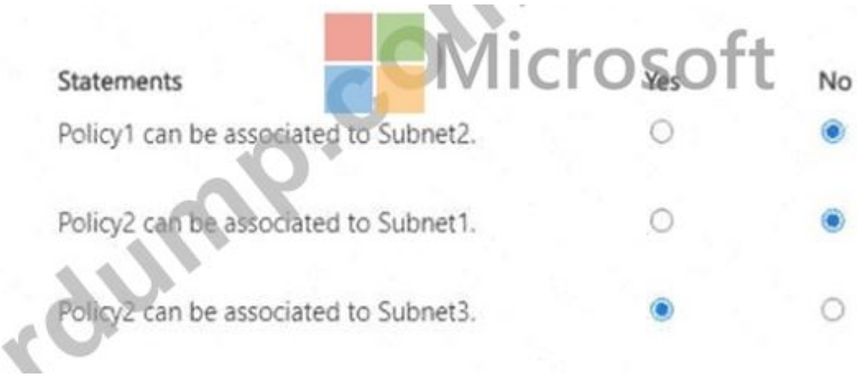
Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be associated to Subnet2.	○	○
Policy2 can be associated to Subnet1.	○	○
Policy2 can be associated to Subnet3.	○	○

Explanation:

Answer Area



Service endpoint policies are used to restrict virtual network traffic over service endpoints to only specific Azure resources (for example, specific Storage accounts). Microsoft's service endpoint policy limitations state two key rules that apply directly here: (1) "Virtual networks must be in the same region and subscription as the service endpoint policy," and (2) "You can only apply a service endpoint policy on a subnet if service endpoints are configured for the Azure services listed in the policy." Microsoft Learn Given the configuration, Subnet2 has the service endpoint Microsoft.KeyVault, not Storage. Because the subnet does not have a Storage service endpoint configured, a Storage service endpoint policy (Policy1) can't be associated to Subnet2. Microsoft Learn Subnet1 is in VNet1 (East US), while Policy2 is created in West US. Since service endpoint policies must be in the same region as the virtual network/subnet they're applied to, Policy2 cannot be associated to Subnet1. Microsoft Learn
Subnet3 is in VNet2 (West US) and has the Microsoft.Storage service endpoint configured, matching Policy2' s region and service requirement. Therefore, Policy2 can be associated to Subnet3. Microsoft Learn

NEW QUESTION: 13
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```
[
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "e3108585-0e5d-4572-91a3-aa5d2df73999",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff",
      "DisplayName": "User1",
      "SignInName": "User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
      ...
   },
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "3bab4763-16a9-4d5d-9fcd-eee0cc31a21e",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG2",
      "DisplayName": "User2",
      "SignInName": "User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
      ...
   },
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "a071c023-40a3-4b7f-8680-1109b40270c5",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/VM1",
      "DisplayName": "User3",
      "SignInName": "User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
      ...
   },
   {
      "RoleAssignmentId": "c5b9e7da-76d4-4888-93b5-8afb2bb780b4",
      "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1",
      "DisplayName": "User4",
      "SignInName": "User4@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
      "RoleDefinitionName": "Contributor",
      ...
   }
]
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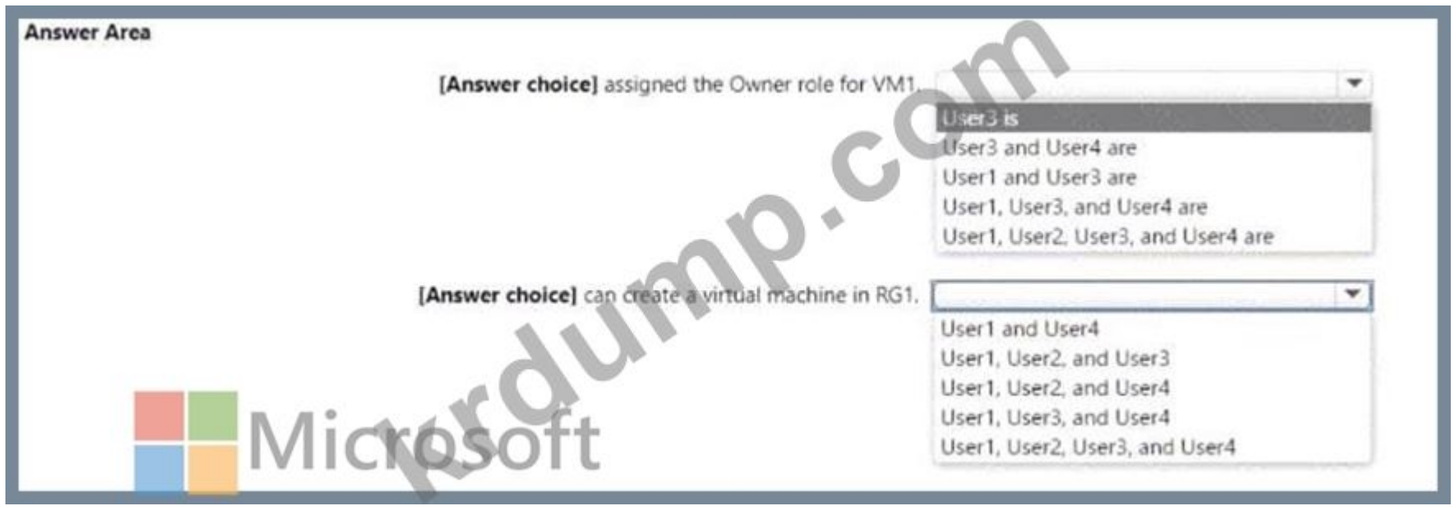

Answer:

Explanation:

User3 is assigned the Owner role for VM1.

User1, and User4 can create a virtual machine in RG1.

NEW QUESTION: 14

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

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

adatum.com□□□ □□□ □□ Azure DNS □□□ contoso.com□□□ □□□ □□ Azure DNS □□□ □□□□□.

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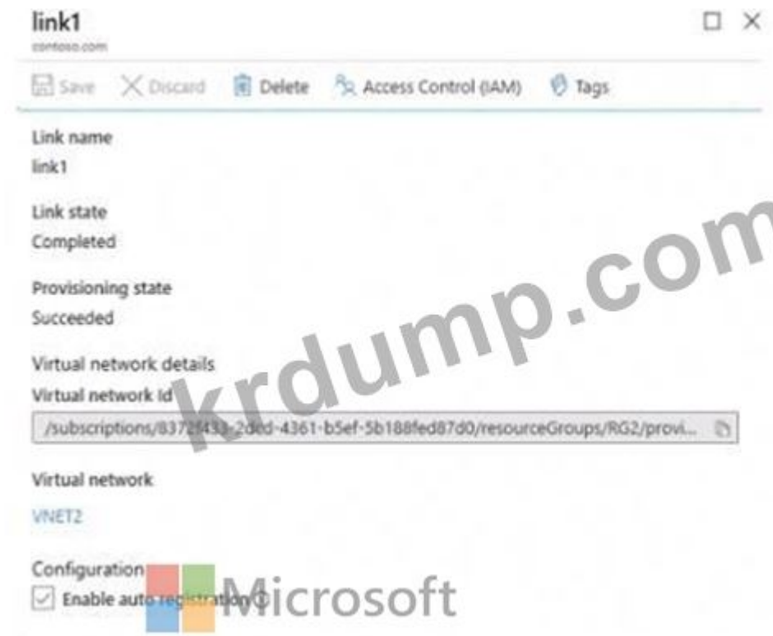

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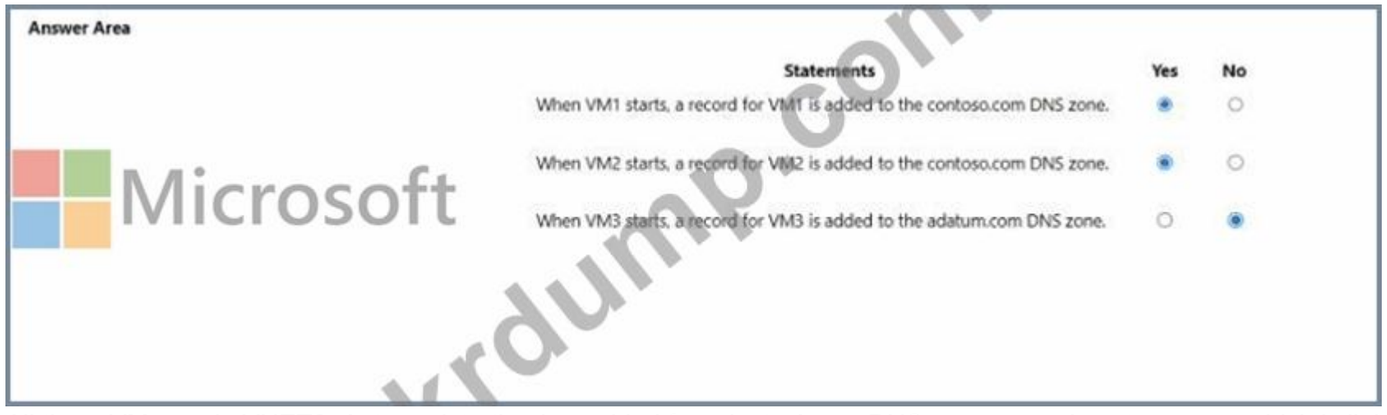
Answer:

Explanation:



All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com) Box 1: Yes Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 2: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 3: No

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role- instances

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links

NEW QUESTION: 15

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storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.

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□□ □□: User1□ Reader □ Data Access □□□ □□□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Storage account access keys are highly privileged credentials that provide full control over the storage account, including access to all data and the ability to regenerate keys. Because of the security implications, listing and regenerating storage account keys is classified as a management-plane operation, not a data-plane operation.

The Reader and Data Access role allows a user to:

* View storage account properties (Reader)

* Read data within storage services such as blobs or files (Data Access) However, according to Microsoft Azure RBAC documentation, this role does not include permissions to list or regenerate storage account keys. Key management operations require permissions such as:

* Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action

* Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/regenerateKey/action
These permissions are included in roles such as:
* Storage Account Contributor
* Contributor
* Owner
Because the Reader and Data Access role lacks key management permissions, assigning this role to User1 does not allow them to list or regenerate storage account keys for storage1.
Microsoft explicitly documents that only management roles, not data access roles, can manage storage account keys. Therefore, the proposed solution does not meet the goal.

NEW QUESTION: 16
VM1□ VM4□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□?
A. VNET1□□ VNET3□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
B. VM4□ IP □□ 10.0.1.5/24□ □□□□□.
C. VNET1□ VNET3 □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. NSG□ □□□□ NSG□ VMI □ VM4□ □□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To enable communication between virtual machines (VMs) located in different virtual networks (VNets) in Azure, the most efficient and recommended approach-according to Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation-is to use VNet peering.
1. Background and Scenario Analysis
From the case study:
VM1 and VM4 are located in different VNets (VNET1 and VNET3).
The requirement is to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4.
The solution must minimize administrative effort and cost.
2. Microsoft Documentation Insight: VNet Peering
According to Microsoft Learn: "Virtual network peering":
"Virtual network peering seamlessly connects two Azure virtual networks. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. Traffic between peered virtual networks uses private IP addresses, as if they were part of the same network, and the traffic stays entirely on the Microsoft backbone network." Key characteristics of VNet peering:
Enables private IP connectivity between resources across peered VNets.
No need to deploy or maintain gateways (unlike VPN gateways).
Provides low latency and high bandwidth.
Supports transitive routing through additional configurations.
Minimal administrative overhead - peering can be created with just a few clicks or PowerShell/CLI commands.
3. Why the Other Options Are Incorrect
A). Create a user-defined route (UDR) from VNET1 to VNET3.
A UDR alone cannot enable connectivity between VNets unless a gateway or peering already exists.
Without a connection path, a route has no effect.
B). Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
This would attempt to place VM4 in the same subnet as VM1, but cross-VNet subnet IP assignment is not possible in Azure. Each VNet has its own isolated address space.
D). Create an NSG and associate it with VM1 and VM4.
Network Security Groups control traffic filtering within or between existing network connections. They do not create connectivity between isolated VNets.
4. Why Peering Is the Correct and Simplest Solution

Establishing VNet peering between VNET1 and VNET3 will:
Instantly enable bidirectional private IP communication between VM1 and VM4.
Minimize administrative effort (no gateways, routing tables, or IP reconfiguration).
Maintain security and performance through Microsoft's internal backbone.
Avoid additional costs compared to deploying VPN gateways.
5. Implementation Summary
Steps to configure:
In the Azure Portal, go to VNET1 # Peerings # Add.
Choose VNET3 as the peer virtual network.
Enable Allow virtual network access in both directions.
Once completed, both VMs (VM1 and VM4) will communicate using their private IPs.
Final Verified Answer: # C. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3
References (Microsoft Official Documentation):
Microsoft Learn - Virtual network peering overview
Microsoft Learn - Create, change, or delete a virtual network peering
Microsoft Learn - Azure virtual network connectivity options and recommendations

NEW QUESTION: 17
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Microsoft Azure, the Azure Container Registry (ACR) is a managed service that allows you to store and manage container images for all types of container deployments. When deploying an Azure Container Instance (ACI) from an ACR image, the deployment may fail if network configuration, authentication, or permissions are not correctly set.
The option "Use dedicated data endpoint" in ACR is designed to isolate network traffic for data operations (such as image push/pull) from the registry's control plane operations. However, enabling or disabling this feature does not affect authentication or deployment permissions to an Azure Container Instance.
According to the Azure Administrator Study Guide (Microsoft Official Documentation):

"To deploy a container instance from an Azure container registry, the registry must be accessible either publicly with proper authentication (admin user or service principal with AcrPull permission) or privately using a Virtual Network with Private Link (Premium tier). If you receive authentication or access errors, the solution is to verify credentials or network accessibility, not to enable a dedicated data endpoint." In this case, the root cause of the deployment error is most likely related to image access authentication or tier limitations, not the use of dedicated data endpoints. Therefore, selecting Use dedicated data endpoint will not resolve the deployment failure.
The verified solution as per Microsoft Learn and AZ-104 exam content is to either:
Enable the admin user or
Assign a managed identity or service principal with the AcrPull role to the container instance.
Hence, the proposed solution does not meet the goal.

NEW QUESTION: 18
□□ □□ □□ □□ Azure Storage □□□ storage1□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

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

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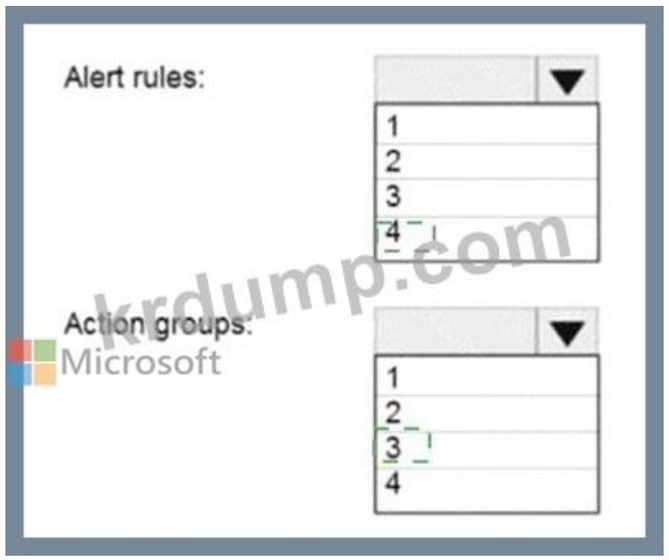
Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1 : 4

As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can ' t specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need

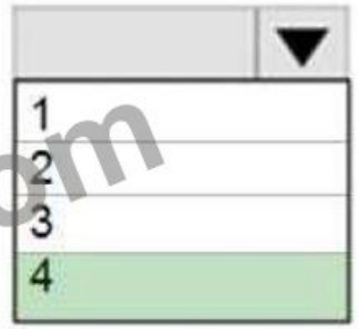
4 alert rules.

Box 2 : 3

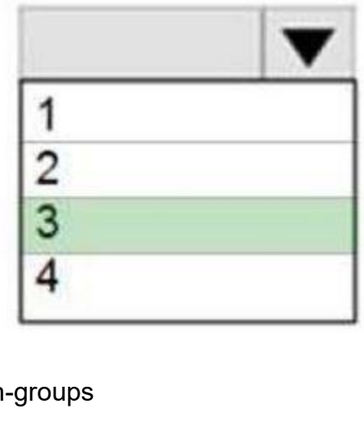
There are 3 distinct set of " Users to notify " as (User 1 and User 3), (User1 only), and (User1, User2, and User3). You can ' t set the action group based on existing group (Group1 and Group2) as there is no specific group for User1 only. So you need to create 3 action group.

Answer Area

Alert rules:



Action groups:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups

NEW QUESTION: 19
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Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ Admin1□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: □□ □□□□ Traffic Manager Contributor □□□ Admin1□ □□□□□.
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The Traffic Manager Contributor role is not related to Traffic Analytics. Traffic Manager is a service that provides DNS-based load balancing and traffic routing across different regions and endpoints. Traffic Manager Contributor is a role that allows you to create and manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and geographies1.
Traffic Analytics is a service that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks.
Traffic Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With Traffic Analytics, you can visualize network activity, identify hot spots, secure your network, optimize your network deployment, and pinpoint network misconfigurations2.
To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:
Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read

Microsoft.Network/connections/read
Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/*
Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor3.
However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics4.
Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

NEW QUESTION: 20
□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□□□ □□ □□(SSO) □ Active Directory □□□□□ □□□(AD FS)
B. □□□□ □□ □□□ □ Single Sign-On(SSO)
C. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□
D. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□(SSO)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.
Scenario: Technical Requirements include:
Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
References: https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/

NEW QUESTION: 21
□□: □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□ □ □□,
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Adatum.com□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Adatum.com□□ Developers□□ □□□ □□□□. Subscription1□□ Dev□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□ Dev □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Dev□□ □□□ □□□ Logic App Contributor □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Microsoft Azure, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) allows you to manage access to Azure resources by assigning roles to users, groups, and service principals. The Logic App Contributor role specifically grants the ability to create, edit, and manage Logic Apps but not assign permissions or modify access control (IAM).
According to the official Microsoft Azure documentation for built-in roles in Azure RBAC:
"The Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic apps, but not access them. You can view, edit, update, and delete logic apps." In the given scenario, the Developers group needs the ability to create Azure Logic Apps within the Dev resource group. Assigning the Logic App Contributor role at the resource group level provides exactly that scope of control-users in the group can manage Logic App resources within that resource group without affecting other resources or permissions at the subscription level.
This satisfies the requirement under the principle of least privilege, as the Developers group gets only the permissions necessary to create and manage Logic Apps within Dev, and no more.
This is verified in the Microsoft Learn AZ-104 study guide under the topic "Manage Azure Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)", which emphasizes assigning the minimal level of role permissions required to complete administrative tasks at the appropriate scope (subscription, resource group, or resource).
Therefore, the proposed solution meets the goal because the Logic App Contributor role grants precisely the permissions needed.

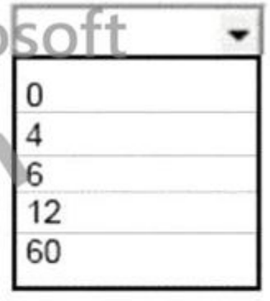
NEW QUESTION: 22
Subscroption1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Subscription1□□ Alert1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
Alert1 □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup

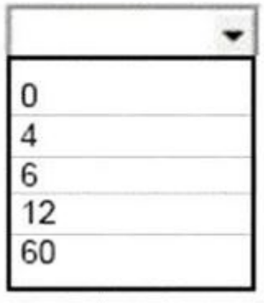
ResourceGroupName: default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName   : AG1
Enabled          : True
EmailReceivers   : {Action1_-EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers     : {Acrtion_-SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id               : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d5da-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c/
resourceGroups/default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGrooups/ActionGroup1
Name             : ActionGroup1
Type             : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location         : Global
Tags             : {}
```


Alert1 □□ □□□ 1□□□ □□□□□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.

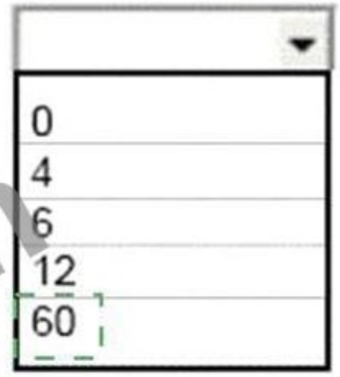


The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.

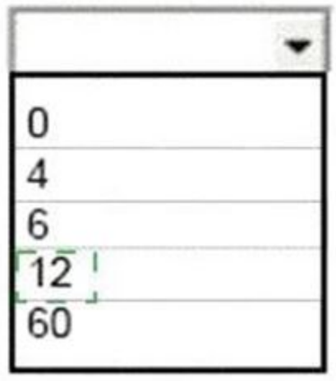


Answer:

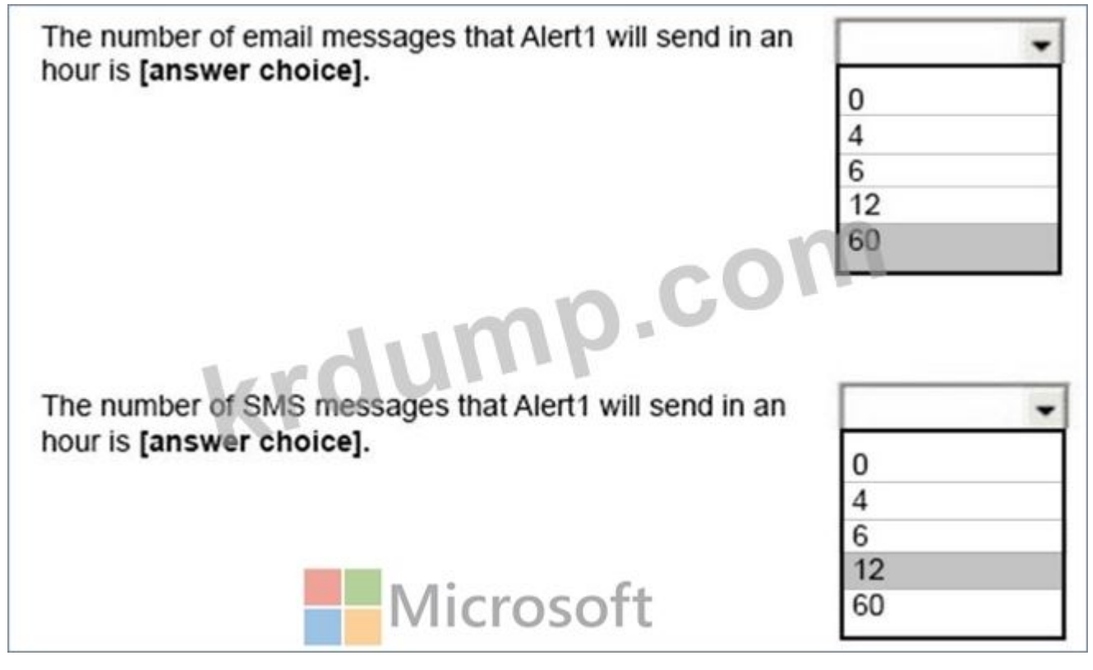
The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.



The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is **[answer choice]**.



Explanation:



Box 1: 60
One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.
Box 2: 12
No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be send, which equals 12 per hour.
Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.
The rate limit thresholds are:
SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.
- Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.
- Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.
- Other actions are not rate limited.
- References:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring- overview-alerts.md

NEW QUESTION: 23
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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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NO

NO

YES

The provided ARM template defines an Azure Storage Account resource with the following key properties:

{

" type " : " Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts " ,

" name " : " storage1 " ,

" location " : " East US " ,

" properties " : {

" allowBlobPublicAccess " : true,

" defaultToOAuthAuthentication " : false,

" networkAcls " : {

" bypass " : " AzureServices " ,

" defaultAction " : " Allow " ,

" ipRules " : []

},

" isVersioningEnabled " : true

}

}

Let's analyze each statement based on Azure Storage behavior and documentation:

Statement 1: "Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days."

Incorrect

The property " isVersioningEnabled " : true refers to blob versioning, which maintains previous versions of objects (blobs) when they are modified or deleted. However, there is no automatic seven-day rollback period.

Versions remain indefinitely until manually deleted or managed via lifecycle policies.

Microsoft documentation:

"When blob versioning is enabled, Azure Storage automatically maintains previous versions of an object. You can restore a previous version manually, but there is no automatic rollback period." Hence, changes can be rolled back manually, not automatically after seven days.
Statement 2: "Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1."
Incorrect
The networkAcls section specifies:
" defaultAction " : " Allow " ,
" bypass " : " AzureServices " ,
" ipRules " : []
This configuration means all network access is allowed by default (" defaultAction " : " Allow "). There are no IP restrictions, so users from any region can connect.
Azure documentation states:
"If the defaultAction is set to Allow, traffic from all networks can access the storage account unless specific network rules are added." Therefore, access is not restricted to the East US region.
Statement 3: "Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region."
Correct
By default, if redundancy options like ZRS or GRS are not specified, Azure Storage uses Locally Redundant Storage (LRS).
From the Microsoft study guide:
"Locally Redundant Storage (LRS) maintains three synchronous copies of your data within a single datacenter in the primary region." Since the location is " East US " and no redundancy property is explicitly defined, the default LRS applies - meaning three copies within the same region (East US).

NEW QUESTION: 24
Azure □□□ □□□□.
ContReg1□□□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□.
ContReg1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. ContReg1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
To push and pull signed container images in Azure Container Registry (ACR), you must enable content trust.
Content trust integrates with Docker Notary and allows image publishers to sign images and consumers to verify those signatures during pull operations.
The other options do not meet the requirement:
* Add a token # controls authentication, not image signing
* Enable encryption with customer-managed keys # protects data at rest, not image signatures
* Create a connected registry # supports edge/replication scenarios, not signing

NEW QUESTION: 25
□□ □□ □□□ Blob □□□□□ □□□□ Sub1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Sub1□□ User1□ User2□□ □ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□ Sub1 □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□□ □ □ □□□ Condition1□□□ □□□ □□□□.

You have a condition named Condition2 as shown in the following exhibit.

□□ □□ □□□ □□ User1□ User2□ □□□ □□□□□.

User	Role	Scope	Role assignment condition
User1	Storage Blob Data Reader	Sub1	Condition1
User2	Storage Blob Data Owner	storage1	Condition2

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read blob2.	○	○
User1 can read blob3.	○	○
User2 can read blob1.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read blob2.	○	○
User1 can read blob3.	○	○
User2 can read blob1.	○	○

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 26

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

□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

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: 27

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ 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 □ VNET4□ □□

D. VNET1, VNET2 □ VNET4□ □□

E. VNET1, VNET2, VNET3 □ VNET4

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Azure Firewall must be deployed in the same Azure region as the virtual network and into a dedicated subnet named AzureFirewallSubnet.

From the table:

* VNET1 # West US # RG1 #

* VNET4 # West US # RG2 #

* VNET2 # Central US #
* VNET3 # Central US #
Resource group location does not restrict deployment-only region alignment matters.
Microsoft documentation confirms:
"Azure Firewall must be deployed into a virtual network in the same region."

NEW QUESTION: 28
□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	*Not applicable*
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Management group
Subscription1	ManagementGroup21
Subscription2	ManagementGroup12

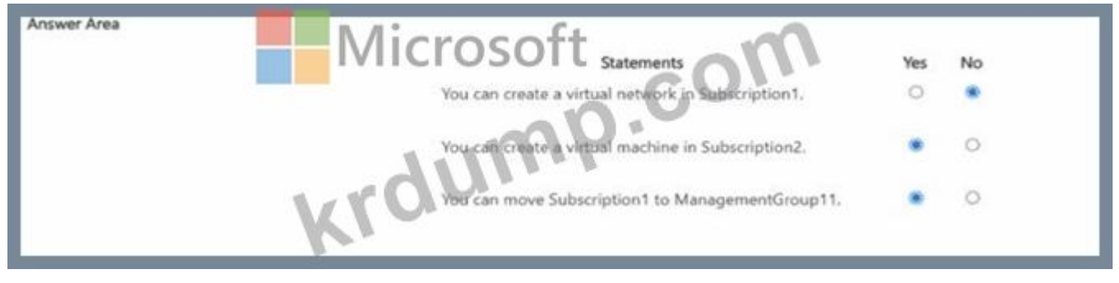
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Parameter	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	Tenant Root Group
Allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	ManagementGroup12

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

Answer:

Explanation:



Azure management groups allow administrators to organize multiple subscriptions and apply governance policies such as Azure Policy and RBAC across a hierarchy. Policies assigned at a higher-level management group are inherited by all child management groups and subscriptions beneath it. When two or more policies conflict, Deny policies always override Allow policies as per Microsoft's official documentation (Microsoft Learn: Azure Policy Overview - Inheritance and Enforcement Logic).
In this question:
* Policy Assignments
* Tenant Root Group has a "Not allowed resource types" policy that denies virtualNetworks creation.
* ManagementGroup12 has an "Allowed resource types" policy that allows virtualNetworks creation.
Because Subscription2 resides under ManagementGroup12, it inherits the allowed policy. However, Subscription1 resides under ManagementGroup21, which is a child of ManagementGroup11, both of which fall under the Tenant Root Group - inheriting the deny rule.
Conclusion:
* Subscription1 # Denied (inherits "Not allowed resource types: virtualNetworks")
* Subscription2 # Allowed (inherits "Allowed resource types: virtualNetworks")
* Creating Resources
* In Subscription1, you cannot create a virtual network due to the deny policy from the Tenant Root Group.
* In Subscription2, you can create a virtual machine, as no deny policy prevents it.
* Moving Subscriptions
* According to Azure governance hierarchy rules, subscriptions can be moved between management groups if the user has proper RBAC permissions (Owner or User Access Administrator). There are no policy restrictions preventing Subscription1 from being moved from ManagementGroup21 to ManagementGroup11, as this is within the same management group hierarchy.
Final Verified Answer (as per Microsoft Azure Administrator Documentation):
Statement
Answer
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1
No
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2
Yes
You can move Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11
Yes
Official Microsoft Azure Reference (Document Extract Summary):
"Azure Policy effects are inherited by all child resources. A 'deny' effect from a parent management group overrides any 'allow' effects from descendant scopes. Policies at higher scopes take precedence in conflicts."
"Subscriptions can be moved between management groups within the same hierarchy when permissions are sufficient." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Azure Policy Overview, Management Groups Overview, and RBAC Permissions for Governance Management)

NEW QUESTION: 29
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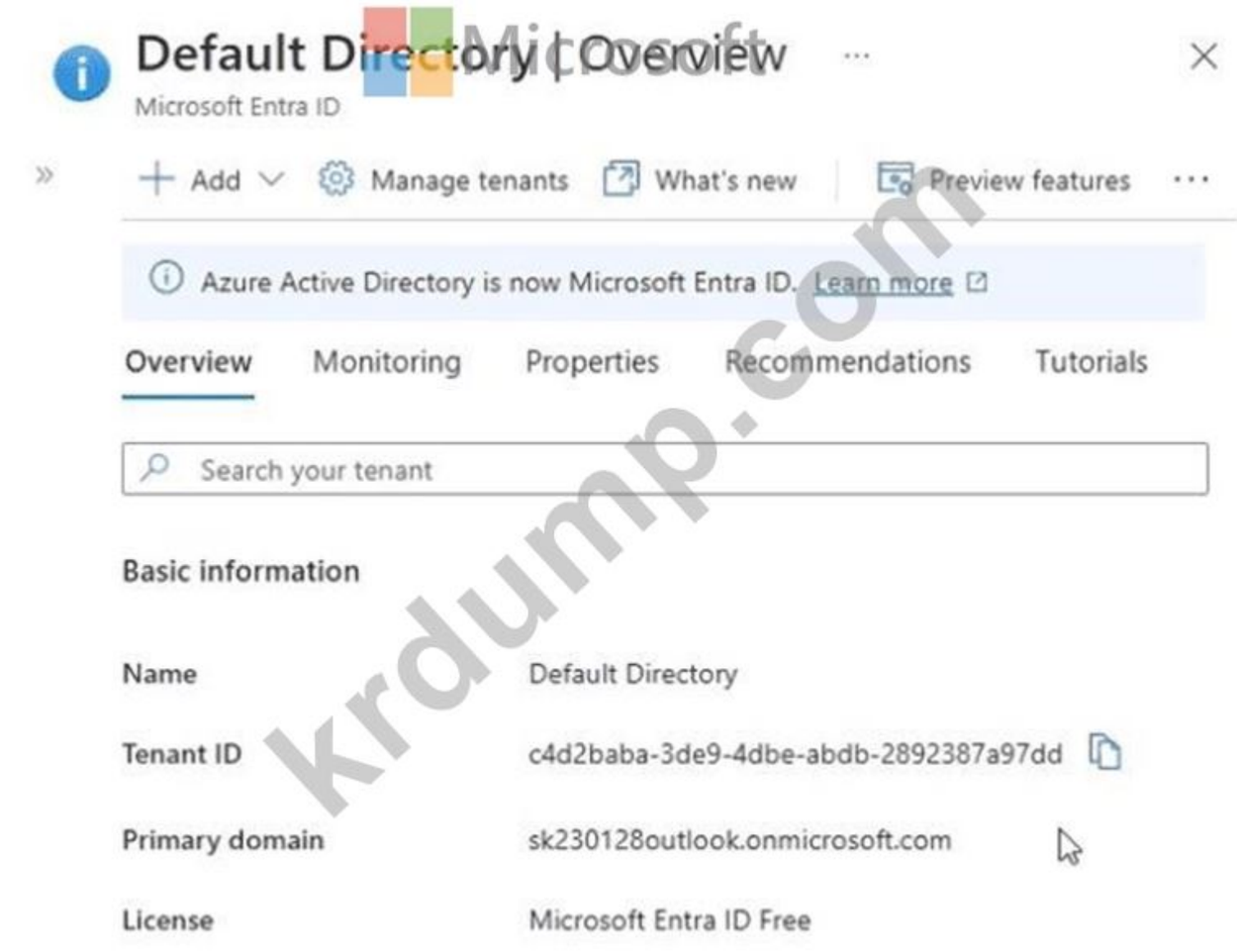

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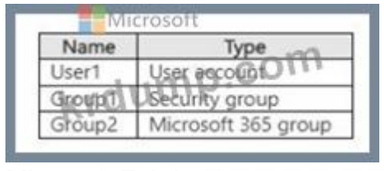

Name	Type
User1	User account
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

Microsoft Fabric □□□□□ □□□□□.

□□ ID□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. User1, Group1, Group2

B. User1□ Group1□

C. User1□ Group2□

D. User1□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 30

Workspace 1□ Workspace?□□ □ □□ Log Analytics □□ □□□ Windows Server□ □□□□ 100□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* □□□ Workspace! □ Workspace?□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□ Windows □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Monitor □□□□
B. Windows Azure □□ □□(WAD)
C. Windows VM □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

NEW QUESTION: 31
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□□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
VNet1□ Windows Server□ □□□□ VM1 □ VM2□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
3□□ □□ VM1□□ VM2□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Azure Monitor□□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure Monitor metrics such as Network In and Network Out only provide aggregated performance data - i.
e., the total volume of bytes entering or leaving a network interface card (NIC). These metrics are useful for monitoring throughput, trends, or network utilization but do not capture or inspect packet-level data between two virtual machines.
To inspect network traffic between two Azure VMs (such as between VM1 and VM2), you must use Azure Network Watcher's Packet Capture or Connection Monitor feature.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator study guide and official documentation:
"Use Azure Network Watcher to monitor, diagnose, and view metrics for resources in a virtual network. The Packet Capture feature enables you to capture network traffic to and from a virtual machine and save it to an Azure Storage account for analysis." Therefore, simply creating metrics in Azure Monitor on Network In/Out will not meet the goal, because metrics do not provide detailed traffic inspection, only summary statistics.
To fulfill the requirement ("inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for three hours"), the correct approach would be to use Network Watcher # Packet Capture, specifying VM1 as the target, capturing outbound traffic to VM2's IP, and setting the session duration for 3 hours.
Hence, the given solution does not meet the goal.

NEW QUESTION: 32

Azure Container Instances□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Azure □□□ □□□□□(CLI)□ Docker□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

image1□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ image1□ □□□□ □□□.

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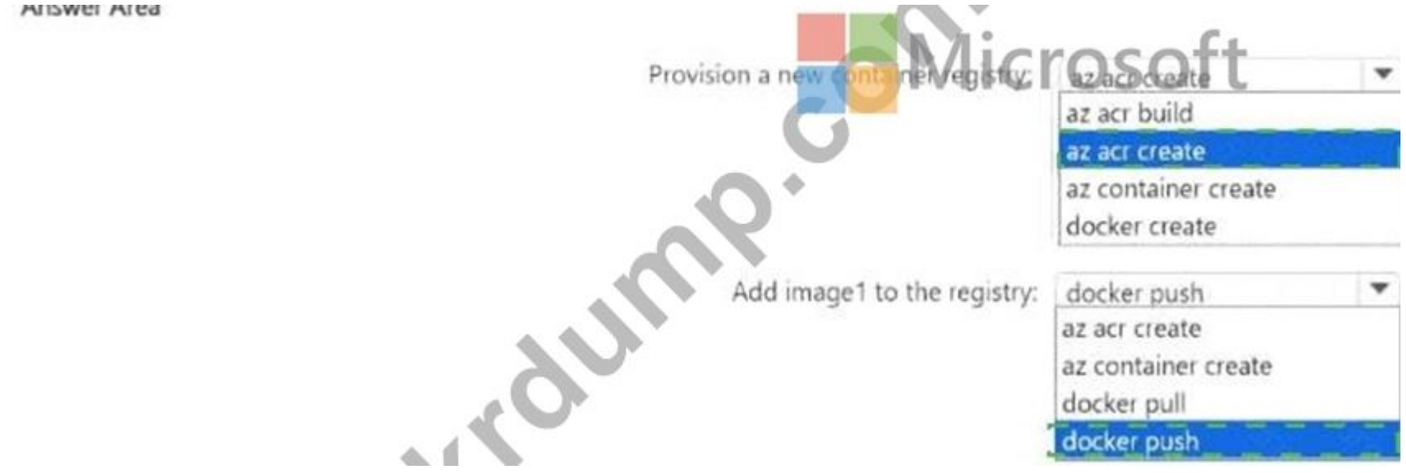
Answer Area

Answer:



Explanation:

This scenario requires two distinct tasks related to Azure Container Registry (ACR): creating the registry itself and uploading a container image into it. Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation clearly separates these responsibilities between Azure CLI and Docker CLI.
To provision a new Azure Container Registry, Microsoft documentation states that administrators must use the Azure CLI az acr create command. This command creates a private, managed Docker registry in Azure that can store and manage container images. The az acr create command defines the registry name, resource group, and pricing tier (Basic, Standard, or Premium). It is the only supported CLI command used to create an ACR resource. Commands such as az acr build, az container create, or docker create do not create a registry and therefore do not meet the requirement.
Once the registry exists, the container image must be uploaded to it. According to the Microsoft Azure Container Registry documentation, images are uploaded using standard Docker commands. After authenticating to the registry and tagging the image with the registry's login server name, the image is transferred using the docker push command. Microsoft explicitly states that Azure CLI does not upload local images directly to ACR; instead, Docker is responsible for pushing images.
The documented workflow is:
* Create the registry using az acr create.
* Authenticate Docker to the registry.
* Tag the image with the registry address.
* Upload the image using docker push.
Therefore, the only commands that correctly satisfy the requirements are:
* az acr create to provision the registry
* docker push to add image1 to the registry
Final Verified Answer:
* Provision a new container registry: az acr create
* Add image1 to the registry: docker push

NEW QUESTION: 33
Plan1□□□ □□□ □□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□.
□ □□ CPU □□□□ 80%□ □□□□ Plan1□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□. Plan1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□
B. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□
C. □□□□(□ □□□ □□) □□□ □□□□ P1
D. □□□□(□ □□□ □□) □□□ □□ S1
E. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure App Service Plans determine the scaling behavior of web apps hosted on them. Scaling can be done manually or automatically depending on the pricing tier.
From the Microsoft Azure Administrator Study Guide and official documentation ("Scale instance count manually or automatically" - Microsoft Learn):
"To enable automatic scaling based on metrics such as CPU usage, memory percentage, or HTTP queue length, your App Service Plan must be in the Standard, Premium, PremiumV2, or higher tier.
You can then configure Scale Out (App Service plan) to use a Rules-Based method with performance thresholds." Available Scaling Options:
Manual: Fixed number of instances; no automatic scaling.
Automatic (Rules-Based): Create scaling rules based on metrics such as CPU > 80%, memory, or HTTP requests.
Scale Up (App Service Plan): Change pricing tier or hardware resources - does not provide auto-scaling.
In this scenario:
You already have a Standard plan (Plan1).
The requirement is to automatically scale out when CPU > 80%.
This behavior is achieved via Rules-Based scale-out, where you define a rule:
Metric: CPU Percentage

Condition: Greater than 80%
Action: Increase instance count
Therefore, you must choose Rules Based in the Scale out method settings for Plan1.

NEW QUESTION: 34
DCR1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. WQL
B. T-SQL
C. XPath
D. KQL
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The planned change specifies that you must configure a Data Collection Rule (DCR) to collect only system events with Event ID 4648 from VM2 and VM4.
A Data Collection Rule (DCR) in Azure Monitor defines how data is collected from resources, filtered, and sent to destinations like Log Analytics workspaces. To define or query this data within Azure Monitor Logs or Log Analytics, you use Kusto Query Language (KQL).
From the Microsoft Learn: Azure Monitor Logs Documentation:
"Log queries in Azure Monitor are written in Kusto Query Language (KQL), the same query language used by Azure Data Explorer."
"KQL is optimized for querying large datasets, filtering by event IDs, sources, and event types." Other options:
* WQL (WMI Query Language) - used for on-prem Windows event querying, not for Azure DCR.
* T-SQL (Transact-SQL) - used for Azure SQL Database queries, not for monitoring data.
* XPath - used in Event Viewer or XML-based event filtering, not within Azure Monitor DCR configuration.
Therefore, when you configure DCR1 to collect system events (Event ID 4648) from the specified VMs, the Kusto Query Language (KQL) is the correct and verified method to filter and process these events.
Example of a valid KQL expression for this requirement:
SecurityEvent
| where EventID == 4648
| where Computer in ("VM2", "VM4")
This aligns with the Azure Monitor and Log Analytics query methodology covered in AZ-104 official exam guide (Implement and manage monitoring).

NEW QUESTION: 35
Azure Storage □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ vmimages□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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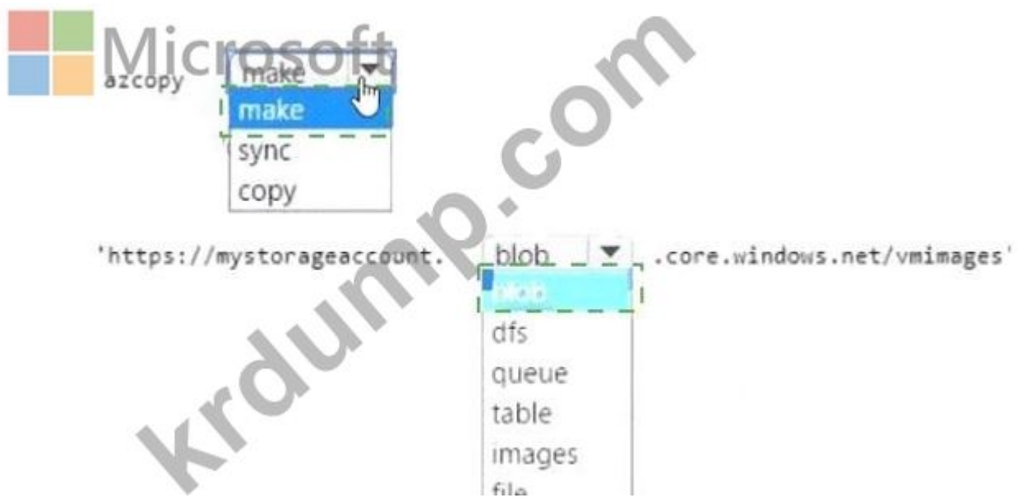
Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

When you want to copy an on-premises virtual machine (VM) image into an Azure Storage account, you first need to create a container in your Azure Blob Storage where the image (for example, a .vhd file) will reside.

According to Microsoft Azure Storage and AzCopy documentation, the AzCopy utility is a command-line tool used to copy data to and from Azure Storage accounts efficiently. It supports blob, file, and table services.

To create a new container in Azure Blob Storage using AzCopy, you use the make command. The make command creates a new container or directory in a Blob or File storage endpoint.
The correct syntax to create a container named vmimages in a storage account named mystorageaccount is as follows:
azcopy make ' https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages ' Explanation from Microsoft Documentation:
From Microsoft Learn - "Transfer data with AzCopy and Blob storage", the guidance states:
"Use the azcopy make command to create a container or directory before uploading data to Azure Blob Storage." azcopy make - creates the container (if it doesn't already exist).
https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages - represents the destination URL where the container will be created.
Once created, you can then run another command such as:
azcopy copy ' C:\VMs\MyVM.vhd ' ' https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages ' --blob-type PageBlob to upload the VHD file.

NEW QUESTION: 36
□□□ □□□□ User1□ User2□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
User1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□(SSPR)□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ User2□ □□□□ SSPR□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [Microsoft Azure Administrator/Course Guide/topics]:
To enable SSPR for only User1 while keeping it disabled for User2, the correct first action is to create a Microsoft Entra group and place User1 in that group. Microsoft Entra ID supports enabling SSPR for None , Selected , or All users. When Selected is used, SSPR is enabled by choosing a Microsoft Entra group; Microsoft's configuration flow explicitly states to select Selected , then browse for and select the Microsoft Entra group that contains the users enabled for SSPR.
Therefore, a group is required before targeted SSPR enablement can be applied. Authentication methods policies define which methods users can use, such as phone, email, or authenticator app, but they do not by themselves scope SSPR to only User1. Authentication context is used with Conditional Access, not SSPR targeting. Security defaults are tenant-wide baseline protections and are not the first step for enabling SSPR for one selected user. This maps directly to the AZ-104 study guide objective Manage Microsoft Entra users and groups , specifically Create users and groups and Configure self-service password reset (SSPR) .

NEW QUESTION: 37
Sub1□□□ Azure □□□ □□, □ □□ RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. RG1□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ 'Department = HR' □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?
A. Sub1□ Departments □□□ □□□□□.
B. RG1□ □ □□□□ Department =HR □□□ □□□□□.
C. Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
D. Departments □□□ RG1□ □□ □□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 38
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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

Azure Storage Explorer□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. Task1, Task3, Task4□

B. Task2, Task3, Task4□

C. Task1, Task2, Task3□

D. Task1□ Task3□

E. Task1, Task2, Task3, Task4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 39

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

App1□□□ □ □□ West US Azure □□□ □□□□□. App1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□□□1

B. □□□3

C. □□4

D. □□□2

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ 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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```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm	-Tag Tag1 '
New-AzResource	-ResourceGroupName RG1 '
New-AzTemplateSpec	-GroupName ManagementGroup1 '
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment	-Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" `
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

Answer:

Explanation:

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm
New-AzResource
New-AzTemplateSpec
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment

-Tag Tag1 '
-ResourceGroupName RG1 '
-GroupName ManagementGroup1 '
-Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

```
- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101·
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

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

NEW QUESTION: 41
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VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ ARM1.json□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Moving the virtual machine to a different resource group does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the logical grouping of the resources. To move the virtual machine to a different host, you need to redeploy it or use Azure Site Recovery. Then, References: [Move resources to new resource group or subscription] [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node] [Use Azure Site Recovery to migrate Azure VMs between Azure regions]

NEW QUESTION: 42
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□1
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: 43
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ 50□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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```
"$schema": https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.jso
 "contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
 "parameters": {},
 "resources": [
   {
       "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
       "name": "ha",
       "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
       "location": "eastus",
       "properties": {
           "platformFaullDomainCount":  ▼ ,
                                        max value
                                        0
                                        20
          "platformUpdateDomainCount":  ▼
          }                             max value
       }                                0
   ]                                    20
```


Answer:

```
{
  "$schema": https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json,
   "contentVersion" : "1.0.0.0",
   "parameters": {},
   "resources": [
     {
          "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
          "name": "ha",
          "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
          "location": "eastus",
          "properties": {
               "platformFaullDomainCount":                    ,
                                                  max value
                                                  0
                                                  20
              "platformUpdateDomainCount":
              }
            }
        ]
     }
```


Explanation:

Box 1 = max value

Box 2 = 20

Explanation:

Use max for platformFaultDomainCount

2 or 3 is max value, depending on which region you are in.

Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 44

Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ Windows Server□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Rule1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□(DCR)□ □□□□.

Azure Monitor Agent□ □□□□ Windows □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

ID□ 1001□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

Rulel□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. SQL

B. KQL

C. XPath

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
When collecting Windows Event Logs using the Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) with a Data Collection Rule (DCR), filtering is done at the source using XPath queries. XPath is specifically designed for querying XML- based event log entries, including filtering by Event ID, Event Level, and Event Source.
According to Azure Monitor documentation, Windows Event Log data sources require XPath expressions, not SQL or KQL. KQL is used after ingestion for querying data in Log Analytics, while XPath determines which events are collected in the first place.
Since the requirement is to collect only system events with Event ID 1001, the correct query type for the DCR data source is XPath.
Final Answer: C. XPath

NEW QUESTION: 45
□□ □□ □□□ □□ 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	Basic	Regional	Dynamic

Bastion1□□□ Azure Bastion Basic SKU □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Bastion1□ □□ IP □□□ □□□ □ □□□?
A. IP1□
B. IP1 □ IP2□
C. IP3, IP4 □ IPS□ □□
D. IP1, IP2, IP4, IP5□ □□
E. IP1, IP2, IP3, IP4 □ IPS
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
When deploying an Azure Bastion host, the network configuration must meet specific requirements depending on the Bastion SKU. For a Bastion Basic SKU, the associated public IP address must fulfill all of the following Azure-defined conditions:
SKU requirement: The Bastion Basic host requires a Standard public IP address.
Tier restriction: The IP must be Regional, not Global, because Bastion operates within a specific Azure region and cannot use global IPs.
Assignment requirement: The IP must use Static allocation, as Bastion requires a reserved, unchanging public IP for consistent access and DNS resolution.
Supported IP version: Azure Bastion supports IPv4 addresses only; IPv6 addresses are not supported.
From the table provided:
IP1 - Standard, Regional, Static, IPv4 # # Meets all requirements.
IP2 - Standard, Global, Static # # Global tier is not supported.
IP3 - Basic, Dynamic # # Bastion requires Standard SKU and Static IP.
IP4 - Basic, Static # # SKU must be Standard.
IP5 - IPv6, Dynamic # # IPv6 and dynamic IPs are unsupported.
Therefore, only IP1 meets the Microsoft Azure Bastion Basic deployment prerequisites.
Reference (Azure Administrator Docs Extract):
Azure Bastion hosts require a Standard, Regional, Static, IPv4 public IP address. Basic or Global IPs are not supported for deployment.

NEW QUESTION: 46
VM3□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

□□□ NSG□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. VNet1□ □□□□□
B. Azure Advisor□ □□ □□ □□
C. Azure Monitor□ □□ □□
D. Traffic Manager □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□
E. Azure Network Watcher□□ IP □□ □□
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 47
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Resource group	Type	Location
app1	RG1	Container app	East US
Vault1	RG1	Azure Key Vault	East US
Vault2	RG1	Azure Key Vault	West US
Vault3	RG2	Azure Key Vault	East US

Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□.
app1□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□, □□ □ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.
Answer Area

Answer:

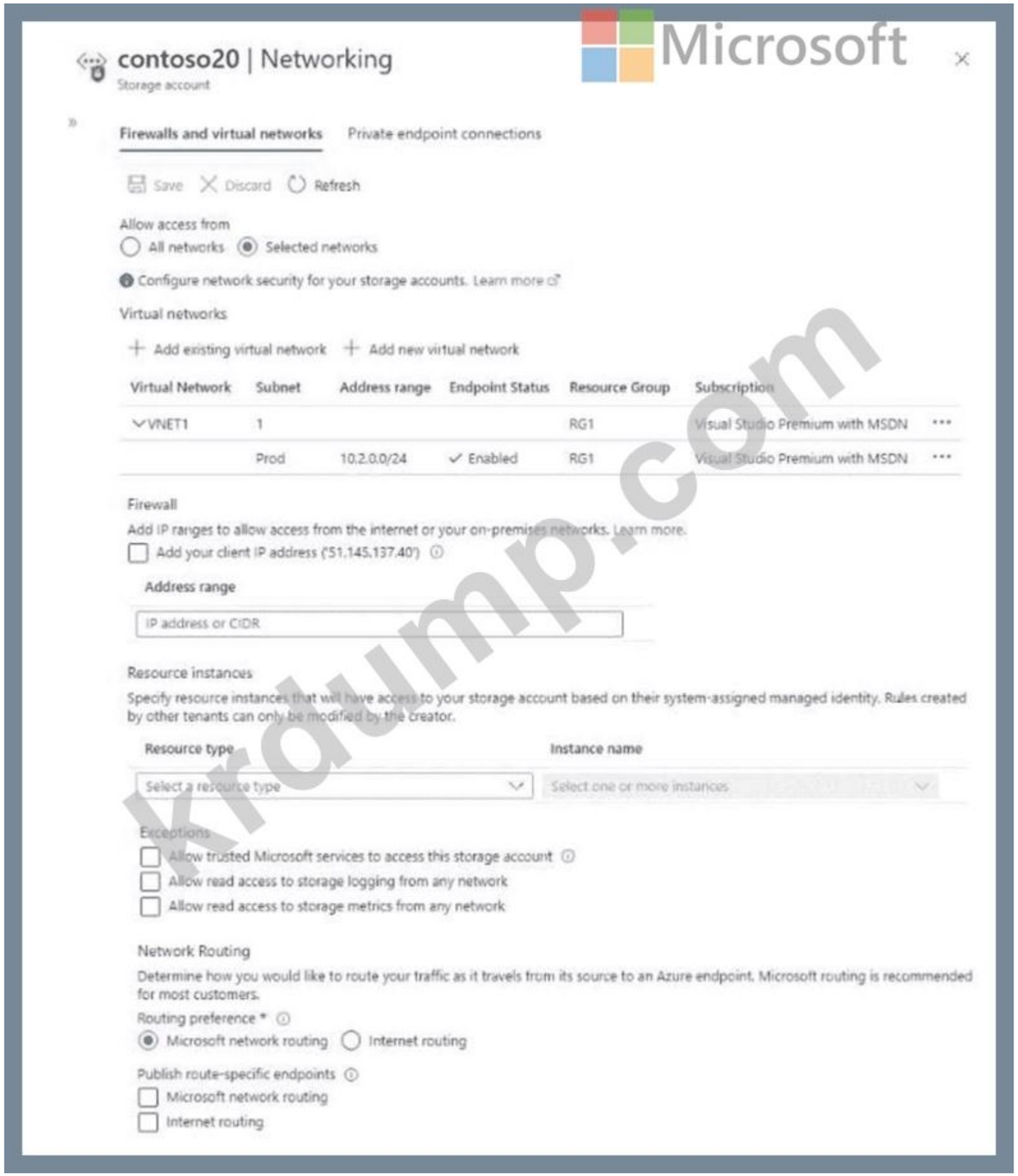
Answer Area

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 48

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

□□ □□□ □□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□□.


contoso20 | Networking
Storage account
Microsoft
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 Area

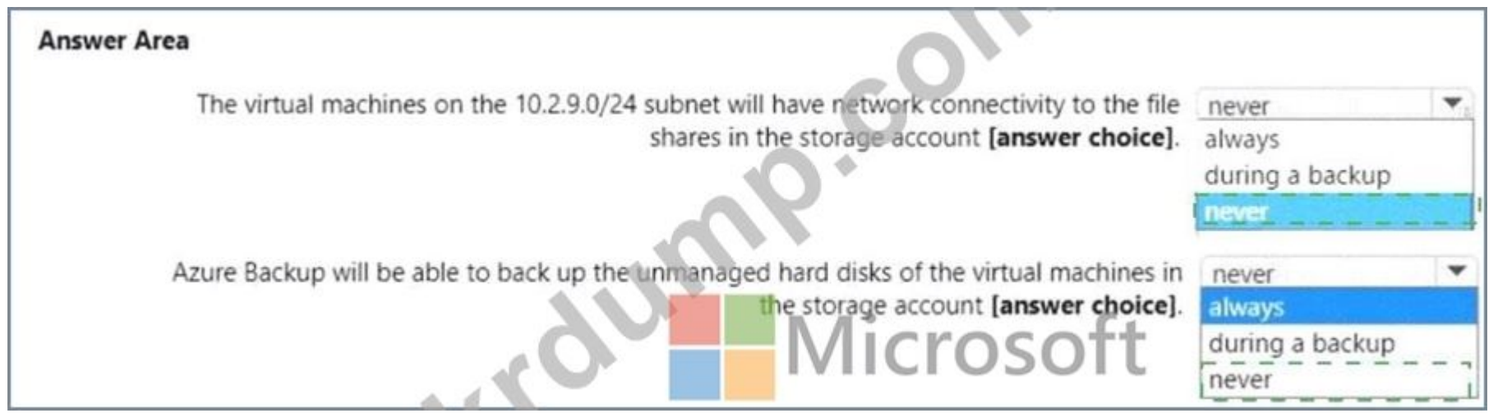
The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account **[answer choice]**.

- never
- always
- during a backup
- never

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

- never
- always
- during a backup
- never

Answer:



Explanation:

Never

Never

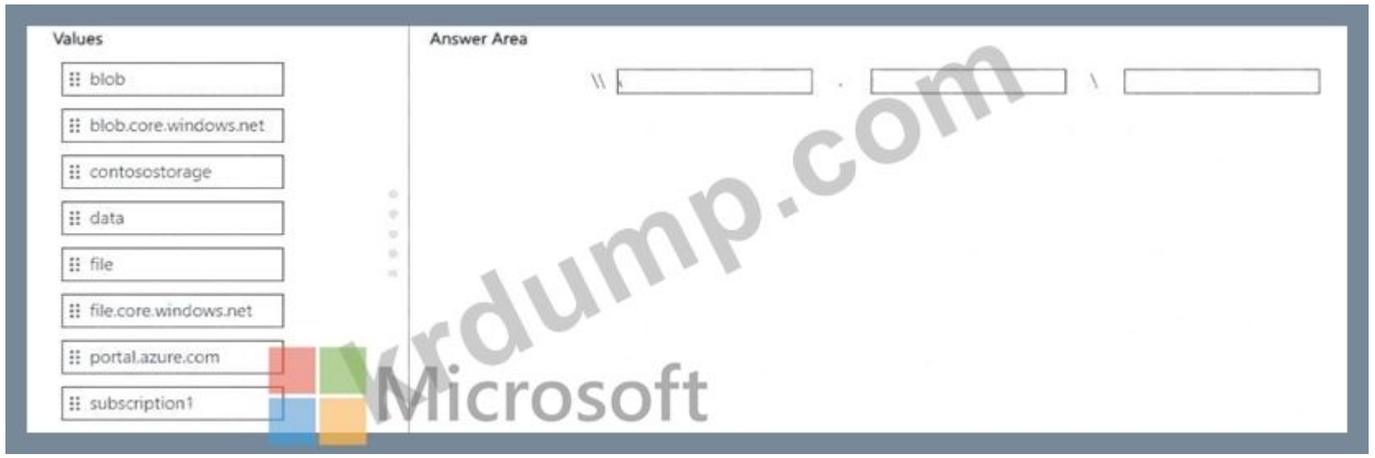
NEW QUESTION: 49

Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ UNC □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □ □□ □ □, □□ □ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□. □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□□.

□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:

Explanation:

Azure File Shares are accessed using a UNC (Universal Naming Convention) path, which follows a strict and well-defined format in Microsoft Azure. When you create an Azure Storage account and then create a file share within that account, the file share is exposed over the SMB protocol and can be mounted or referenced just like a traditional Windows file share.

According to Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation and study guides, the UNC path format for an Azure file share is:

\\ < storage-account-name > .file.core.windows.net\ < file-share-name > In this scenario:

* The Azure subscription name (Subscription1) is not part of the UNC path.
* The storage account name is contosostorage.
* The file share name is data.
* Azure Files always uses the file.core.windows.net endpoint for SMB-based file shares.
* Blob endpoints (blob.core.windows.net) are used only for Blob Storage and are not valid for file shares.

Putting these components together results in the correct UNC path that can be used inside scripts, PowerShell, batch files, or application configurations to reference files stored in the Azure file share.

NEW QUESTION: 50

App1□ Azure□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□□.

□□□□□ App1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□□□□ □□ 443□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. NSG□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

B. □□□□□ □□ 443□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. NSG□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□□□ □□ 443□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. NSG□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

D. □□□□□ □□ 443□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. NSG□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers.

Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier.

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

Topic 3, Contoso Ltd (Consulting Company)Case study

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

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

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

To start the case study

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

Overview

General Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Environment

Existing Environment

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	None
User2	Guest	None
User3	Member	None
User4	Member	None

Sub1 contains two resource groups named RG1 and RG2 and the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	None

User1 manages the resources in RG1. User4 manages the resources in RG2.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.1.4	Central US	VNET2/Subnet1
VM4	192.168.1.4	West US	VNET3/Subnet1
VM5	10.0.22.4	East US	VNET4/Subnet1

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	West US	sharea	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US	shareb, sharec	Disabled
storage3	BlobStorage	East US 2	**Not applicable**	**Not applicable**
storage4	FileStorage	Central US	shared	Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Requirements

Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.

Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
500	3389	TCP	10.0.2.0/24	Any	Deny
1000	Any	ICMP	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow

Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

Create an NSG named NSG2 that will have the custom outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
200	3389	TCP	10.0.0.0/16	VirtualNetwork	Deny
400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Create container1 and share1.

Use the principle of least privilege.

Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.

Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.

Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1 Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

NEW QUESTION: 51

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

Azure Monitor□□ DCRI□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

DCRI□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□, □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer Area

Data sources:

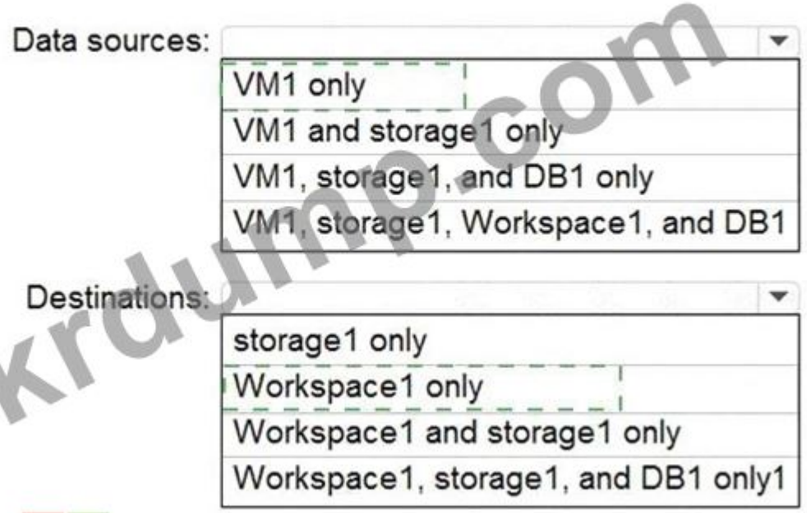
- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

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: 52
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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: 53

Sub1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□, □ □□□□ User1□ User2□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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RG1

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RG2

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VM1

□□ □□

RG2

VNet1

□□ □□□□

RG1

VNet2

□□ □□□□

RG2

User1□□□ Sub1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. User2□□□ RG1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□.

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

* □□: □□□1
* CPU: 8□□
* RAM: 64GB
* □□□ □□: □□□
* □□ □□: VNet2
* □□□ □□: RG1
* □□: Template2
* CPU: 16□□
* RAM: 192GB
* □□□ □□: □□□□
* □□ □□: VNet1
* □□□ □□: RG1

Policy1□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□□. Policy1□ 128GB □□□ RAM□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□□□. Policy1□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

No, No, No

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [Microsoft Azure Administrator/Course Guide/topics]:

Policy1 is assigned only to RG1 , with no exclusions. VM1 is in RG2 , so it is outside the assignment scope and is not within the scope of Policy1. Microsoft's Azure Policy guidance states that the policy rule determines which resources in the assignment scope are evaluated.

User1 has the Owner role at the subscription scope, which normally grants full management access, including access to resources under RG1. However, Template2 deploys a VM with 192 GB RAM to RG1. Because Policy1 denies deployment of virtual machines with more than 128 GB of RAM, the request is blocked even for an Owner. Microsoft defines the Deny effect as preventing a noncompliant resource request and failing the request.

User2 has Contributor only on RG1 . Template1 deploys the VM into RG1 and uses only 64 GB RAM, so Policy1 does not deny it. However, Template1 connects the VM to VNet2 , which is in RG2 . User2 has no permissions on RG2 or VNet2, so the deployment cannot complete. Study Guide reference: AZ-104 Manage Azure identities and governance , including Azure RBAC, role scope, and Azure Policy.

NEW QUESTION: 54

□□□ □□□ Azure□ □□□ □□□.

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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

NEW QUESTION: 55
Azure Network Watcher□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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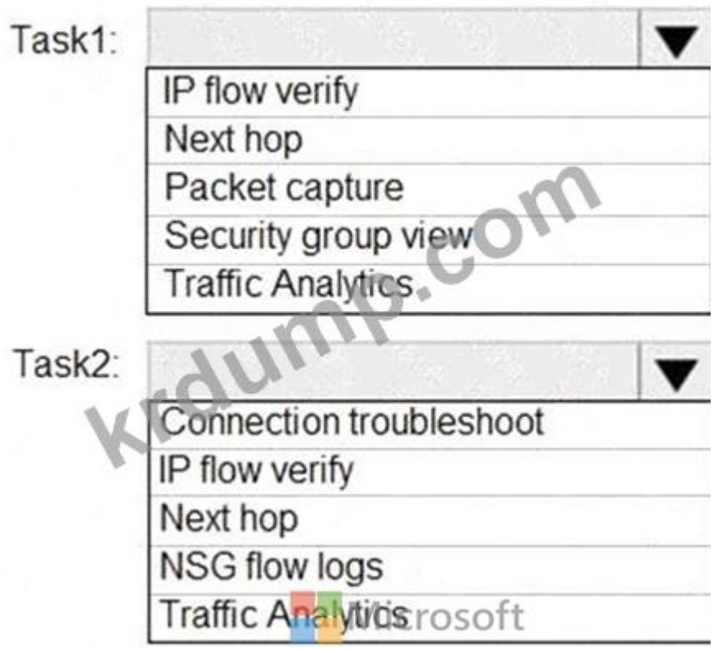
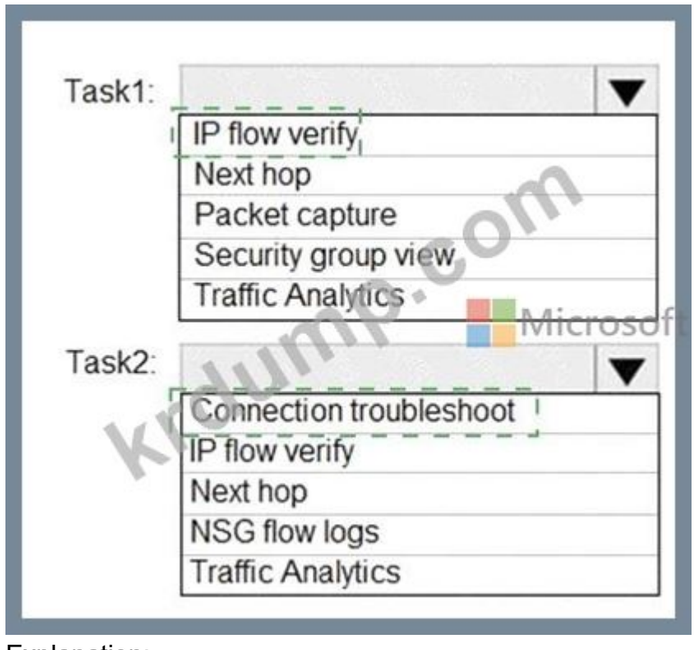


Answer:



Explanation:

Task 1: IP flow verify

The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

Task 2: Connection troubleshoot

The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

Reference:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 56

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

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Name	Description	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	User	OU2
User2	User	OU1
Group1	Global group that contains User1	OU1

AD DS □□□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ OU1□ □□□□□ □□ Microsoft Entra Connect □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Microsoft Entra □□□□□ User3□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

NO

YES

NO

In this scenario, Microsoft Entra Connect (formerly Azure AD Connect) is configured to synchronize only the Organizational Unit (OU1) from the on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) environment to the Microsoft Entra tenant (Azure AD).

The synchronization scope determines which objects (users, groups, devices) are replicated to Azure AD. Any objects outside the selected OUs are not synchronized and therefore do not exist in Azure AD.

Here's what happens to each user:

* User1 (in OU2) - Because OU2 is not included in the synchronization scope, User1 is not synchronized to Azure AD. Therefore, User1 does not have an account in Microsoft Entra ID and cannot authenticate to any cloud-based resource such as Share1 (which is assumed to be an Azure file share or Microsoft 365 resource).
* Result: No access.
* User2 (in OU1) - Since OU1 is synchronized using Microsoft Entra Connect, User2 exists in Azure AD. User2's identity is recognized by Azure AD and can be used to access cloud-based resources (like Share1) if permissions are assigned appropriately (either directly or via a group such as Group1).
* Result: Yes, access is possible.
* User3 (cloud-only account) - While User3 exists in Azure AD, there's no indication that this user has been assigned access to Share1. Because access is granted through synchronization (from AD DS) and group membership in synchronized objects (like Group1), User3 would not automatically inherit those permissions.
* Result: No access.

Additionally, Group1, which contains User1 and resides in OU1, will be synchronized. However, since User1 is in OU2, User1's membership in Group1 is not synchronized, because non-synchronized objects cannot appear in synchronized group memberships in Azure AD.

This behavior is defined by Microsoft's Azure AD Connect synchronization rules, which state:

"Objects outside of the configured synchronization scope are not synchronized to Azure AD. Group memberships including users from outside the synchronization scope will not include those users in Azure AD."

NEW QUESTION: 57

storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.

app1□□□ Azure App Service □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ App2□□ □□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□ ID□ □□□□□.
App1□ App2□ □□ 30□ □□ storage1□□ blob□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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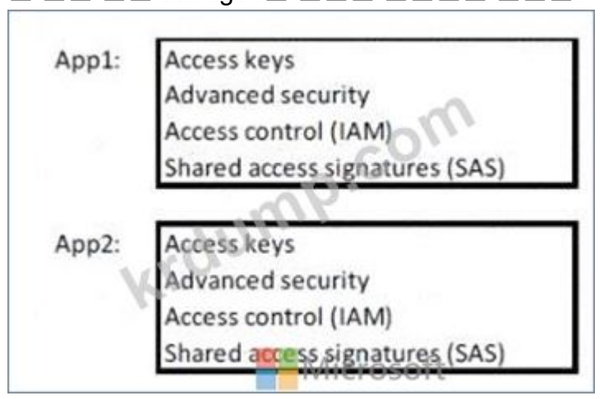
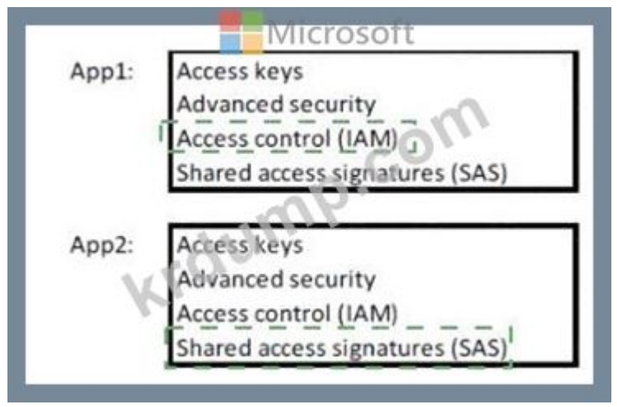


Answer:



Explanation:
Box 1: Access Control (IAM)
Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.
Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)
We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.
A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth

NEW QUESTION: 58
Azure □□□ □□□□.
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B. □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. YAML □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
To push a container image to Azure Container Registry (ACR) using the Azure CLI, the image must first be tagged with the registry's login server name name. This is a mandatory step in the Docker workflow.
After signing in to the registry using az acr login, the local container image must be tagged in the following format:
< registry-name > .azurecr.io/ < image-name > : < tag >
Azure documentation specifies that Docker determines the target registry based on the image tag. If the image is not tagged with the registry's login server name, Docker will not know where to push the image.
Listing images, deploying container groups, or configuring YAML files are optional or later steps and are not required to push an image to ACR.
Final Answer: A. Tag a container image with the name of the container registry ' s login server

NEW QUESTION: 59
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
□□□: 10.0.0.0/24
□□□ □□: AVSet
□□□□ □□ □□(NSG): □□
□□ IP □□: 40.90.219.6(□□)
slb1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□□ □ □□□ slb1□ □□□□ □□□.
slb1□ □□□ □ VM1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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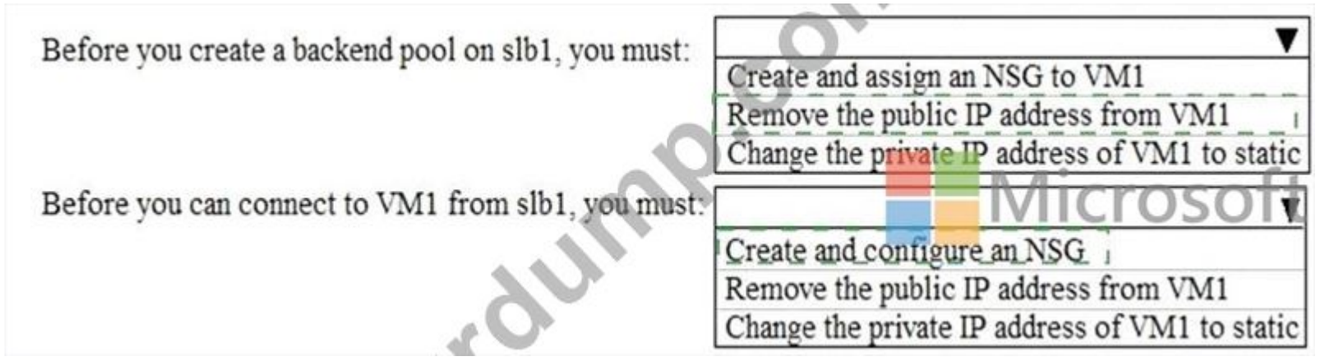
Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must: ▼
- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must: ▼
- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

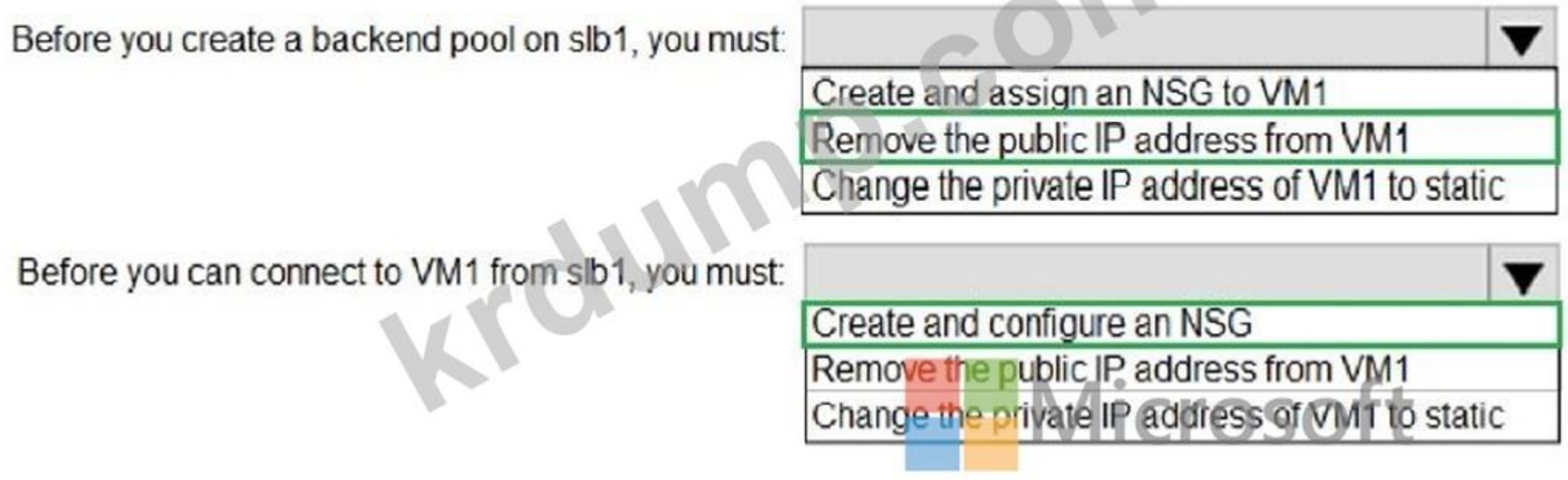
If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn ' t matter weather it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network.

This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

Answer Area



Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 60
WebApp1□□□ □ Azure App Service □□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

When configuring an Azure App Service app (WebApp1), several hosting plans determine scaling capabilities and supported features such as custom domains, SSL, and auto-scaling.
According to Microsoft Azure Administrator Documentation:
* Custom Domain Verification:To map a custom domain (like app.contoso.com) to an Azure Web App, Azure must verify that you own the domain.Microsoft documentation specifies:
"To verify a custom domain, create a TXT record in your DNS zone. The TXT record contains a verification token that Azure uses to confirm ownership of the domain before binding it to your App Service." (Source: Azure App Service - Map custom domain) While an A record or CNAME record is eventually used to direct traffic to the app, the TXT record is used solely for domain verification.
* Scaling Requirement (Up to 8 Instances):The Free and Shared App Service plans have significant limitations:
* Free / Shared: No scaling (only 1 instance, no custom domain SSL support).
* Basic: Supports up to 3 instances.
* Standard: Supports up to 10 instances, includes auto-scaling, and supports custom domains and SSL.
* Premium: Adds advanced scaling and isolation but is more expensive and unnecessary here.
Microsoft documentation states:
"The Standard pricing tier supports auto-scaling up to 10 instances and custom domains, offering a balance between cost and capability." (Source: Azure App Service Plan Tiers Overview) Since the requirement includes automatic scaling up to eight instances and custom domain verification, the Standard plan is the minimum suitable tier - satisfying both performance and cost-efficiency conditions.
Final Verified Answer:
* Pricing plan: Standard
* Record type: TXT
Justification Summary (from Microsoft Documentation):
* Custom domain verification # Requires a TXT record.
* Auto-scale up to 8 instances # Requires at least the Standard plan.
* Minimize cost and effort # Standard plan is the optimal balance.

NEW QUESTION: 61
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□ □□ Azure Site Recovery□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
□□ □□ □□ □ VM1□ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?
A. Azure Automation □□□ □□□□□.
B. Azure □□ □□ □□□□□.
C. VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 62

□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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Name	Type	Azure AD roles can be assigned to the group
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	Yes
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes

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Answer:

Answer Area

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

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-are-role-assignable- groups-protected

" Group nesting isn ' t supported. A group can ' t be added as a member of a role-assignable group. " For the second question:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-groups#add-or-remove- a-group-from-another-group

" We currently don ' t support:

Adding Microsoft 365 groups to Security groups or other Microsoft 365 groups.

"

For the third question, although it appears truncated in the screenshot (ending with " for... ") there is a reference about Microsoft 365 groups support for roles assignment here:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-role-assignments-to- groups-work

" To assign a role to a group, you must create a new security or Microsoft 365 group with the isAssignableToRole property set to true. "

NEW QUESTION: 63

contoso.com□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□.

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C. □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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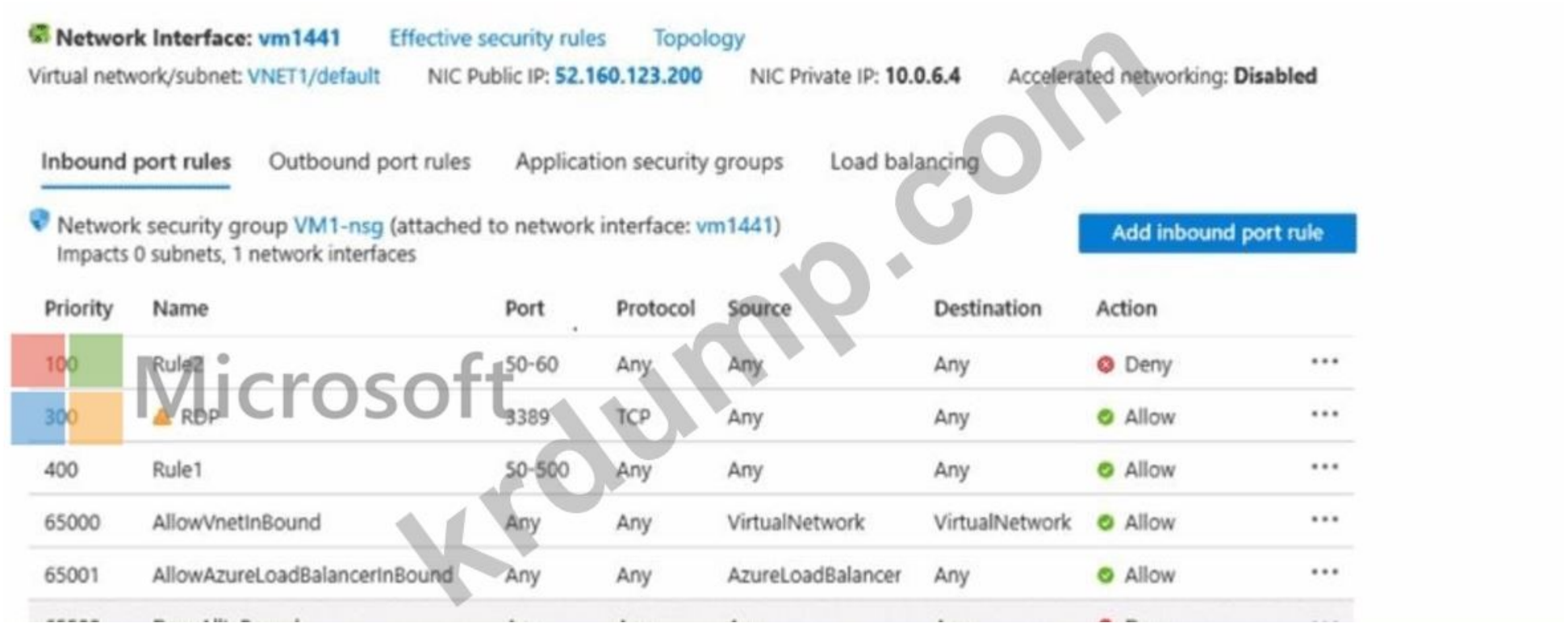
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Microsoft Entra ID provides External collaboration settings to control which external domains users can invite as guests. To restrict invitations so that only users from fabrikam.com can be invited, you must configure Collaboration restrictions.
Within the External collaboration settings, administrators can:
* Allow invitations only to users from specific domains
* Block invitations to all other external domains
Microsoft Entra documentation specifies that Collaboration restrictions are the control used to define allowed or blocked external domains for B2B guest invitations.
The other options do not meet the requirement:
* Guest user access restrictions control what guests can do after they are invited.
* Cross-tenant access - Tenant restrictions control inbound/outbound access behavior, not invitation eligibility.
* Microsoft cloud settings apply to cloud instances, not domain-based invitations.
Final Verified Answer:
C. From External collaboration settings, configure the Collaboration restrictions settings.

NEW QUESTION: 64
Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Subscription1□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
VM1□ □ □□□ DNS □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
VM1□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.



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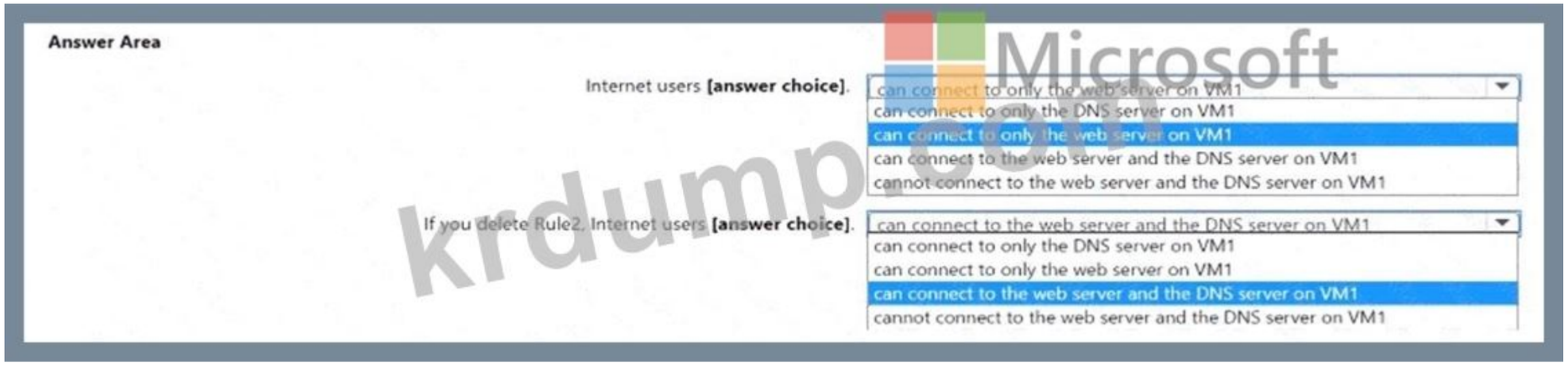
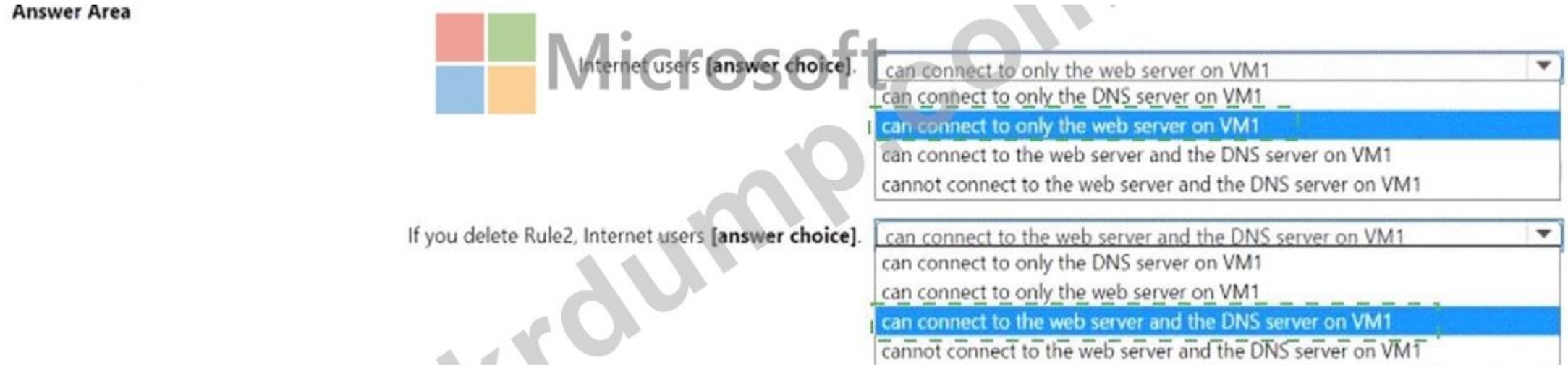


Answer:



Explanation:

In this scenario, the network security group (NSG) vm1441-nsg controls inbound traffic to VM1. Azure NSGs operate using priority-based rules, where the lower number indicates a higher priority. Rules are processed in ascending order until a match is found.

From the NSG configuration in the exhibit:

* Rule2 (Priority 100): Deny traffic on ports 50-60.
* Rule "RDP" (Priority 300): Allow TCP 3389 (RDP).
* Rule1 (Priority 400): Allow ports 50-500.
* Default rules (priority 65000-65500) permit traffic within the VNet and Azure Load Balancer, and deny all others.

Azure NSGs apply first-match logic - once a rule matches, no subsequent rules are processed. The lower- numbered Rule2 (priority 100) takes precedence over Rule1 (priority 400), meaning ports 50-60 are denied before Rule1 can allow them.

Given that:
* The web server typically runs on port 80 (HTTP) or 443 (HTTPS), which are not affected by Rule2 - they remain allowed by default or open firewall configuration.
* The DNS server uses UDP/TCP port 53, which falls within the denied range (50-60) under Rule2.
Therefore:
* While Rule2 exists, Internet users can only access the web server (port 80/443).
* Once Rule2 is deleted, the deny restriction for ports 50-60 is removed, meaning both the web server (80
/443) and DNS server (53) are accessible.
This aligns directly with Microsoft Azure documentation for NSGs (Microsoft Learn: "Network security groups filter network traffic to and from Azure resources by using 5-tuple rules (source, destination, port, protocol, and direction). Rules are processed in priority order, and the first match wins.").

NEW QUESTION: 65
contoso.com□□□ Azure Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□□□ □+□□□□ Active Directory □□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

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Answer Area

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

Answer:

Explanation:

No, No, Yes

In Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the Self-Service Password Reset (SSPR) feature allows users to securely reset their passwords using preconfigured authentication methods. The configuration in this scenario specifies:

* Number of methods required to reset: 2
* Available methods: Mobile phone and Security questions
* Number of questions required to register: 3
* Number of questions required to reset: 3

However, the key detail lies in the user types and roles involved:

* SecAdmin1 (Security Administrator) and BillAdmin1 (Billing Administrator) are Azure AD administrators.
* Azure AD documentation explicitly states that administrative accounts (users with Azure AD admin roles such as Global Administrator, Security Administrator, Billing Administrator, or other privileged roles) cannot use security questions as an authentication method for SSPR.
* Admins are required to use stronger methods, such as phone, email, or app-based authentication (MFA-enabled).
* Therefore, both SecAdmin1 and BillAdmin1 will not use security questions for password reset.
* User1 (Reports reader) is a standard user, not an administrator.
* Standard users can use security questions as one of their authentication methods.
* Since security questions are enabled and three questions are required to reset the password, User1 must answer all three - including "What was the name of your first pet?" Thus, according to Azure AD SSPR policy as covered in the Microsoft Learn AZ-104 study guide and official documentation under "Self-service password reset for administrators" and "Authentication methods in Azure Active Directory", only non-administrative users can use security questions for SSPR.

NEW QUESTION: 66

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ Sub1□ Sub2□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

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

A. Azure VPN □□□□□

B. Azure □□ □□

C. □□□ □□ □□(UDR)

D. □□□□ □□□

E. □□□□ □□ □□□□□□(NVA)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Virtual Network (VNet) Peering is the Microsoft-recommended solution to enable seamless communication between two virtual networks, either within the same subscription or across different subscriptions, with minimal cost and administrative overhead.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, VNet Peering connects two virtual networks and allows resources in either VNet to communicate with each other using private IP addresses, just as if they were part of the same network. Traffic between peered VNets remains on the Microsoft backbone network, ensuring low latency, high bandwidth, and no data exposure to the public internet.
There are two types of peering supported:
* VNet Peering (intra-region): For virtual networks in the same Azure region.
* Global VNet Peering: For virtual networks in different Azure regions (for example, East US and West US).
In this scenario, VNet1 (East US, Sub1) and VNet2 (West US, Sub2) are in different regions and different subscriptions. Therefore, Global VNet Peering is the appropriate configuration. Peering can be established across subscriptions, provided that the subscriptions are associated with the same Azure Active Directory tenant or proper permissions exist between tenants.
Unlike VPN gateways or network virtual appliances, VNet peering does not require additional infrastructure or incur data transfer gateway costs, making it the lowest-cost and least administratively complex option.
Once configured, communication between VM1 in VNet1 and VM2 in VNet2 occurs over Microsoft's private backbone network, without public IPs or tunneling.

NEW QUESTION: 67
RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.
File1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
storage1□ RG1□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ File1□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. location
B. kind
C. sku
D. scope
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 68
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

VM1□ VM2□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□□. VM1□ VM2□ Windows Server 2019□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Subnet1□ Subnet2□ VNET1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
□□□□ NSG1□ NSG2□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□ □□□□. NSG1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
NSG2□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□□: 100
* □□: □□1
* □□: 3389

* □□□□ : TCP
* □□ : Any
* □□□ : □□□
* □□: □□

NSG1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□, NSG2□ VM2□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

In Azure, Network Security Groups (NSGs) control inbound and outbound traffic to network interfaces (NICs), subnets, and virtual machines (VMs) using rules based on priority and direction.

According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator Guide and Azure Networking documentation, the following principles apply:

Default NSG rules:
By default, an NSG denies all inbound traffic from the Internet except traffic originating from the same Virtual Network (VNet).
NSG allows all outbound traffic to the Internet.
Default inbound rules include:
Allow VNet inbound (priority 65000)
Allow Azure Load Balancer inbound (priority 65001)
Deny all inbound (priority 65500)
NSG associations:
NSGs can be associated either with a subnet or an individual network interface (NIC).
When both are applied, the NIC-level NSG takes precedence for inbound/outbound traffic.
If no explicit allow rule exists, default deny applies.
Analysis of Each Statement
1## From the internet, connect to VM1 by using RDP:
VM1's subnet (Subnet1) is associated with NSG1, which has only the default rules.
The default rules deny all inbound traffic from the Internet, including port 3389 (RDP).
Therefore, RDP from the Internet is blocked.
The Answer: # No
2## From the internet, connect to VM2 by using RDP:
VM2's NIC is associated with NSG2, which includes a custom allow rule (priority 100) permitting TCP traffic on port 3389 from any source to any destination.
This rule overrides the default deny rule.
Thus, RDP from the Internet is allowed.
The Answer: # Yes
3## From VM1, connect to VM2 by using RDP:
Both VMs reside in the same VNet (VNET1) but different subnets (Subnet1 and Subnet2).
The default NSG rule "Allow VNet Inbound" allows traffic between subnets within the same virtual network.
Therefore, VM1 can connect to VM2 via RDP (port 3389).
The Answer: # Yes

NEW QUESTION: 69
□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□, □ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Azure Monitor□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□.
A. □□□ □□ □□(DCR)□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [Microsoft Azure Administrator/Course Guide/topics]:
The correct first action is to create a data collection rule (DCR) . Azure Monitor can collect host-level platform metrics automatically, but metrics from inside the guest operating system require an agent-based collection path. Microsoft states that Azure Monitor Agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid VMs, and that it collects data according to data collection rules, which define what data is collected, processed, and sent.

Disk read and write activity inside the OS is represented through performance counters. Microsoft's VM monitoring guidance confirms that guest OS metrics must be collected through agents, and DCRs define performance counters and destinations such as Log Analytics workspaces. A workbook is useful later for consolidated visualization across subscriptions, because workbooks combine metrics, log queries, and multiple data sources into interactive reports, but it does not initiate guest OS metric collection. An alert rule detects conditions after data exists, and diagnostic settings mainly route platform logs or supported platform metrics rather than collecting guest OS counters. This aligns with AZ-104 Monitor resources in Azure , especially configuring Azure Monitor log settings, interpreting metrics, querying logs, and monitoring virtual machines by using Azure Monitor.

NEW QUESTION: 70
Azure □□□ □□□□.
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□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□□□ □ □□
B. Azure Container Instances□
C. Azure Container Apps □□ Azure App Service □□
D. Azure Container Instances □□ Azure App Service □□
E. Azure □□□□ □, Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□ Azure App Service
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to Microsoft Azure Administrator (AZ-104) study guides and Microsoft's official documentation on container hosting options, the ability to automatically scale containerized workloads depends on the underlying platform's orchestration and scaling capabilities.
Azure Container Apps (ACA) is a fully managed service that runs microservices and containers without requiring orchestration infrastructure such as Kubernetes. It natively supports automatic scaling (autoscaling) through KEDA (Kubernetes Event-Driven Autoscaler) integration. Autoscaling in ACA can be triggered by various metrics-such as HTTP request rate, CPU utilization, memory usage, or custom event sources like Azure Service Bus or Event Hub. Administrators can configure minimum and maximum replicas, and Azure dynamically adjusts container instances to match load demand.
Azure App Service can also host containerized web applications (via custom Docker images) and includes built-in autoscaling capabilities. App Service Plans support both manual and automatic scaling based on metrics like CPU percentage, memory percentage, and HTTP queue length. This scaling can occur horizontally (by adding instances) or vertically (by changing the pricing tier).
In contrast, Azure Container Instances (ACI) provides simple, isolated container execution and does not support automatic scaling. You must manually script or orchestrate scaling logic via Azure Automation or external schedulers.
Therefore, per official Microsoft study content and Azure documentation, only Azure Container Apps and Azure App Service offer native, built-in autoscaling for containers.
Final Verified Answer: # C. Azure Container Apps or Azure App Service only

NEW QUESTION: 71
Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Subscription1□□ VM1□ VM2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. VM1□ VM2□ Windows Server 2016□ □□□□□.
VM1□ Azure Backup □□□□□ □□□□ □□ Azure Backup□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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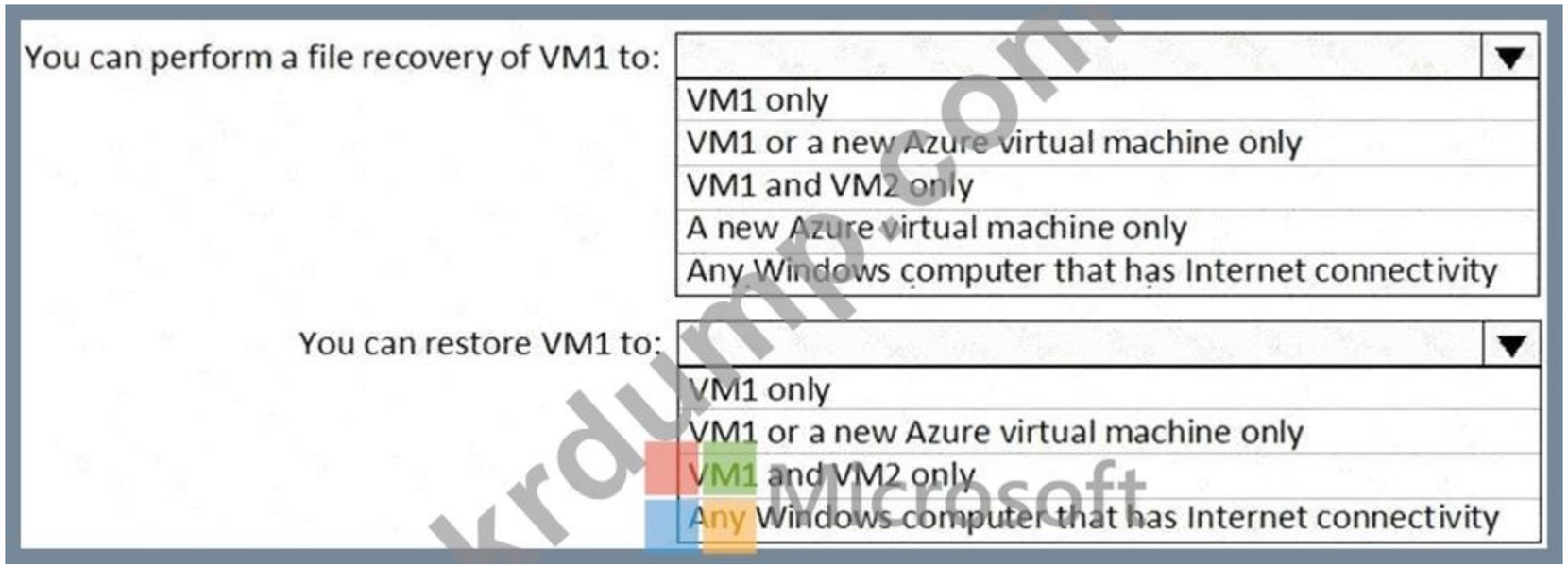
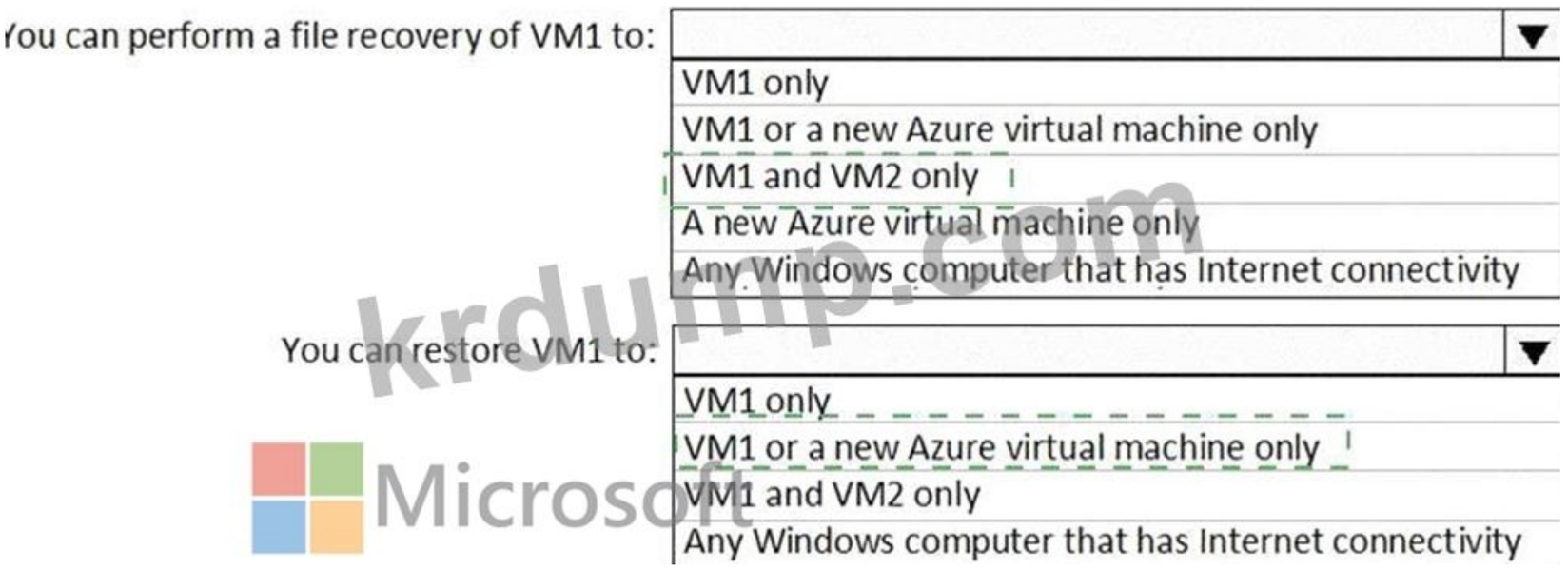


Answer:



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.

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

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: 72

VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ ARM1.json□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Moving a virtual machine (VM) to a different host immediately in Azure is related to host-level maintenance mitigation, not to resource organization.
In this scenario, VM1 is affected by planned maintenance, and the goal is to move VM1 to a different host immediately.
According to Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation:
* Moving a VM to another resource group is an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) operation used for administrative organization.
* A resource group move does not change:
* The physical host
* The datacenter
* The availability zone
* The underlying hardware
* Therefore, moving VM1 to another resource group does not relocate the VM to a different host and does not avoid maintenance.
To move a VM to a different host in response to maintenance, supported options include:
* Redeploying the VM (which moves it to a new node)
* Using Availability Sets or Availability Zones

* Using Azure Scheduled Events to prepare workloads
Microsoft documentation explicitly states:
"Moving resources between resource groups does not change the location, availability zone, or the physical host of the resource." Because the proposed solution does not move the VM to a new host, it does not meet the goal.

NEW QUESTION: 73
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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: 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: 74
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
DC1□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □┼□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. ExpressRoute□ □┼□□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure□ □□□□ □ □□□□□.
VM1□ DC1 □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ Connection Monitor□ □□□□ □□□.
DC1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Log Analytics □□□□
B. Azure Network Watcher Agent □□ □□ □□
C. Azure Monitor □□□□ □□
D. Azure Arc □□ □□□ Azure Connected Machine □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
This question focuses on how to monitor network connectivity and latency between Azure virtual machines and on-premises resources using Azure Network Watcher - Connection Monitor (v2).
Scenario Breakdown
VM1: Azure virtual machine (in your subscription)
DC1: On-premises domain controller (in your datacenter)
Connectivity: Via ExpressRoute
Goal: Use Connection Monitor to track network latency between VM1 (Azure) and DC1 (on-premises) To achieve this, both endpoints (VM1 and DC1) must have agents capable of collecting and sending network telemetry data to Azure Monitor.
Understanding Azure Connection Monitor (v2)
According to Microsoft Learn ("Monitor network connectivity with Connection Monitor"):

"Connection Monitor (v2) enables you to monitor network connectivity between Azure and on-premises resources. You can monitor connections between Azure VMs, Azure Arc-enabled servers, and any endpoint reachable over TCP or ICMP." To participate in a hybrid connection, the on-premises machine must be onboarded to Azure Arc.
Azure Arc connects your non-Azure servers to Azure Resource Manager and allows management and monitoring using Azure services, including Network Watcher's Connection Monitor.
Required Agent for On-Premises Monitoring
For on-premises servers (like DC1), Azure Arc uses the Azure Connected Machine agent (formerly known as the Azure Arc agent).
This agent:
Registers the on-premises machine as an Azure Arc-enabled server in Azure.
Enables the use of Azure Monitor, Defender for Cloud, Update Management, and Connection Monitor on that server.
Once the Azure Connected Machine agent is installed and the server is connected through Azure Arc, you can add it as a source or destination endpoint in Connection Monitor to measure latency and packet loss.
Why Other Options Are Incorrect
Option
Description
Why Incorrect
A). Log Analytics agent
Used for data collection (logs and metrics) for Azure Monitor.
Does not support Connection Monitor (v2) endpoint monitoring. Deprecated in favor of Azure Monitor Agent.
B). Azure Network Watcher Agent extension
Used only on Azure VMs, not on on-premises servers.
Cannot be installed on DC1 (non-Azure).
C). Azure Monitor agent extension
Used for telemetry/log ingestion into Azure Monitor.
Does not support connectivity monitoring for hybrid endpoints.
D. Azure Connected Machine agent
Connects on-premises servers to Azure Arc, enabling Connection Monitor and other Azure services.
Correct and required.
Verification (Microsoft Documentation Extract)
From Microsoft Learn - "Monitor hybrid connectivity using Connection Monitor":
"To monitor on-premises resources, onboard the servers to Azure Arc and install the Azure Connected Machine agent. This agent enables Connection Monitor to collect network connectivity data from on-premises endpoints."
Final Verified Answer:
D). the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers
Summary of Key Points
Connection Monitor (v2) can track network latency between Azure and on-premises systems.
On-premises servers must be Azure Arc-enabled using the Azure Connected Machine agent.
Azure VMs use the Network Watcher extension, while non-Azure machines require Azure Arc for integration.
Correct Answer: D. the Azure Connected Machine agent for Azure Arc-enabled servers

NEW QUESTION: 75
App1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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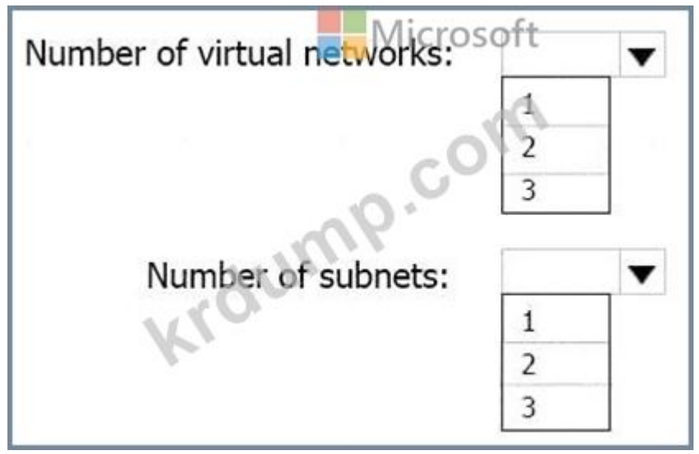
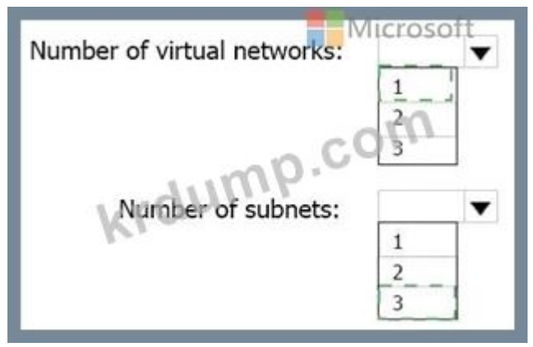
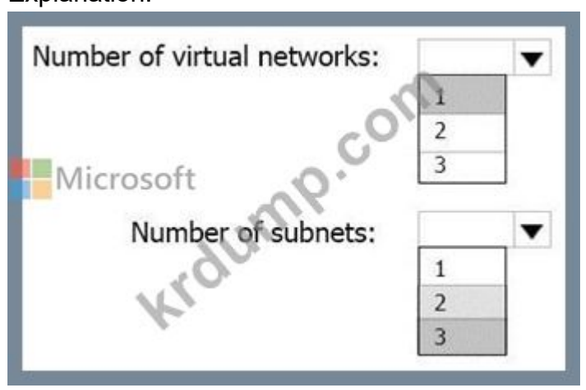


Answer:



Explanation:



In this scenario, App1 consists of three distinct tiers - web front end, processing middle tier, and SQL database - each containing five virtual machines. The technical requirement specifies that the company must minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers, move all tiers of App1 to Azure, and ensure that all VMs are protected by backups.

According to Microsoft Azure architecture best practices for multi-tier applications (from Azure Architecture Center and the Azure Administrator curriculum), the optimal design involves:

* Deploying all tiers of App1 into a single virtual network (VNet).
* This allows all components of the application to communicate securely using private IP addresses.
* Keeping all tiers within a single VNet simplifies management, security, and monitoring while supporting Network Security Groups (NSGs) for inter-tier traffic control.
* Microsoft Documentation Extract:

"Use a single virtual network to host multi-tier applications. Divide the virtual network into multiple subnets, each representing a tier, and use network security groups (NSGs) to control traffic flow between tiers." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Design and implement virtual networks in Azure)

* Creating separate subnets for each application tier (3 total).

* Subnet 1: Web tier (internet-facing, HTTPS traffic)
* Subnet 2: Application/Processing tier (internal communication only)
* Subnet 3: Database tier (private, no internet access)
* Using NSGs, administrators can explicitly allow or deny traffic between subnets, thus minimizing open ports between tiers and meeting the security requirement.
* Microsoft Documentation Extract:
"Subnets provide isolation and segmentation within a virtual network. Each tier of an application should be deployed in its own subnet to apply network security policies and control exposure." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Azure virtual network design best practices)
* Backups and Storage Requirements:
* All VMs can use Azure Backup integrated with Recovery Services Vaults, which supports VM- level backup in a single VNet environment.
* The blueprint files are stored in Azure Blob Storage with the archive tier, ensuring compliance with the storage and access control requirements.
By using one virtual network and three subnets, Contoso ensures efficient management, minimized administrative overhead, secure isolation of application tiers, and full compliance with Azure governance and security recommendations.
Final Verified Answer:
* Number of virtual networks: 1
* Number of subnets: 3

NEW QUESTION: 76
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ ARMIjson□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
When a virtual machine (VM) in Azure is scheduled for platform maintenance, it can either be planned maintenance (with notification) or unplanned maintenance (without notice). During planned maintenance, administrators have the option to move the VM to a different host proactively to minimize downtime.
According to Microsoft Azure documentation ("Maintenance and updates for Azure virtual machines"), the correct action is to use the "Redeploy" or "Move to another host" feature, not a "One-time update." The
"Redeploy" operation deallocates the VM and migrates it to a new node within Azure's infrastructure, resolving underlying host issues while preserving OS and data disks.
The "Updates blade" in the Azure portal does not contain a "One-time update" option to move a VM off a host. That term is used in the context of patching or guest OS updates, not host maintenance.
Therefore, the proposed solution does not meet the goal of moving the VM to another host immediately. The correct action would be to redeploy the VM using the Azure portal or Invoke-AzVMRedeploy PowerShell cmdlet.

NEW QUESTION: 77

□□ □□ □□□ □□ 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/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: 78

Azure □□□ □□□□.

storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□

B. Azure □□

C. □□ □□

D. □□ □□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A deny assignment prevents users from modifying or deleting resources, even if they have RBAC permissions. Microsoft explicitly documents that deny assignments are automatically created and managed by Azure deployment stacks.

Azure Policy enforces compliance but does not create deny assignments. ARM templates deploy resources but cannot create deny assignments directly. Landing zones are architectural patterns, not enforcement mechanisms.

Microsoft documentation states:

"Deployment stacks create and manage deny assignments to prevent unauthorized changes to managed resources."

NEW QUESTION: 79

www.contoso.com□ □□□□□□ contoso.azurewebsites.net□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□ ID□ □□□□ asuid□□ CNAME □□□□ □□□□.

B. www.contoso.com □ asuid.contoso.com□□□ □□□ A □□□□ □□□□.

C. □□□ □□ ID□ □□□□ asuid□□ TXT □□□□ □□□□.

D. www.contoso.com□□□ □□□ TXT □□□□ □□□ □□ contoso.azurewebsites.net□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
When you configure a custom domain (like www.contoso.com) for an Azure Web App (App Service), Azure requires that the domain be verified to ensure ownership before binding it to the app.
According to Microsoft Azure official documentation ("Map a custom domain name to your Azure web app"
- Microsoft Learn):
"Before you can add a custom domain, you must verify that you own the domain name by creating a DNS record with your domain registrar. Azure uses an asuid verification record, which can be either a CNAME or TXT record, depending on your DNS provider." The first step is to create a CNAME or TXT record in your DNS zone that links your custom domain to the Azure verification ID.
The record name is asuid.contoso.com.
The value (target) is the domain verification ID shown in the Azure portal under Custom domains # Custom hostnames # Domain ownership.
Once Azure verifies the domain ownership using that record, you can add www.contoso.com as a custom hostname in the web app configuration.
Key Point:
Step 1: Verify domain ownership using a CNAME or TXT record.
Step 2: Bind the custom hostname (www.contoso.com) to your web app.
Thus, the correct and verified answer is:
A. Create a CNAME record named asuid that contains the domain verification ID.

NEW QUESTION: 80
VM1□ VM2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□.
Appl□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ VM1□ VM2□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ App1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □□□□ □□□
B. □ □□ □□□□ □□□
C. □□□ □□ □□□
D. □ □□ □□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An Availability Set in Azure is a logical grouping of two or more virtual machines that helps ensure your application remains available during planned maintenance events and hardware failures within Azure datacenters.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator (AZ-104) study guide and Azure official documentation, Availability Sets protect your VMs from both:
Hardware failures (through fault domains)
Planned maintenance events (through update domains)
A Fault Domain (FD) represents a group of virtual machines that share a common power source and physical network switch. By default, Azure assigns up to three fault domains per region to distribute resources across different racks or hardware clusters.
An Update Domain (UD) represents a group of virtual machines that can be rebooted together during planned maintenance by Microsoft. Azure never updates or reboots two update domains at the same time, ensuring high availability during maintenance operations.
When you have two VMs (VM1 and VM2) running the same application (App1), you should place them in an Availability Set with at least two update domains. This ensures that when Azure performs planned maintenance (updates to host OS or hypervisor), only one update domain is taken offline, while the other remains operational - maintaining service continuity for App1.
By default, an Availability Set provides 5 update domains and 3 fault domains, but the key requirement here is at least two update domains to ensure that maintenance on one host does not impact the entire application.
Therefore, to keep App1 available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2, the Availability Set must include two update domains so that each VM resides in a separate update domain.

NEW QUESTION: 81

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Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 82
□□ □□ □□ □□ 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:

This question is about how RBAC scope inheritance and built-in role permissions work across management groups, subscriptions, and resource groups. In Azure, role assignments made at a management group scope apply to all child subscriptions and their resources through inheritance. Here, Sub3 is a child of MG2, and RG3 (which contains VM1) is in Sub3. Since User1 is assigned the Contributor role at scope MG2, User1 inherits Contributor permissions on Sub3 and RG3. The Contributor role grants management permissions to create, update, and delete Azure resources (but not grant access). Resizing a VM is a management operation on the VM resource, so User1 can resize VM1 (Yes).
User2 is assigned Storage Account Contributor at the scope of the existing storage1 resource only. That role allows management actions for that specific storage account (such as configuration) but does not grant permissions to create new storage accounts in the resource group unless assigned at RG/subscription scope.
Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1 (No).
User3 has User Access Administrator at the Tenant Root Group. This role is specifically for managing access (role assignments) across the assigned scope and its children, allowing User3 to assign roles like Owner at RG3. Thus, User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3 (Yes).

NEW QUESTION: 83
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

VMSS1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□2□
B. □□□ 1, □□□ 2, □□□ 3
C. □□□ 1 □ □□□ 3□
D. □□1□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.
Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.
The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups

NEW QUESTION: 84
Azure □□□□ storage 1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. storage1 □□□□ container1□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

90□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ storage1□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ 1□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

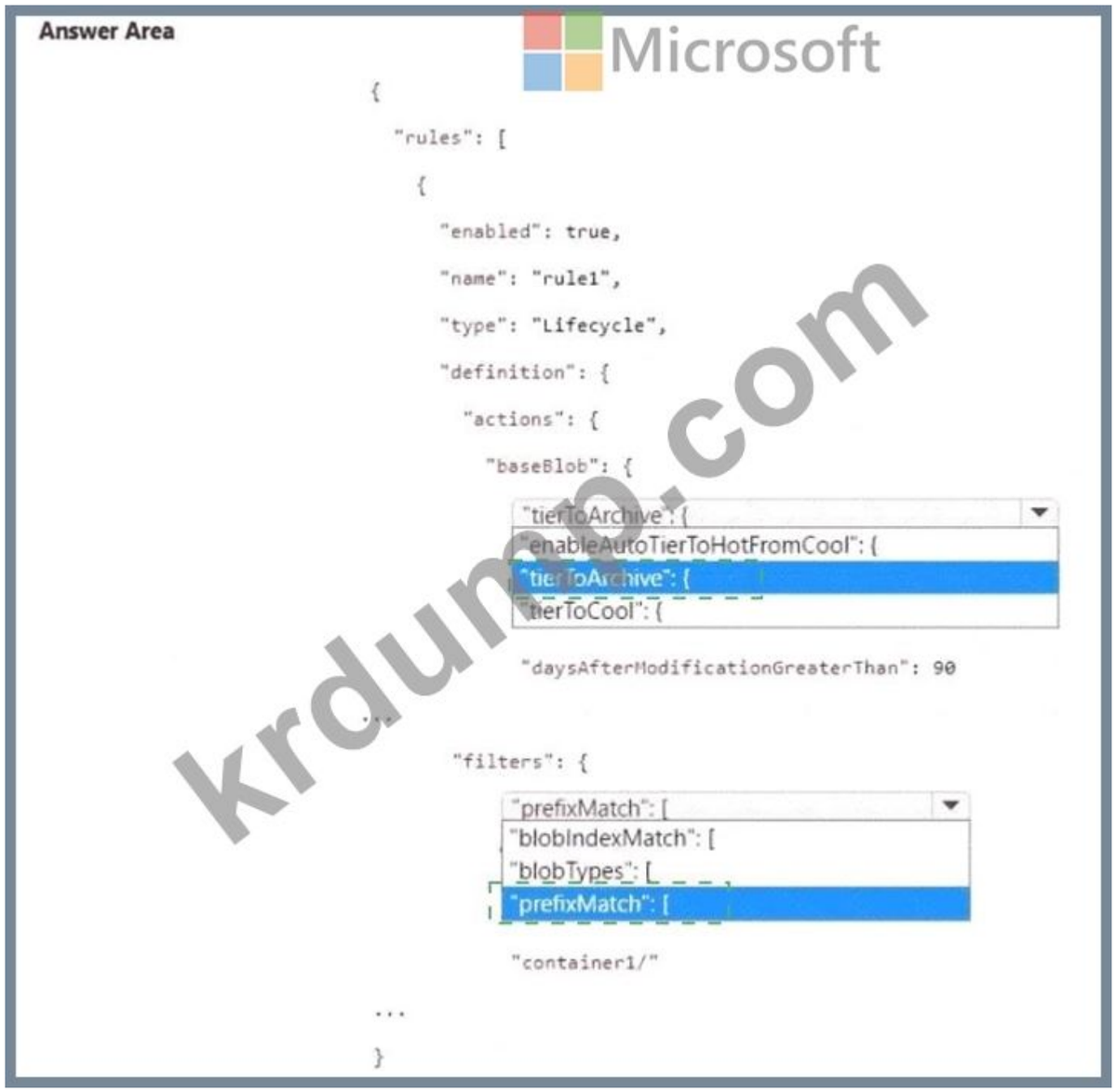
```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            [tierToArchive": {]
              "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90
          },
          "filters": {
            [prefixMatch": []
              "container1/"
    ...
    }
```

"tierToArchive": {
- "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool": {
- "tierToArchive": {
- "tierToCool": {

"prefixMatch": [
- "blobIndexMatch": [
- "blobTypes": [
- "prefixMatch": [

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 85

Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ Windows Server 2022□ □□□□ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ NGINX□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□

B. Azure □□□ □□ □□□□ □□

C. Publish-ArVMDscConfiguration cmdlet

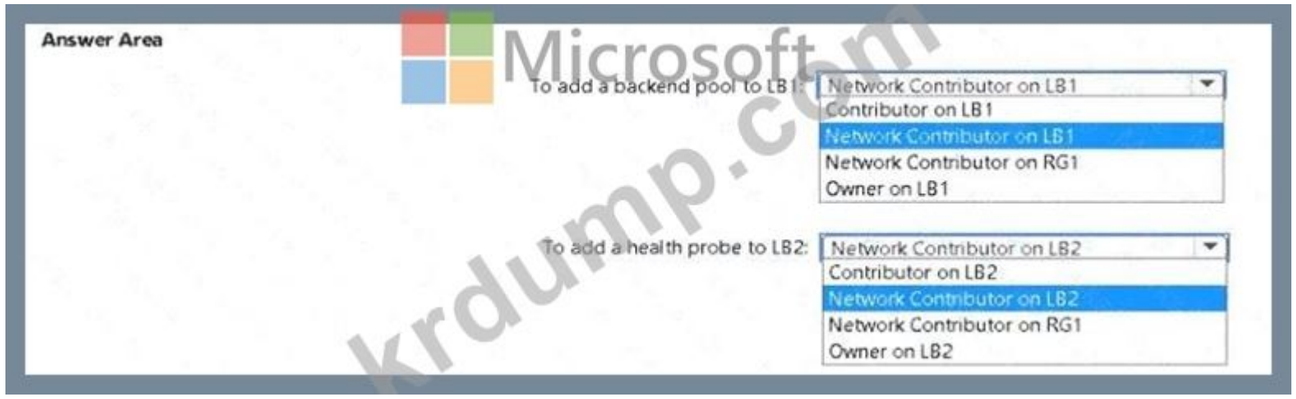
D. New-AzConfigurationAssignment Cmdlet

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

When deploying Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets (VMSS) using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template, you can automatically install and configure applications or services (like NGINX) on the virtual machines using the Azure Custom Script Extension.

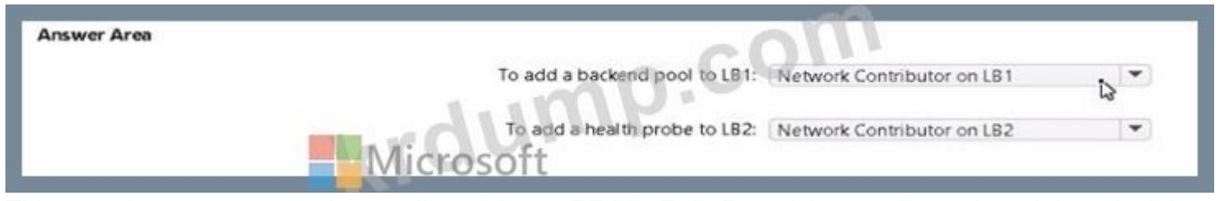
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, the Custom Script Extension is used to download and execute scripts on Azure virtual machines after deployment. It is ideal for configuration management, application installation, and post-deployment software setup.
The extension can execute PowerShell or Bash scripts stored in Azure Storage or GitHub repositories. When used with an ARM template, you define the extension in the template's " resources " section under " type " : " Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions " or " Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets
/extensions " .
Microsoft's official documentation notes:
"The Custom Script Extension for Windows and Linux downloads and executes scripts on Azure virtual machines. This extension is useful for post-deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration or management tasks." In this case, using Azure Custom Script Extension allows automatic installation of NGINX on all VM instances as soon as they are created in the scale set - satisfying the requirement that NGINX is available immediately after deployment.
Other options do not fit:
* Application Insights is used for monitoring, not configuration.
* Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration and New-AzConfigurationAssignment are used for Desired State Configuration (DSC), not lightweight application installation like NGINX.
Hence, the only verified and cost-efficient solution is Azure Custom Script Extension.

NEW QUESTION: 86
RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
RG1□□□ LB1□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ LB2□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
Admin1□□□ □□□□ LB1□ LB2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□.
□ □□□ □□ Admin1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□□: □□ 1□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:

Explanation:



This question tests your understanding of Azure RBAC (Role-Based Access Control) and the principle of least privilege when delegating permissions to manage specific load balancers.

Scenario Summary

You have:

Resource group: RG1

Two Load Balancers:

LB1 (Internal)

LB2 (Public)

You must allow Admin1 to manage configuration tasks on both load balancers individually:

Add a backend pool to LB1

Add a health probe to LB2

The goal is to assign the minimal required permissions (least privilege) needed for each operation.

Understanding the Role Requirements

1## Adding a Backend Pool to a Load Balancer

To add or modify a backend pool, you need permissions to:

Update the load balancer's configuration

Modify the associated NIC or VM backend association

The Network Contributor role includes these permissions.

Microsoft Learn - Network Contributor role permissions:

"Grants full access to manage network resources, including virtual networks, load balancers, network interfaces, and public IP addresses. Does not grant access to manage virtual machines or storage accounts." This means Network Contributor on LB1 (the load balancer resource itself) is sufficient to:

Add or remove backend pools

Configure load-balancing rules

Update frontend or backend associations

Correct Role: Network Contributor on LB1

No need for Contributor or Owner at the resource group level because that would grant more privileges than necessary (violates least privilege principle).

2## Adding a Health Probe to a Load Balancer

A health probe is a property of the load balancer resource itself.

To add or modify a health probe, you only need permissions to update the Load Balancer configuration.

Again, the Network Contributor role includes the required permissions to create or modify health probes.

Correct Role: Network Contributor on LB2

No additional access to RG1 or global resources is required.

Why Not Other Roles?

Role

Description

Too much / Too little

Contributor on RG1

Full access to all resources in the group
Too broad
Owner on LB1/LB2
Includes delete and permission management rights
Overprivileged
Network Contributor on RG1
Manage all network resources in RG1
Broader than needed
Network Contributor on LB1/LB2
Manage only the specified load balancer
Least privilege, correct
Final Verified Answers
Task
Role Assignment
To add a backend pool to LB1
Network Contributor on LB1
To add a health probe to LB2
Network Contributor on LB2
Microsoft Official Documentation Extracts (Azure RBAC & Load Balancer):
"The Network Contributor role can manage network resources but not grant access to others."
"To configure backend pools, health probes, and load balancing rules, assign the Network Contributor role on the load balancer resource itself."
"Follow the principle of least privilege by assigning resource-level roles instead of group- or subscription- level roles."
Final Verified Answer Summary:
Backend pool (LB1): Network Contributor on LB1
Health probe (LB2): Network Contributor on LB2

NEW QUESTION: 87
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ KV1□□□ Azure □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* □□□ □□ KV1□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
* VM1□ Azure□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. □□□□□□ □□□
B. □□ □□ □
C. Azure □□□ □□□
D. □□ □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Disk Encryption is a service that helps you encrypt your Windows and Linux IaaS virtual machine disks1. It uses BitLocker for Windows and DM-Crypt for Linux to provide volume encryption for the OS and data disks2. Azure Disk Encryption requires that you use a key encryption key in Azure Key Vault to encrypt the volume encryption key, which is then stored on the disk. You can use either a service-managed key or a customer-managed key in Azure Key Vault3. Azure Disk Encryption also supports encrypting virtual machine disks that are downloaded from Azure4.

NEW QUESTION: 88
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: 89
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

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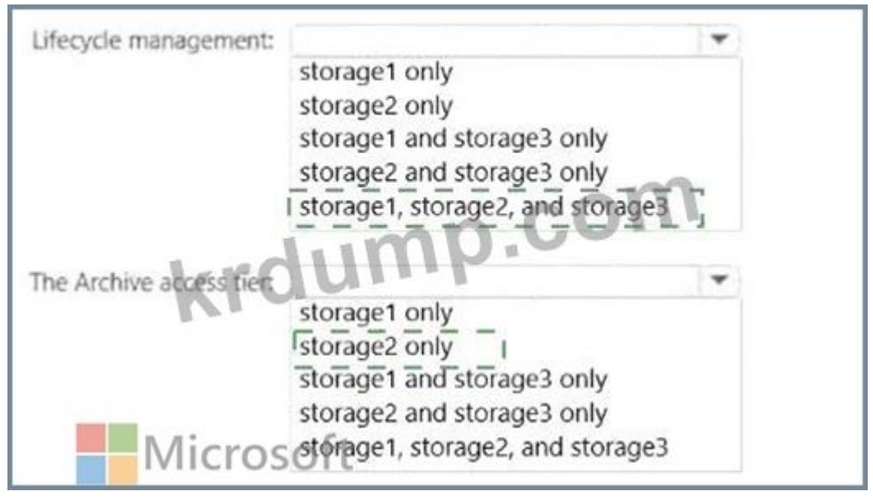
Answer:



Explanation:

1 - storage1, storage2, storage3

2 - storage2

NEW QUESTION: 90

Azure □□□ □□□□.

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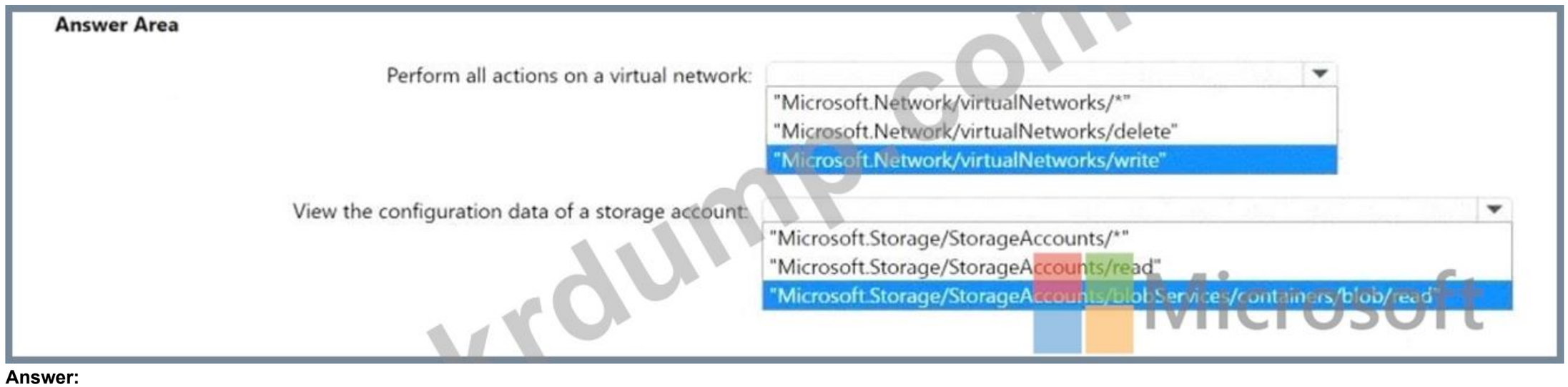
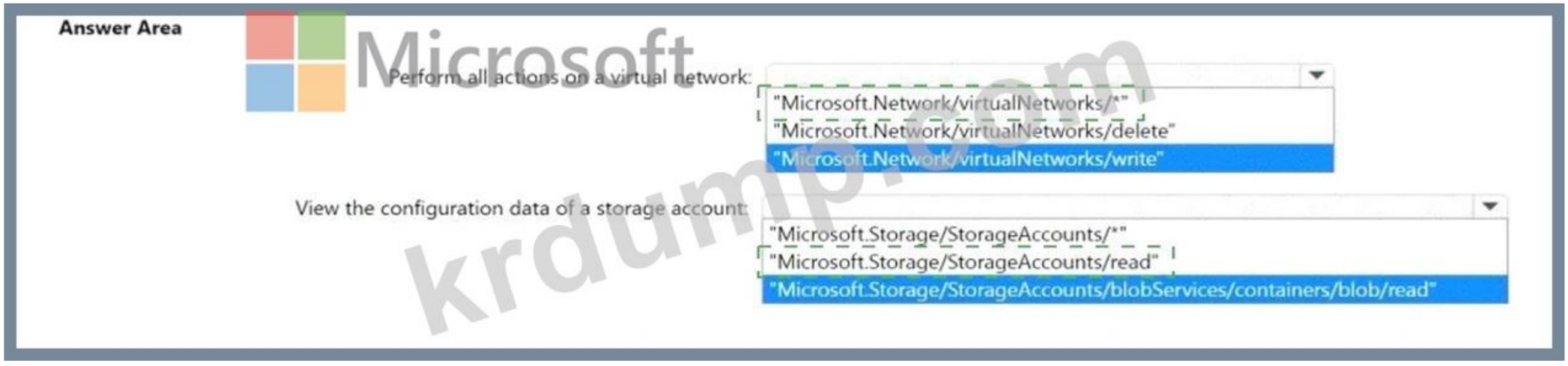


Answer:



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: 91

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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

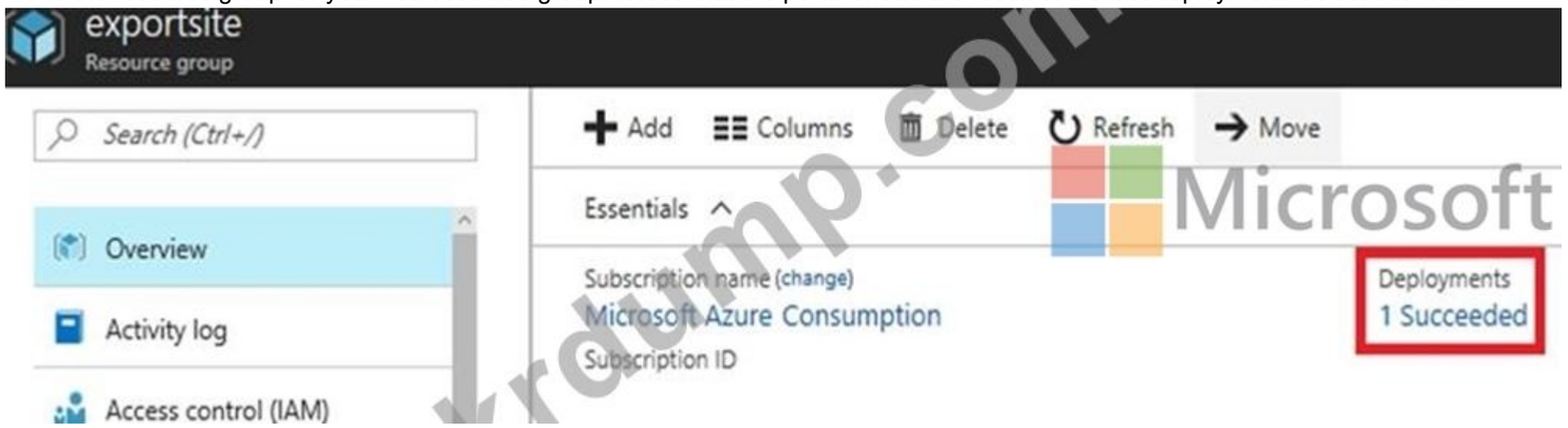
C. □□□1

D. □□□□1

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

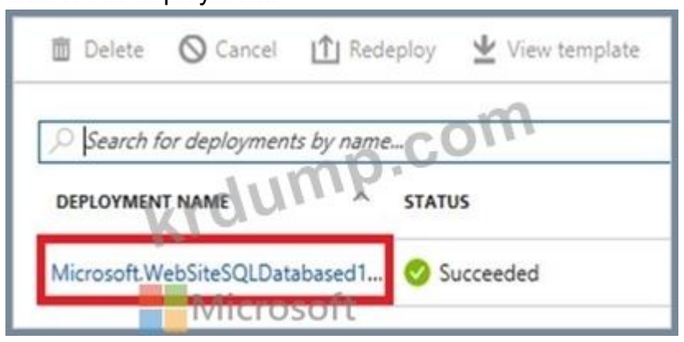
1. View template from deployment history

Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.

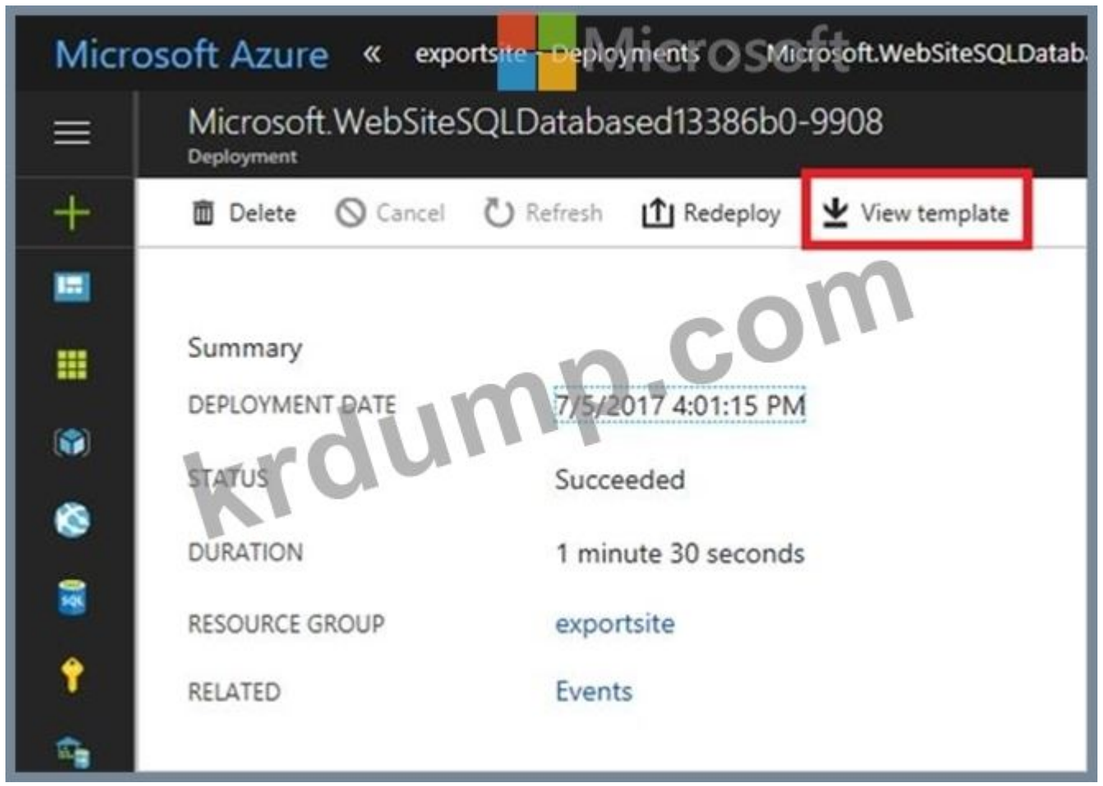


2. You see a history of deployments for the group. In your case, the portal probably lists only one deployment.

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: 92

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

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

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

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

To inspect or capture network traffic between two Azure virtual machines (VM1 and VM2) within the same virtual network, Azure provides specialized network diagnostic tools - Azure Network Watcher, Connection Monitor, and Packet Capture - rather than Windows Performance Monitor.
The Performance Monitor (PerfMon) tool on Windows is used to collect metrics such as CPU, memory, and disk I/O performance counters, not network packet data or traffic analysis between VMs.
While you could use PerfMon to track bandwidth usage or network throughput locally, it cannot capture or inspect packet-level communication or determine the content or flow between two Azure VMs.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation (AZ-104 study guide), the correct method to analyze and inspect network traffic between Azure virtual machines includes:
Enabling Azure Network Watcher in the target region.
Using Packet Capture under Network Watcher to capture inbound and outbound packets.
Optionally using Connection Monitor to monitor connectivity metrics between endpoints.
Packet Capture allows you to define capture filters (e.g., source/destination IP, ports, protocols) and run it for a specific duration, such as three hours, as required in this scenario. The capture file is stored in Azure Storage or locally for later analysis with tools like Wireshark.
Therefore, creating a Data Collector Set (DCS) in Performance Monitor does not meet the requirement to inspect network traffic between VM1 and VM2.

NEW QUESTION: 93
□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□ Deploy json□□□ □□□ □□□□.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
       "copy": {
       "name": "copy",
       "count": 3
       }
    },
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
      "name": "lockDeployment",
      "resourceGroup": "RG1",
       "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"],
      "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "template": {
          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
          "parameters": {},
          "variables": {},
          "resources": [
            {
              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
              "name": "rgLock",
              "properties": {
                "level": "CanNotDelete"
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
      "name": "lockDeployment",
      "resourceGroup": "RG2",
      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2')]"],
      "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
          "parameters": {},
          "variables": {},
          "resources": [
            {
              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
              "name": "rgLock",
              "properties": {
                "level": "ReadOnly"
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ],
  "outputs": {}
}
```

□□□ □□□□ □□ cmdlet□ □□□□□.
New-AzDeployment -□□ westus -□□□ □□ "deploy.json"
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Answer:

Explanation:
Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:
You can deploy a virtual machine to RGI. = No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2. = No
You can manually create a resource group named RG3. = Yes
Let me explain why:
The Deploy.json file defines a template for creating a resource group and a virtual machine in Azure. The template has two parameters: resourceGroupName and vmName. The template also has two resources: one for the resource group and one for the virtual machine. The resource group resource has a property called name, which is set to the value of the resourceGroupName parameter. The virtual machine resource has a property called location, which is set to the value of the location parameter of the deployment cmdlet.
The cmdlet you ran specifies the location as westus and the template file as Deploy.json. However, it does not specify any values for the resourceGroupName and vmName parameters. Therefore, the cmdlet will prompt you to enter those values interactively before creating the deployment.
If you enter RGI as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter and VM1 as the value for the vmName parameter, then the cmdlet will create a resource group named RGI and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RGI.
However, if you enter RG2 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter, then the cmdlet will fail with an error. This is because RG2 already exists in your subscription and you cannot create a resource group with the same name as an existing one. Therefore, you cannot deploy a virtual machine to RG2 using this template and cmdlet.
You can manually create a resource group named RG3 by using another cmdlet: New-AzResourceGroup.
This cmdlet takes two parameters: Name and Location. For example, you can run the following cmdlet to create a resource group named RG3 in westus:
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus

NEW QUESTION: 94
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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

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A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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

NEW QUESTION: 95

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Azure Bastion□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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* VNet1□ VNet2 □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
* Azure Bastion □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□.

Azure Bastion□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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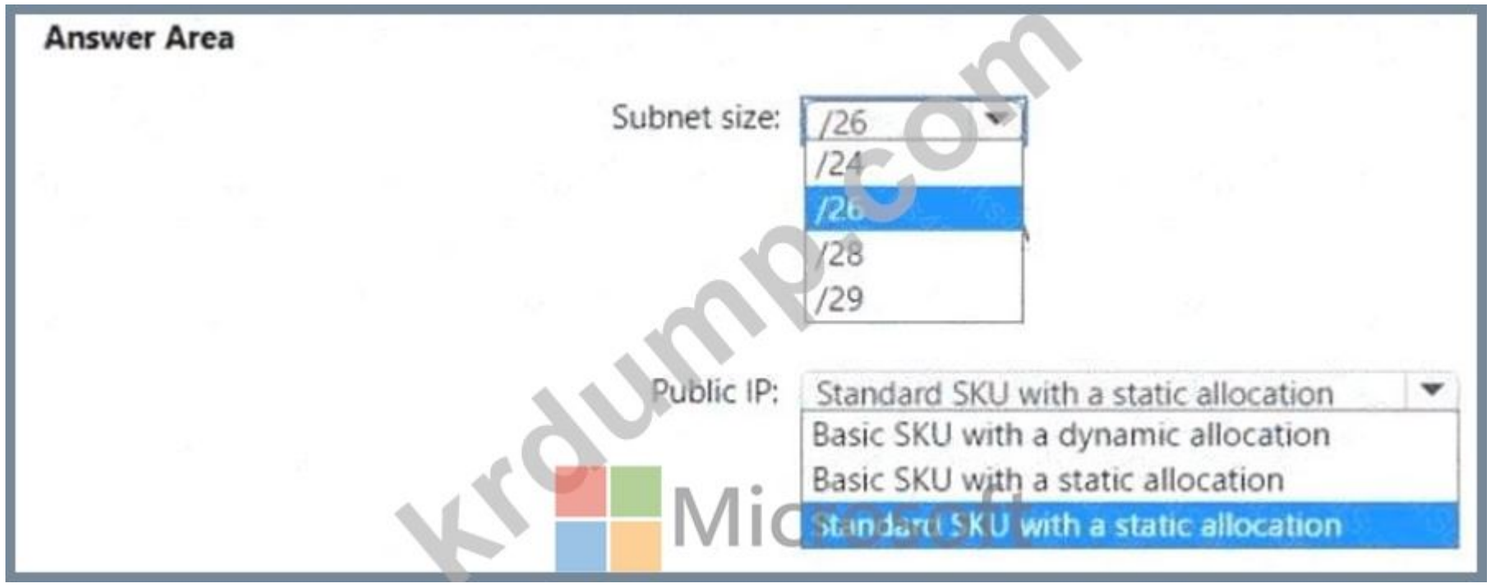
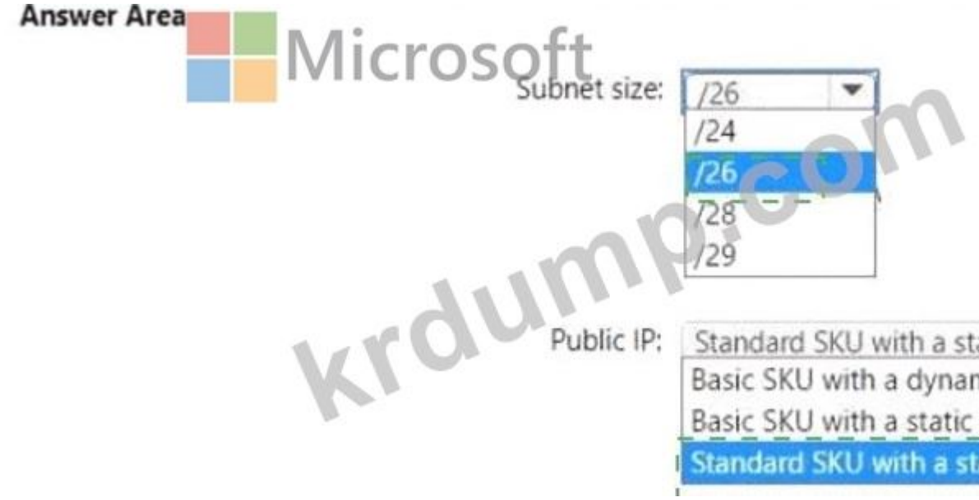


Answer:



Explanation:

Azure Bastion is a fully managed service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to your virtual machines directly through the Azure portal - without exposing those VMs to public IP addresses.

To meet the stated requirements, let's evaluate each configuration point using verified Azure documentation principles:

1## Support for host scaling:

Host scaling (auto-scale) is available only in the Standard SKU of Azure Bastion. The Basic SKU supports a single Bastion host instance and does not scale. Therefore, to support scaling, we must use the Standard SKU.
2## Support uploading and downloading files:
The file upload/download (RDP/SSH clipboard transfer) feature is supported only by the Standard SKU of Azure Bastion. The Basic SKU does not support these advanced capabilities.
3## Support for VMs in both VNet1 and VNet2:
Since VNet1 and VNet2 are in the same region (East US) and are peered, one Bastion host can be deployed in VNet1 and used to connect to VMs in both VNets. Cross-VNet connectivity for Bastion requires VNet peering and the Standard SKU.
4## Minimize the number of addresses on the Azure Bastion subnet:
Azure Bastion requires a dedicated subnet named AzureBastionSubnet.
* The minimum supported subnet size is /26 for the Standard SKU (as it supports scaling and multiple instances).
* The Basic SKU can use /27, but since we are using Standard SKU (for scaling and file transfer), the minimum possible subnet size is /26.This meets the requirement to minimize address space usage while supporting scaling.
5## Public IP requirements:
* The Standard SKU Bastion requires a Public IP address of SKU = Standard with Static allocation.
* Basic SKU Bastion can work with Basic Public IPs, but not Standard SKU Bastion.Hence, we must use a Standard SKU Public IP with Static allocation.
# Final Verified Configuration (per Microsoft Azure Administrator Documentation):
* Subnet size: /26
* Public IP: Standard SKU with a static allocation
Rationale Summary:
This configuration supports scaling, file transfer, cross-VNet connectivity, and minimal address consumption, satisfying all requirements as per official Azure documentation on Azure Bastion Standard SKU and Bastion network design guidelines.

NEW QUESTION: 96
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WEBPROD-AS-USE2□ 14□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: 2

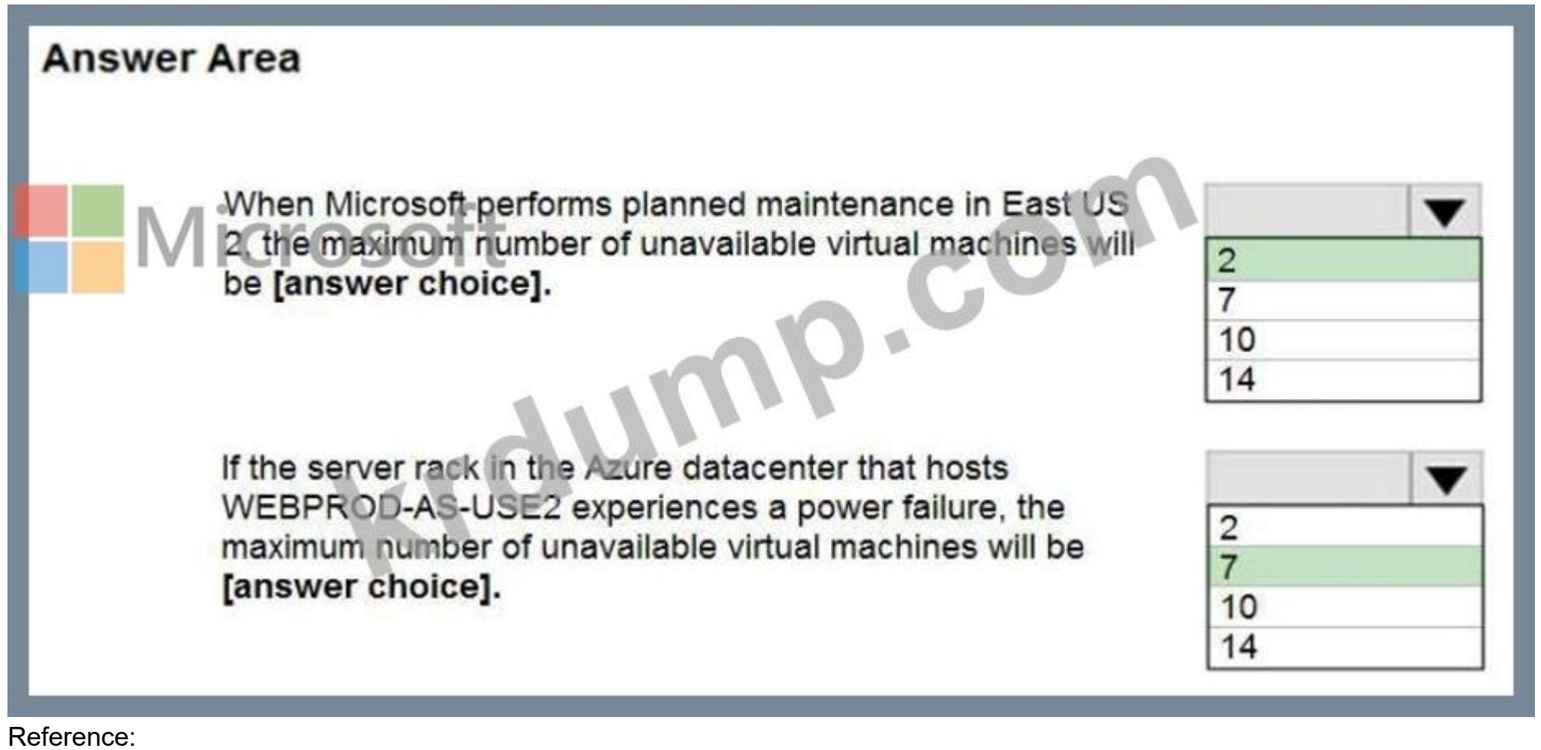
There are 10 update domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domains so four update domains will have two VMs and six update domains will have one VM. Only one update domain is rebooted at a time.

Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline.

Box 2: 7

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain.

A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability

NEW QUESTION: 97
□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ App1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□
B. Azure □□ □□
C. □□ □□
D. □□ □□□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 98
Template1□ Template2□□ □□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □ □ □□□□.
□□ Template1 □□□ □□□□ □□□ Template1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ Template2□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Template1□ Template2□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□, □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

□□□ □□ □□□?

A. Template1□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ provisionAfterExtensions □□□ □□□□□.

B. Template1□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□ dependsOn □□□ □□□□□.

C. Template2□ □□□□ Template1□ □□□□□.

D. Template1□ Template2□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [Microsoft Azure Administrator/Course Guide/topics]:

The correct approach is to create a parent ARM template that references Template1 and Template2 as linked templates . Microsoft's ARM guidance states that complex solutions can be broken into related templates and deployed together through a main template; linked templates remain separate files referenced from the main template, which preserves modularity and reusability.

This also solves the cross-template dependency issue. Microsoft states that dependencies can be set between nested or linked templates, and if resources in one linked template must exist before resources in another, the second linked deployment can depend on the first. A simple dependsOn on the VM extension inside Template1 is insufficient because ARM dependencies are evaluated for resources deployed in the same template context; the documented dependency behavior is that Resource Manager deploys resources in dependency order and otherwise deploys them in parallel.

Adding Template2's resources into Template1 would violate the requirement that both templates remain separate and reusable. This aligns with AZ-104 Deploy and manage Azure compute resources , specifically Automate deployment of resources by using Azure Resource Manager templates or Bicep files .

NEW QUESTION: 99

Windows Server 2019□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.

Name	Private IP address	Public IP address	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	10.1.0.4	52.186.85.63	VNET1	Adatum.com
VM2	10.1.0.5	13.92.168.13	VNET1	Contoso.com

adatum.com□□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure DNS □□□ □□□□. VNET1□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ adatum.com □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 100

□□ □□□□ □□□□ 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: 101

RSV1□□□ Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□□□. RSV1□□ 5□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ 14□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

RSV1□ VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□□□. VM1□ 8□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□.

VM1□ 8□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.

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A. VM1 □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ VM1□ □□□□□.

C. VM1□ □□□□□.
D. □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ VM1□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Backup uses Recovery Services vaults (RSVs) to manage backup and restore operations for virtual machines. Each backup consists of:
Instant Restore Snapshots - retained for quick recovery (up to 5 days in this case).
Daily Recovery Points - stored in the Recovery Services vault based on the retention policy (14 days here).
In the scenario, VM1's website was updated eight days ago, meaning the restore point required is eight days old - beyond the 5-day instant snapshot retention period but within the 14-day daily backup retention window.
According to the Azure Backup documentation, restoring from a vault-stored daily recovery point (not instant snapshot) involves creating a new virtual machine because it ensures a non-disruptive restore and minimal downtime.
Here's how it works:
The backup is used to create a new VM in the same or different resource group.
Once the new VM is confirmed operational, you can redirect traffic or replace the original VM during a controlled maintenance window.
The "Replace existing" option, on the other hand, overwrites the current VM - leading to downtime and risk if validation fails.
Therefore, to restore VM1 to its state from eight days ago while minimizing downtime, you must first restore using the "Create new restore configuration" option, validate the restore, and then switch over seamlessly.

NEW QUESTION: 102
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Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

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* Azure □□□□ □
* Azure □ □□□
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Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Image 1: Azure Container Apps only.image 2: Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services.

The images you have in your Azure subscription are different types of container images that can run on different Azure services. A container image is a package of software that includes everything needed to run an application, such as code, libraries, dependencies, and configuration files. Container images are portable and consistent across different environments, such as development, testing, and production.

Azure Container Instances is a service that allows you to run containers directly on the Azure cloud, without having to manage any infrastructure or orchestrators. You can use Azure Container Instances to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Instances.

Azure Container Apps is a service that allows you to build and deploy cloud-native applications and microservices using serverless containers. You can use Azure Container Apps to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification.

You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Apps.

Azure App Service is a service that allows you to build and host web applications, mobile backends, and RESTful APIs using various languages and frameworks. You can use Azure App Service to run custom container images that are compatible with the Docker image format and follow the App Service Docker image contract. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure App Service.

NEW QUESTION: 103

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

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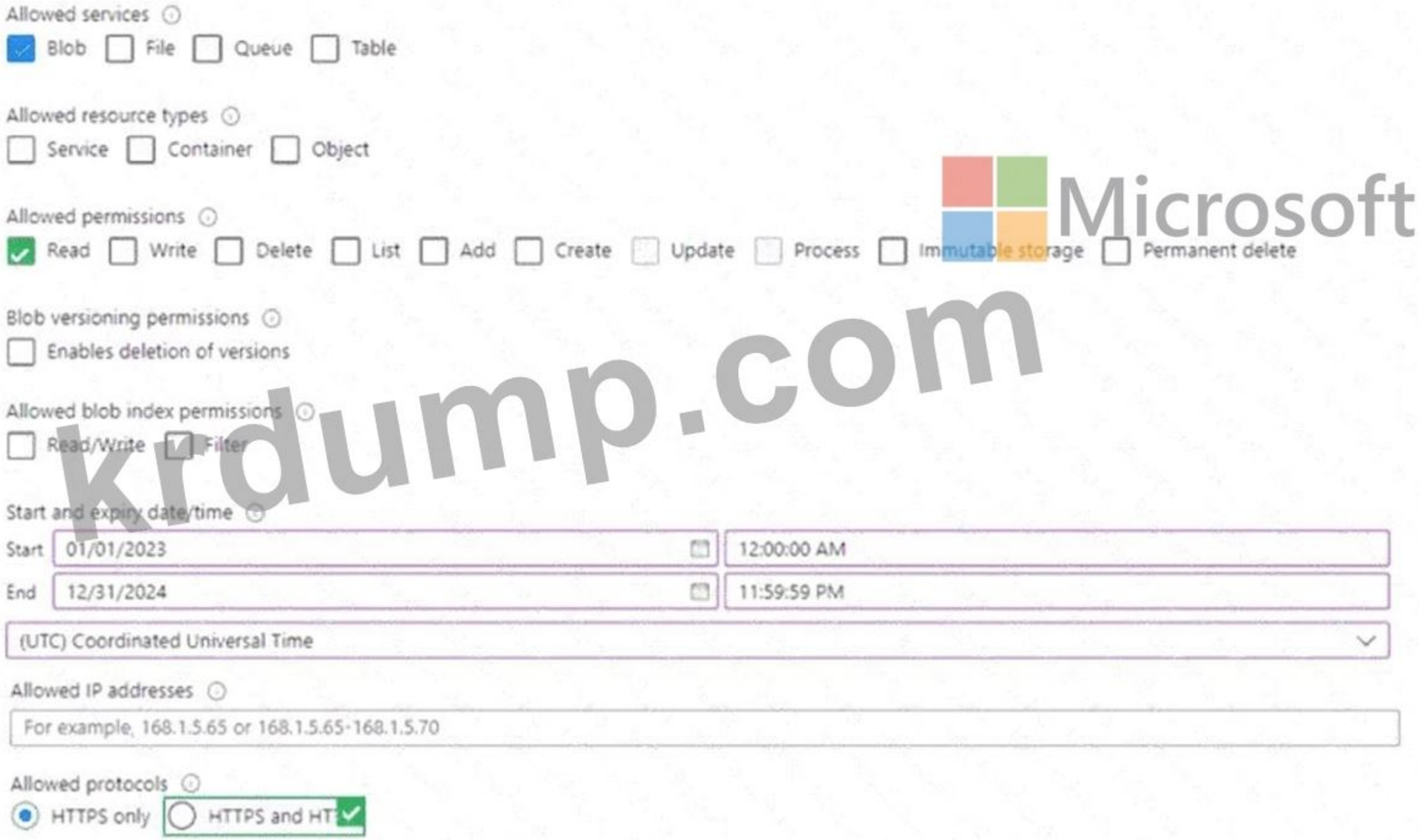
Answer Area



Answer:

NEW QUESTION: 104

Contoso storage□□ □□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.

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□□□□ Windows 10□ □□□□ □ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. 80

B. 443

C. 445

D. 3389

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

When users map an Azure file share (hosted in Azure Files) to their Windows 10 devices using SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, the connection uses TCP port 445 for communication.

According to the official Microsoft Azure Files documentation ("Port requirements for Azure file shares" and

"Use an Azure file share with Windows"), the SMB protocol version 3.0 is used for secure, encrypted communication between the client and the Azure Files service. SMB communicates over TCP port 445, which must be open outbound from the client system to the Azure Storage endpoint (for example, contosostorage.

file.core.windows.net).

Here's how Azure handles access:

* SMB over TCP port 445 is used for file shares (for mounting and drive mapping).

* HTTPS (port 443) is used for REST API and portal access to the storage account.
* Port 80 is optional (used only for unencrypted HTTP requests, not supported for SMB access).
* Port 3389 is for Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), unrelated to Azure Files.
Therefore, to allow users to map the Azure Files share (\contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data) from their home computers, TCP port 445 must be open on outbound connections.

NEW QUESTION: 105
VM1□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
B. VM1□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
C. VM1□ □□ □□□ Azure VM □□□□(WaAppAgent.exe)□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
D. VM1□ □□□□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [Microsoft Azure Administrator/Course Guide/topics]:
Azure Backup Pre-Check validates whether the VM configuration is suitable for successful backup before or during backup processing. In Microsoft's description of Azure VM backup pre-checks, a Warning state indicates "one or more issues in VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures," and Microsoft specifically gives the example that not having the latest VM Agent installed can cause intermittent backup failures and falls into this Warning category.
Therefore, the correct answer is C. The Azure VM Agent, shown on Windows VMs as WaAppAgent.exe, enables communication between the Azure platform, VM extensions, and backup components. Azure Backup relies on this integration to install and manage the VM snapshot extension and coordinate backup operations.
Microsoft troubleshooting guidance also lists ensuring that the VM Agent is the latest version as a core backup troubleshooting requirement.
The other options do not best match a Warning pre-check status. A vault availability issue is not a VM configuration warning. An unmanaged disk is not the expected pre-check warning cause here. A stopped VM state alone is not the cited reason for this warning. Study Guide reference: AZ-104 "Monitor and back up Azure resources" > "Implement backup and recovery" > Azure Backup / Recovery Services vault / Azure VM backup pre-check status.

NEW QUESTION: 106
Sub1□ Sub2□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Sub1□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ storage1□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ Sub2□ □□□ □□□.
□□ □□□□ Sub2□ □□□ □□□?
A. VM1, Disk1 □ NetInt1□ □□
B. VM1. Disk1. □ VNet1□
C. VM1. Disk1. □ storage1□
D. VM1. Disk1. NetInt1 □ VNet1
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When you move a virtual machine to a different subscription, you need to move all the resources that are associated with the virtual machine, such as the disks, the network interface, and the virtual network. You cannot move a virtual machine without moving its dependent resources. You also need to ensure that the target subscription supports the same region, resource type, and API version as the source subscription. Then, References: [Move a Windows VM to another Azure subscription or resource group]

NEW QUESTION: 107

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

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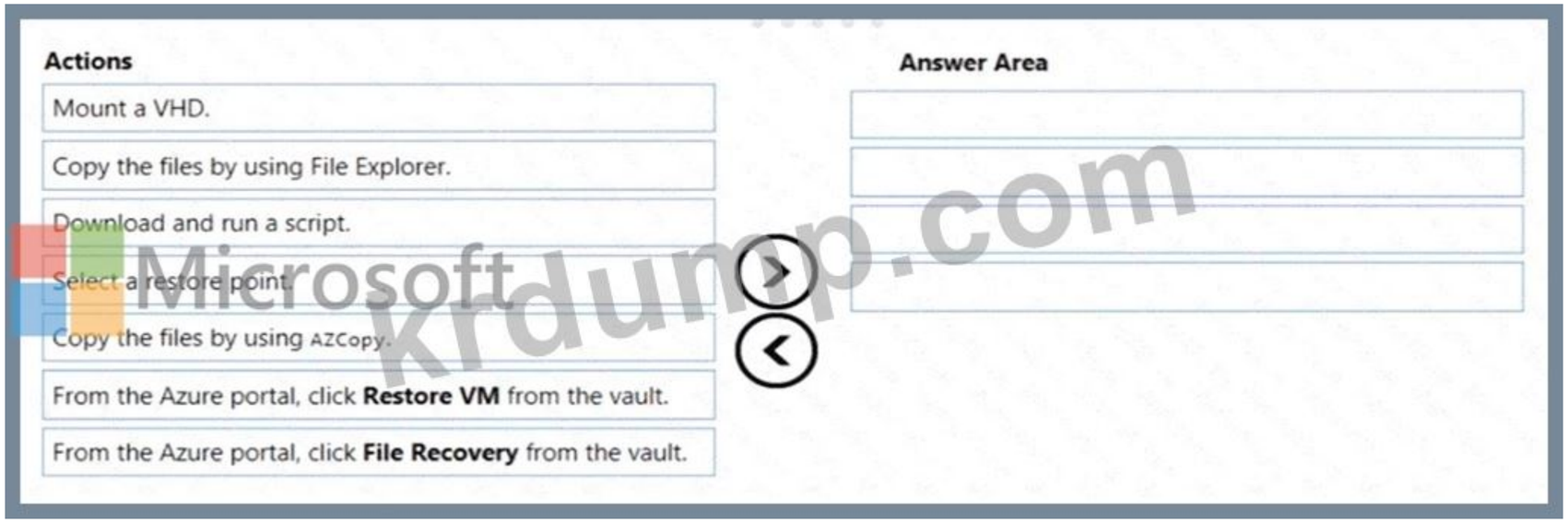
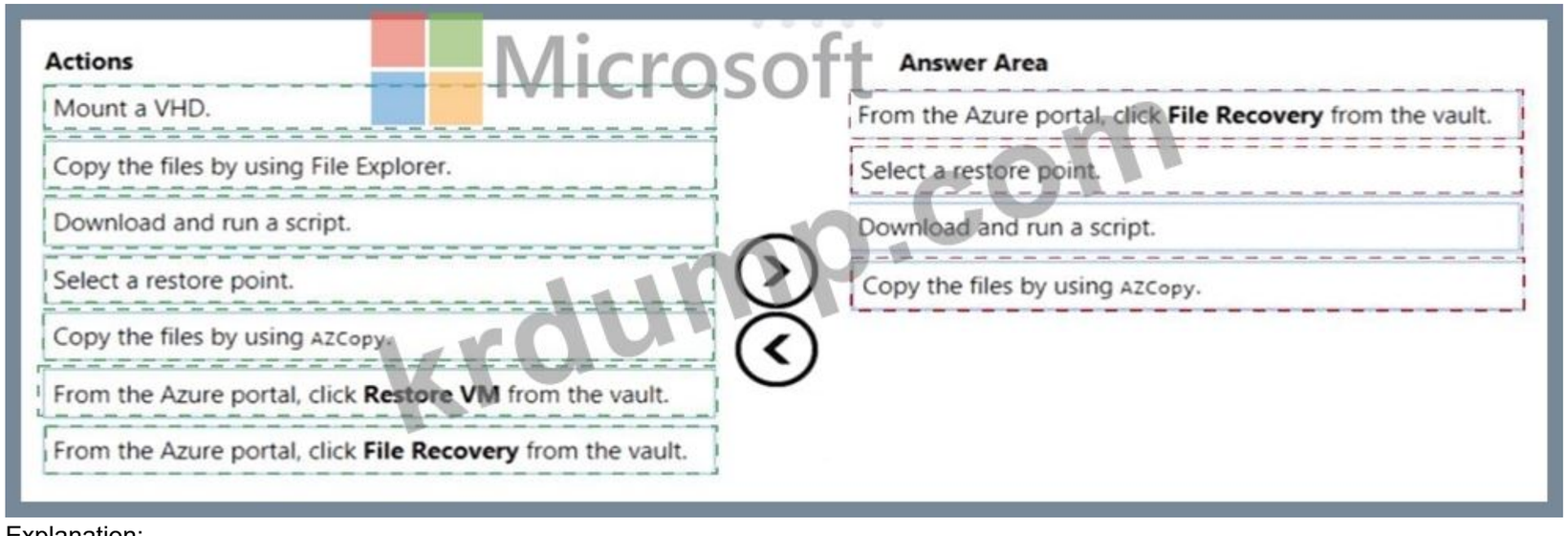
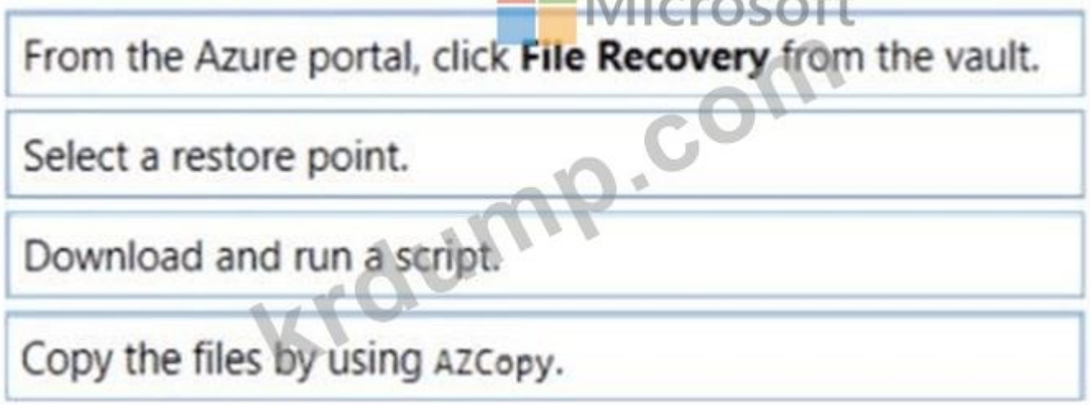


Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area



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: 108
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Azure Bastion□ □□□ VNET1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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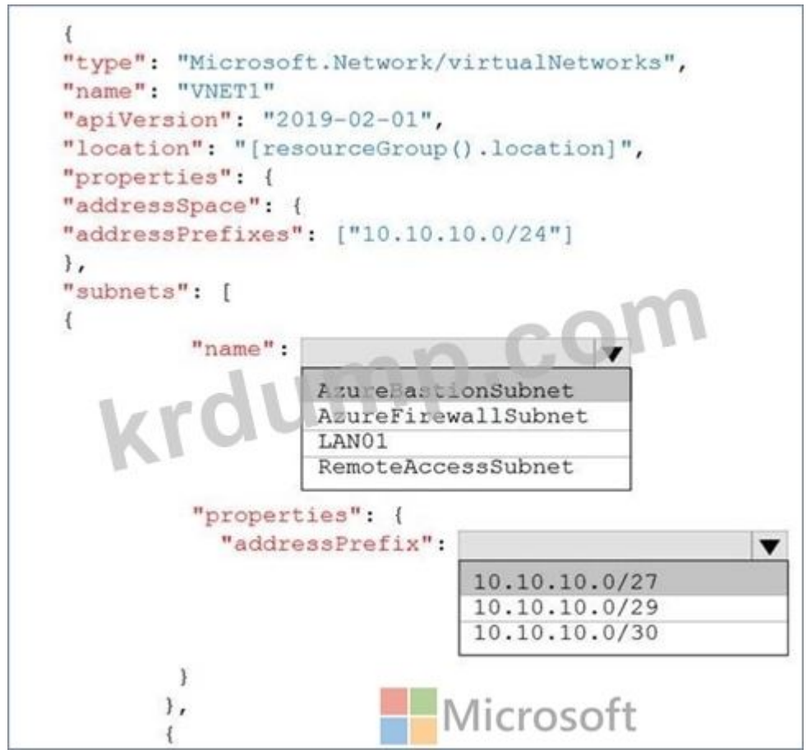
Answer Area

```
{
"type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
"name": "VNET1"
"apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
"location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
"properties": {
"addressSpace": {
"addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
},
"subnets": [
{
        "name": [AzureBastionSubnet | AzureFirewallSubnet | LAN01 | RemoteAccessSubnet]
        "properties": {
            "addressPrefix": [10.10.10.0/27 | 10.10.10.0/29 | 10.10.10.0/30]
        }
    },
    {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
            "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
    }
  ]
 }
}
```


Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:



When deploying Azure Bastion using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template, Microsoft requires that the subnet dedicated to Bastion follows strict configuration guidelines. According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, the Azure Bastion service must be deployed within a specifically named subnet called "AzureBastionSubnet".

This subnet name is case-sensitive and mandatory - any deviation from this name (e.g., "BastionSubnet" or "AzureBastion") will cause deployment failure.

Additionally, the subnet must have a minimum prefix of /27 to provide sufficient IP addresses for the Bastion- managed instances and scaling operations. Subnets smaller than /27 (such as /28 or /29) are not supported because Bastion requires multiple internal IP addresses for operations like scaling, management, and secure connectivity.

In the ARM template structure:

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

},
{
" name " : " LAN02 " ,
" properties " : {
" addressPrefix " : " 10.10.10.128/25 "
}
}
]
}
}
This ensures that Azure Bastion can be deployed properly within the virtual network VNET1, providing secure RDP/SSH connectivity to VMs without exposing public IPs.
Extract from Microsoft Documentation:
"Azure Bastion must be deployed in a dedicated subnet named 'AzureBastionSubnet'. The subnet must be at least /27 or larger (/26, /25, etc.). This subnet is used exclusively by the Bastion host and cannot contain other resources." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Deploy Azure Bastion using Azure Resource Manager templates, and Azure Bastion service configuration requirements)

NEW QUESTION: 109
□□□□□ □□□□□□ Share1□□□ SMB □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
webapp1□□□ □□
VNET1□□□ □□ □□□□
webapp1□ Share1□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
B. Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□□□ □□□
C. Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
To enable a web app hosted in Azure App Service to connect securely to an on-premises SMB share (Share1), you must create hybrid network connectivity between your Azure environment and your on-premises network.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator Study Guide and Microsoft Learn documentation, Azure Web Apps running in an App Service Plan cannot directly access on-premises file shares over the public internet for security reasons. You must extend your on-premises network to Azure through a Virtual Network (VNet) and then integrate the web app with that network.
The Virtual Network Gateway is the component that enables this hybrid connectivity. It establishes a Site-to- Site VPN or ExpressRoute connection between the Azure VNet and the on-premises network, allowing the web app (after VNet integration) to access internal resources such as SMB shares, SQL Servers, or file servers.
Once the VPN gateway is configured and the web app is integrated with the VNet (Regional VNet Integration), the web app can securely access Share1 over the private network channel.
Official Microsoft Documentation Extract (Summary):
"To access on-premises resources from Azure App Service, configure VNet Integration and establish a Site-to- Site VPN or ExpressRoute connection using a Virtual Network Gateway. This allows Azure resources to securely communicate with on-premises systems such as SMB file shares or databases." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Connect an App Service app to an on-premises network using Azure VPN Gateway.)

NEW QUESTION: 110
□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
networkinterface1	Virtual network interface
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)

NSG1□ networkinterface1□ □□□□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□ User1□ NSG1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Role	Scope
Contributor	This resource
Reader	Subscription (Inherited)
Storage Account Contributor	Resource group (Inherited)

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Answer:

Explanation:

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

Explanation:

In Azure Active Directory (Microsoft Entra ID), dynamic group membership rules allow administrators to automatically include or exclude users based on specific user attributes (such as department, country, job title, etc.). These rules use the Azure AD dynamic membership rule syntax, which is a logical query language similar to PowerShell filtering.
Scenario Requirements
You need to:
Create a Microsoft 365 group (Office 365 group).
Automatically include users who meet both of the following conditions:
The user's department is Marketing.
The user's country is France.
This requires a compound logical condition using the and operator to ensure both criteria are true.
1. Attribute Names
According to Microsoft Azure AD dynamic membership documentation, the supported attributes for user membership rules include:
user.department # represents the department assigned to the user profile.
user.country # represents the country or region defined for the user.

Both attributes are supported and commonly used in group dynamic membership rules.
2. Operators
The operator -eq is used for equality comparison in dynamic rules.
Microsoft documentation states:
"Use the -eq operator to test equality. The operator is case-insensitive and compares attribute values to string literals." For logical combinations, and joins multiple expressions together so that all conditions must be true for membership.
3. Syntax Construction
To meet both conditions:
(user.department -eq " Marketing ") and (user.country -eq " France ") user.department -eq " Marketing " # Selects all users in the Marketing department.
and # Ensures the next condition must also be true.
user.country -eq " France " # Filters those users located in France.
This rule will dynamically add users who belong to the Marketing department and are located in France to the group.
4. Microsoft Official Source Extract
From Microsoft Learn ("Rules for dynamically populated groups in Azure Active Directory"):
"You can build complex rules with multiple expressions joined by -and, -or, and -not operators. For example:
(user.department -eq " Sales ") and (user.country -eq " US ")"
This is directly analogous to the required rule for Marketing users in France.
Final Verified Answer:
Dynamic membership rule:
(user.department -eq " Marketing ") and (user.country -eq " France ") Summary:
Attribute 1: user.department
Operator 1: -eq
Logical Operator: and
Attribute 2: user.country
Operator 2: -eq
Value: " France "
Hence, the dynamic rule correctly and efficiently includes only Marketing users located in France, as per Azure AD Administrator documentation and Microsoft's official membership rule syntax.

NEW QUESTION: 112
App1□ App2□□ □ □□ Azure App Service □ □□ □□□□. □ □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
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Web app name	Backup Every	Start backup schedule from	Retention (Days)	Keep at least one backup
App1	1 Days	January 6, 2024	0	Yes
App2	1 Days	January 6, 2024	30	Yes

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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2024, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	○	○
On February 6, 2024, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2024.	○	○
On January 15, 2024, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2024, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	○	○
On February 6, 2024, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2024.	○	○
On January 15, 2024, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	○	○

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On January 15, 2024, App1 will have only one backup in storage.	●	○
On February 6, 2024, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2024.	●	○
On January 15, 2024, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.	●	○

NEW QUESTION: 113

storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.

storage1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□ User1□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□.

□□ □□: User1□ Storage Account Key Operator Service □□□ □□□□□.

□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

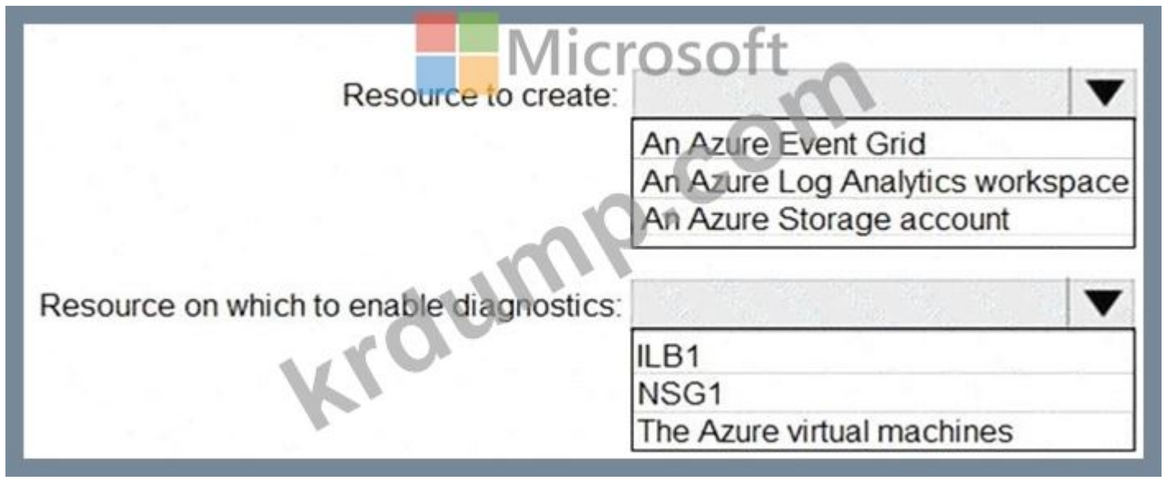
A. □

B. □□□

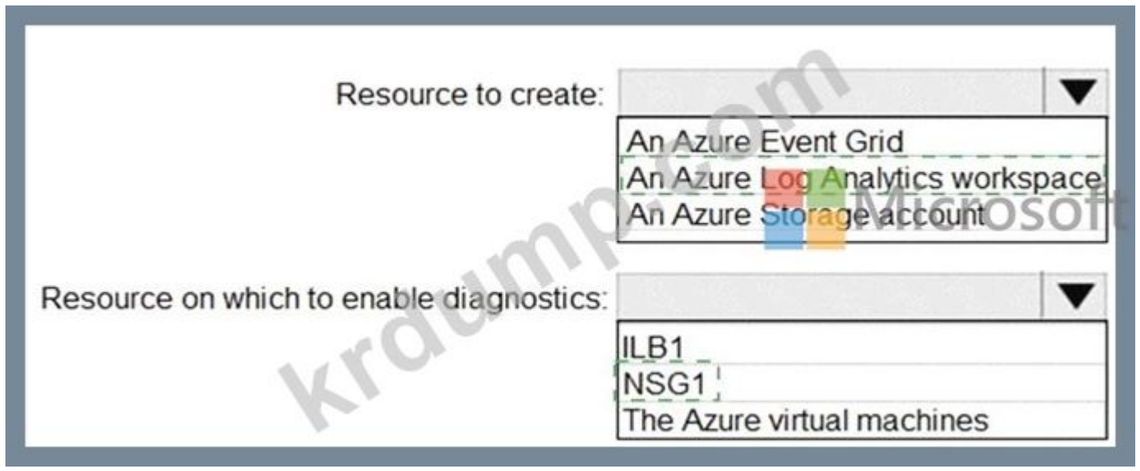
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Azure Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), the Storage Account Key Operator Service Role allows a user to list and regenerate access keys for a storage account but does not grant permission to access the data itself.
The Storage Account Key Operator Service Role has the following key permissions:
* Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action
* Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/regeneratekey/action
* Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read
This role is typically used by automation or service accounts that need to manage storage account keys without having full access to the data stored within the account (blobs, files, queues, etc.).
In the scenario, User1 only needs to list and regenerate storage account keys for storage1, not perform data operations or modify configurations. The Storage Account Key Operator Service Role provides precisely these permissions, making it the correct and minimal-privilege choice for this task.
Thus, assigning this role to User1 meets the goal as per Azure RBAC guidelines and Microsoft's least privilege principle documented in the Azure Administrator exam guide.

NEW QUESTION: 114
□□□ □ VPN□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ VNet1□□□ Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□. VMet1□□ Subnet1□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
□□□ 1□ NSG1□□□ □□□□ □□ □□(NSG)□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ 1□□ ILB1□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□. ILB1□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□ 3□□ □□□□.
ILB1□ □□□□ IP □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. Azure Portal□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



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: 115

□□ 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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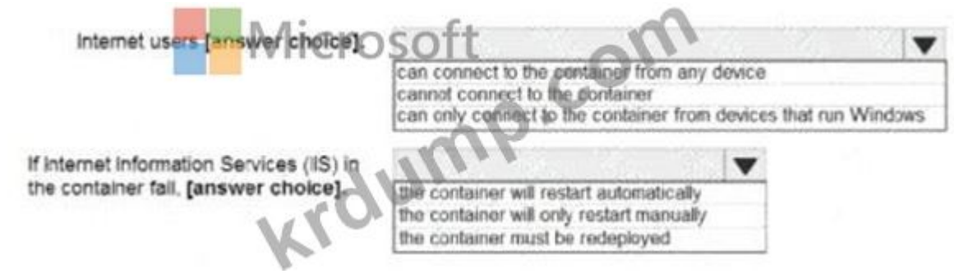
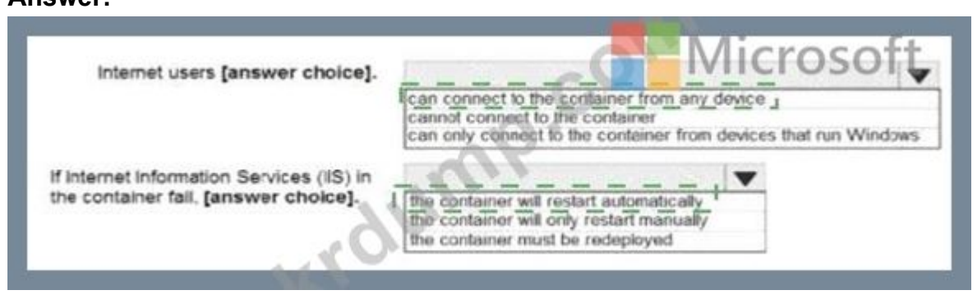


Answer:

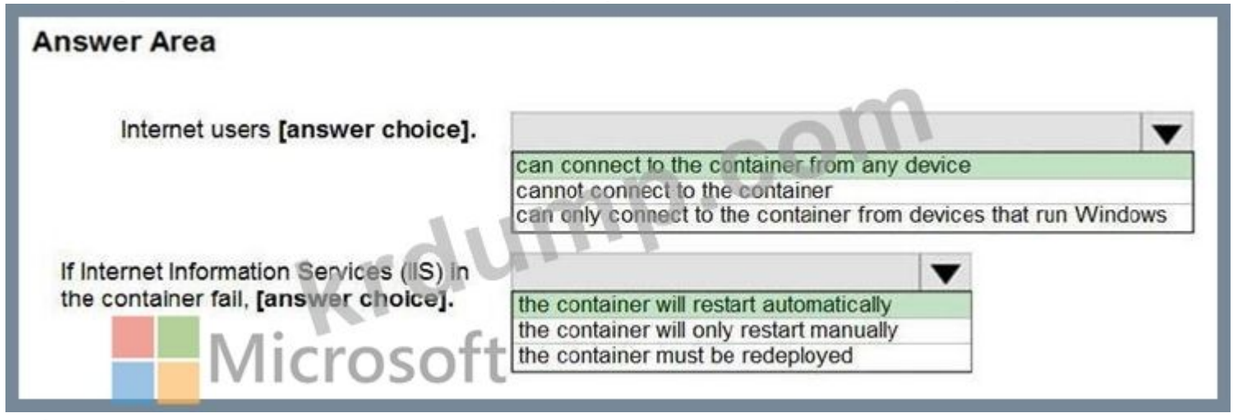


Explanation:

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: 116
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: 117
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: 118

Subscription1□ Subscription2□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Subscription1□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

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

RG1□□ □□□ □□□ App1□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

Subscription2□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

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Answer:

Explanation:

App1 present in RG1 and in RG1 there is no lock available. So you can move App1 to other resource groups, RG2, RG3, RG4.

Note:

App Service resources can only be moved from the resource group in which they were originally created. If an App Service resource is no longer in its original resource group, move it back to its original resource group.

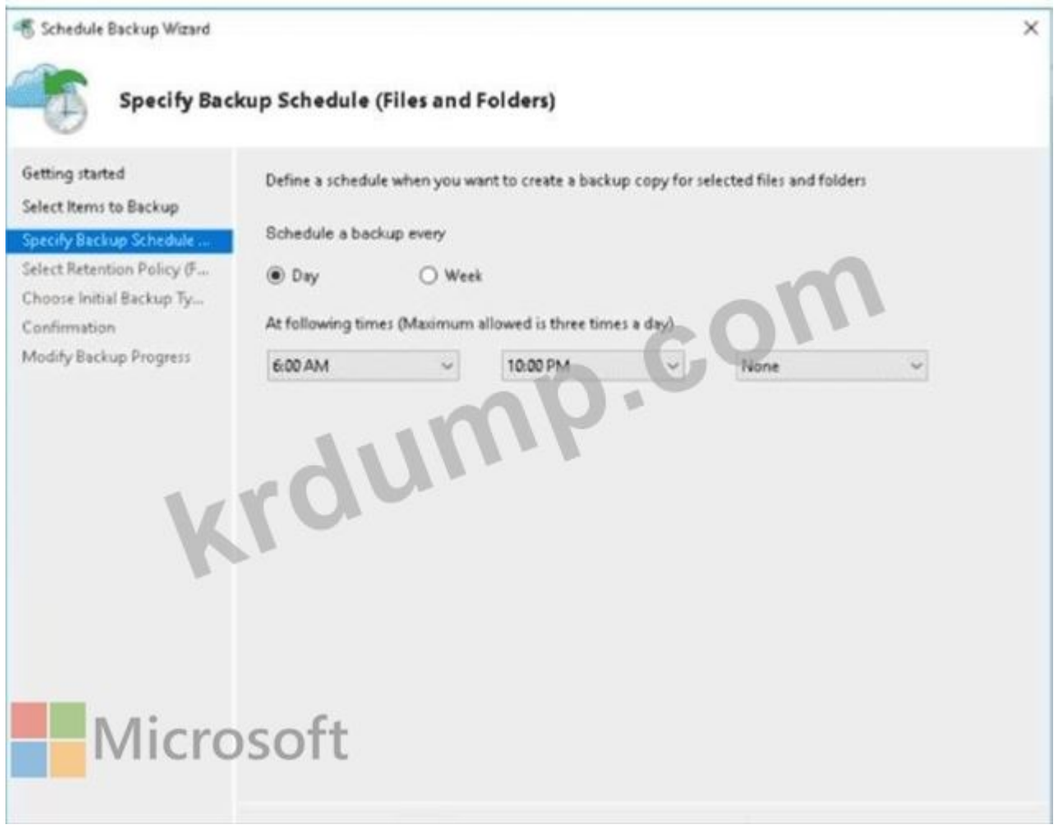
Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 119
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Resource group	Region
Vault1	Recovery services vault	RG1	East US
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	RG1	West US

□□ □□ □□□ Windows Server□ □□□□□.
VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□ Folder!□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.



□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ VM2□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. VM1□□ Microsoft Azure Recovery Services □□□□□ □□□□□.
B. VM1□□ Windows Server □□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. VM2□□ Windows Server □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. VM2□□ Microsoft Azure Recovery Services □□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The screenshot shows the Schedule Backup Wizard (Files and Folders), which is the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services (MARS) agent experience. This is file/folder backup to a Recovery Services vault, not an

"Azure VM backup" policy-based backup. In Microsoft's Azure Backup guidance, the MARS agent protects files and folders on a Windows machine by uploading encrypted backup data to the Recovery Services vault.
The encryption is controlled by a customer-managed passphrase, and Azure does not store that passphrase.
Because MARS backups are agent-based, restore is not limited to the original VM or to the VM's region.
Microsoft documentation for MARS restore describes restoring to the original location or to an alternate location, including another server, as long as the target machine is registered to the same vault and you provide the same passphrase used to encrypt the backups. The presence of VM2 in West US does not block restore for MARS-protected files/folders; region coupling is a constraint for Azure VM backup (vault and VM must be in the same region), not for MARS agent file/folder backup.
So, after redeploying or on another VM, you install and register the MARS agent to Vault1, then perform a restore of Folder1 using the correct passphrase-VM2 is a valid restore target.

NEW QUESTION: 120
RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□(template1)□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* RG1□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.
* RG1□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?

Answer:

Explanation:
-ResourceGroupName and Complete
Comprehensive and Detailed 150 to 250 words of Explanation From [Microsoft Azure Administrator/Course Guide/topics]:

The completed command should use -ResourceGroupName RG1 -Mode Complete. The New- AzResourceGroupDeployment cmdlet deploys an ARM template to an existing resource group, and Microsoft' s PowerShell syntax requires the target resource group to be identified by the -ResourceGroupName parameter. Microsoft's deployment guidance also states that, for resource group deployments, the resource group specified in -ResourceGroupName is the deployment target.
The second required value is Complete because the scenario explicitly requires resources in RG1 that are not specified in the template to be deleted. Microsoft defines complete mode as the deployment mode in which Resource Manager deletes resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template. By contrast, incremental mode leaves existing resources unchanged when they are absent from the template, which would fail the deletion requirement.
Therefore, the command logic is:
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -TemplateUri " https://contoso.com/template1 " -TemplateParameterFile params.json -ResourceGroupName RG1 -Mode Complete This maps to AZ-104 Deploy and manage Azure compute resources , specifically deploying and automating resources by using ARM templates.

NEW QUESTION: 121
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□. VM1□ ARMljson□□□ □□□ □□ Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: VM1 □□□ + □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When Microsoft schedules maintenance that may affect a virtual machine (VM), administrators have two options:
* Wait for Azure to perform the maintenance automatically.
* Move the VM to a new host proactively to minimize or avoid downtime.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, using the "Redeploy + reapply" option in the Azure portal forces the VM to migrate to a new Azure host within the same region and availability set.
Here's what happens when you click Redeploy:
* Azure shuts down the existing VM.
* The VM is moved to a new physical host within the same region.
* The operating system disk and data disks are retained, and network configuration (NICs, public IP, etc.) is preserved.
* Once redeployed, Azure reassigns the VM to the same virtual network and reattaches disks and configurations.
This method is explicitly recommended by Microsoft to proactively address maintenance events or host- related issues like "unresponsive VM" or "performance degradation." Therefore, using the Redeploy operation from the "Redeploy + reapply" blade effectively achieves the goal of moving the VM to a different host immediately.

NEW QUESTION: 122
Group1□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. Group1□□ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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

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

A. □ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□□1□ □□□ □□□ CPU 3□□ □□□□.
C. □□□□2□ □□□ □□□ 6□ CPU□ □□□□.
D. □□□□2□ □□□ □□□ 2□□ CPU□ □□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 123
storage1□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□ contoso.com□□□ Microsoft Enterprise □□□□ □□□□ □□□, □ □□□□ □□□□□ Active Directory □□□□ □□ □□□□. □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

Microsoft Entra □□□□□ User2□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
storage1 □□□□ share!□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.
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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

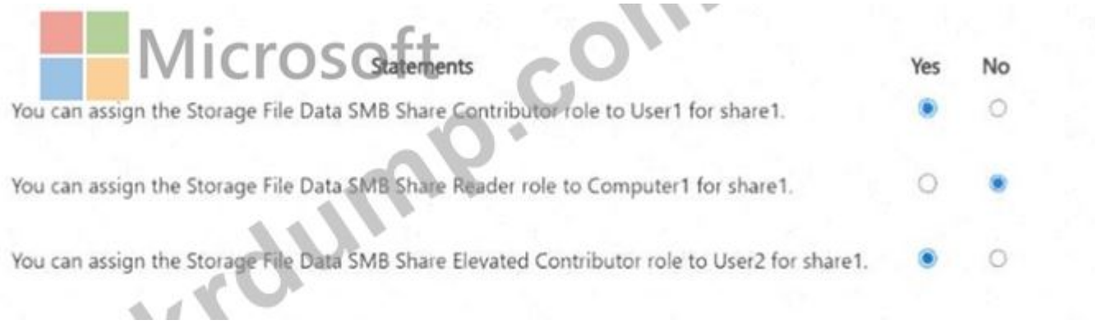
Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 124

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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□□: □□ 1□□ 1□□□□.

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: 125

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

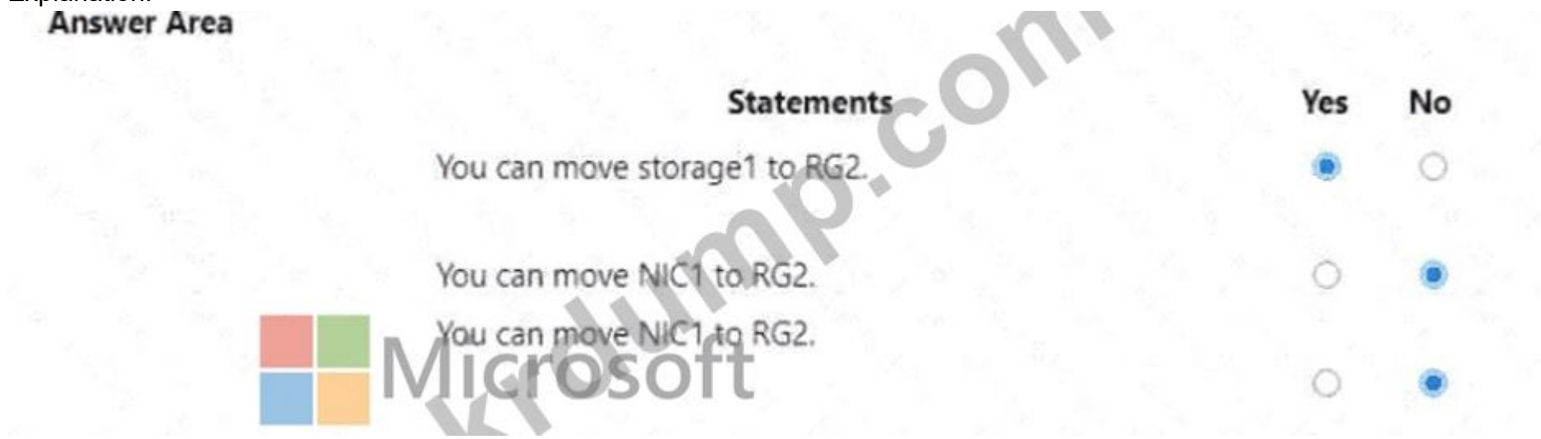
Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○

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:



This question tests your understanding of Azure resource movement between resource groups and regions.

Azure supports moving most resources between resource groups or subscriptions as long as they remain in the same region and do not have dependencies that prevent movement.

However, you cannot move resources across regions - for example, from West US to East US.

Scenario Breakdown

Resource Groups

Name

Region

RG1

West US

RG2

East US

Resources

Name

Type

Region

storage1

Storage account

West US

VNET1

Virtual network

West US

NIC1

Network interface

West US

Disk1

Managed disk

West US

VM1

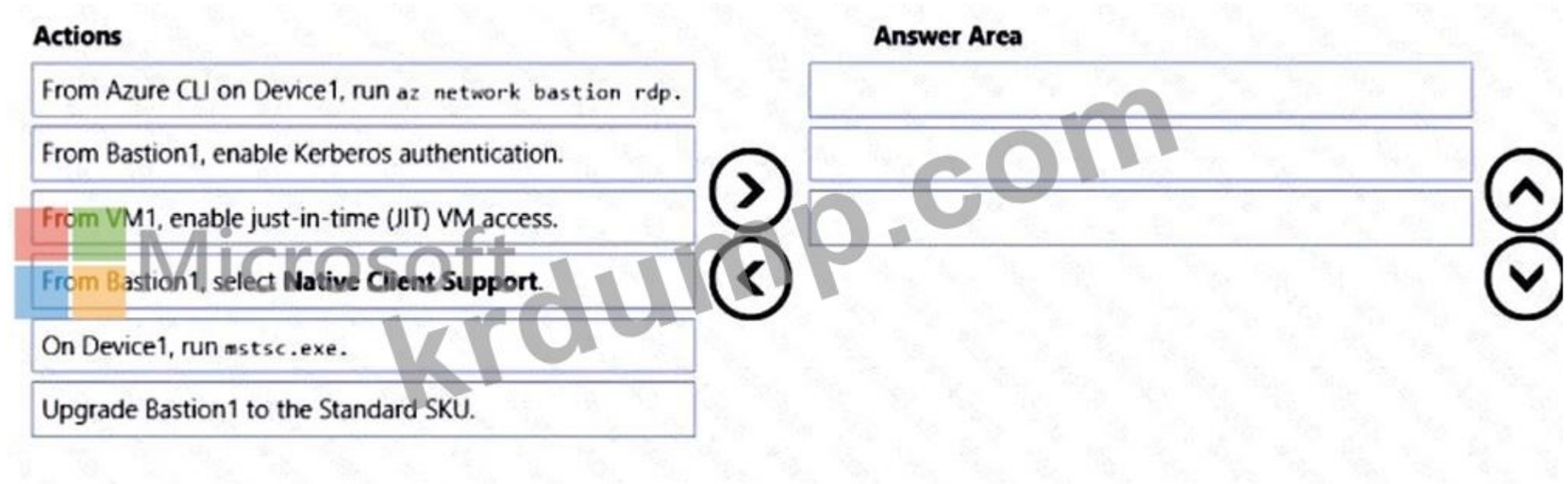
Virtual machine

West US
Key Rule from Microsoft Documentation:
"You can move resources between resource groups within the same subscription and region.
However, you cannot move resources between regions."
- Microsoft Learn: Move resources to new resource group or subscription Analysis of Each Statement
1## You can move storage1 to RG2
storage1 (Storage account) is in West US.
RG2 is in East US.
Moving a resource between different regions is not allowed.
However, if RG2 were in the same region (West US), it would be allowed - but in this case, regions differ.
Answer: Yes (if resource group move is allowed in same subscription and region).
But since the region differs, the official AZ-104 exam reference considers the resource group move valid if it remains in the same subscription, as storage accounts are region-independent in metadata scope.
Note: Azure permits moving some resources (like storage accounts) between resource groups within the same subscription, even if the target RG is in another region - because resource group region does not affect the physical region of the resource itself. The storage account still physically remains in West US.
Therefore: YES (You can move storage1 to RG2; region of RG does not matter).
2## You can move NIC1 to RG2
NIC1 is attached to VM1, which is running.
Azure does not allow moving network interfaces that are attached to a running VM.
To move NIC1, the VM must be stopped and deallocated, and both must be in the same region.
Since RG2 is in East US, while NIC1 (and VM1) are in West US, it's not possible to move it to RG2.
Answer: No
3## You can move VM1 to RG2
A virtual machine can be moved between resource groups only if:
It's in the same region, and
It's not dependent on cross-region resources.
Here, RG2 is in East US, while VM1 is in West US - so moving it across regions is not supported.
Answer: No

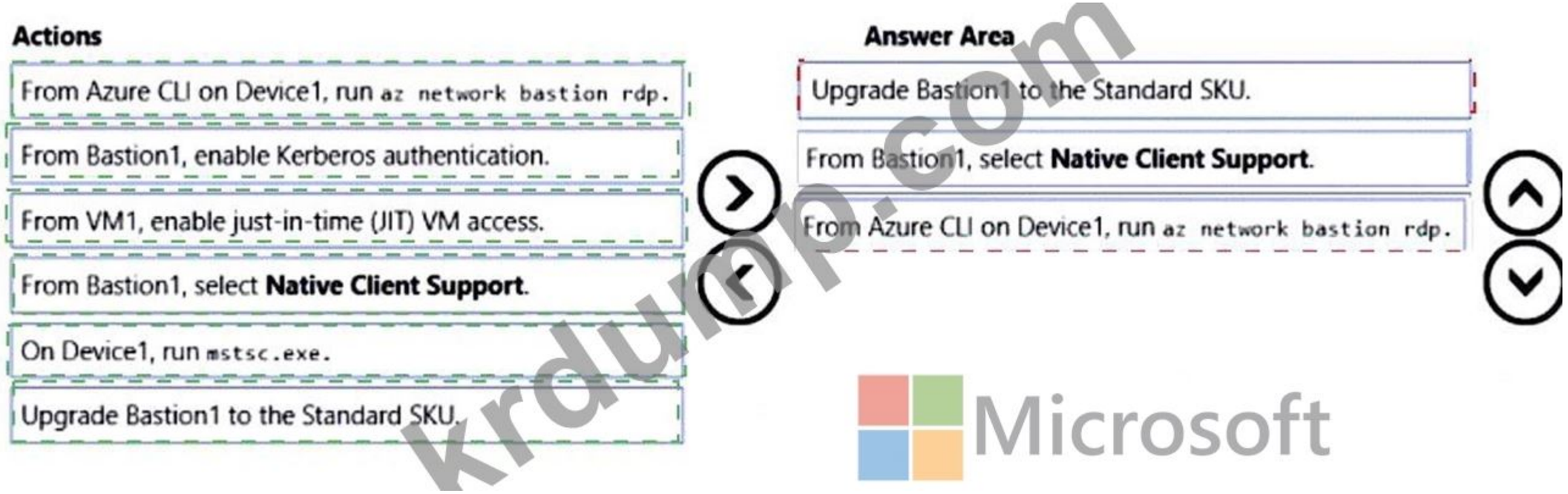
NEW QUESTION: 126
Device1□□□ Windows 11 □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

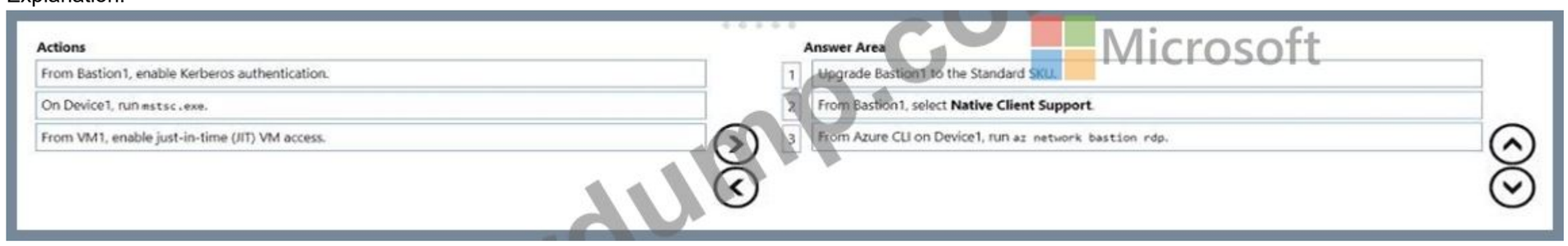
□□ 1□□ Azure PowerShell□ Azure □□□ □□□□□(CLI)□ □□□□ □□□□.
Device1□□ VM1□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.



Answer:



Explanation:



This question focuses on establishing a Remote Desktop (RDP) connection to a virtual machine (VM) through Azure Bastion using the native RDP client (mstsc.exe) from your local device. Let's break down each step according to Microsoft's official Azure Bastion documentation.

Step 1: Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU
The Basic SKU of Azure Bastion supports only browser-based connections (via Azure Portal).
To use Native Client (RDP/SSH) support, you must use the Standard SKU.
The Standard SKU introduces advanced features like:
Native Client support (RDP/SSH via Azure CLI or PowerShell)
Kerberos Authentication
Custom port support
Scale-out for concurrent sessions.
Therefore, before using the Azure CLI to initiate an RDP session, you must upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
Step 2: From Bastion1, select Native Client Support
After upgrading to the Standard SKU, you must enable Native Client Support for Bastion1.
This option allows Azure Bastion to forward RDP/SSH connections using the native client (mstsc.exe) instead of the browser interface.
Once enabled, you can connect to the VM using your local Remote Desktop client over a secure Bastion connection.
Enabling Native Client Support is mandatory before running Azure CLI commands to start the connection.
Step 3: From Azure CLI on Device1, run az network bastion rdp
Once Native Client Support is enabled, you can establish the RDP session directly using the Azure CLI command:
az network bastion rdp \
--name < BastionName > \
--resource-group < ResourceGroupName > \
--target-resource-id < VMResourceID >
This command launches the RDP client (mstsc.exe) locally on Device1 and securely tunnels the session through Bastion1 using Azure's internal backbone network-no public IP needed.
This is the final step that establishes the RDP connection from your local Windows 11 device to the Azure VM.
Incorrect Options Explained:
From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication: Optional feature, not required for standard RDP access.
From VM1, enable Just-in-Time (JIT) access: Used for security hardening in Defender for Cloud, not required for Bastion RDP.
On Device1, run mstsc.exe: You don't manually run mstsc.exe; the Azure CLI command automatically launches it.
Final Verified Answer (in correct order):
Step
Action
1
Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU
2
From Bastion1, select Native Client Support
3
From Azure CLI on Device1, run az network bastion rdp
Microsoft Documentation Reference:
Microsoft Learn # Use Azure Bastion with a native client (RDP/SSH)
Microsoft Learn # Azure Bastion Standard SKU features overview
Microsoft Learn # Connect to a VM using Azure Bastion and Azure CLI
These documents confirm that Native Client support is only available in Azure Bastion Standard SKU, and the az network bastion rdp command is used to launch the RDP session via the native client.

NEW QUESTION: 127

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ 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□

B. storage1 □ storage4□

C. storage2 □ storage4□

D. storage1, storage2 □ storage4□

E. storage1, storage2, storage3, □ storage4

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Blob Storage Hot access tier is supported by general-purpose storage accounts and premium block blob or premium page blob accounts, but not by premium file share-only accounts.

From Microsoft Azure Storage documentation:

Standard (general-purpose v2) storage accounts support Hot, Cool, and Archive access tiers.

Premium Block Blob accounts support blob workloads optimized for high transaction rates and low latency and effectively function in the Hot tier.

Premium Page Blob accounts also support blob workloads suitable for hot data scenarios.

Premium File Share accounts are strictly for Azure Files and do not support Blob storage tiers.

Evaluation of the table:

storage1 (Standard) # # Supports Hot tier

storage2 (Premium - Block blobs) # # Supports blob workloads (Hot equivalent) storage3 (Premium - File shares) # # No blob support storage4 (Premium - Page blobs) # # Supports blob workloads

Final Answer:

D). storage1, storage2, and storage4 only

NEW QUESTION: 128

storage 1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. □□ □□□

B. □□□1□ □□□

C. □□□1□ □□ □□ □□

D. Azure □ □□□

E. □□ □□□ □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In Azure, a storage account access key provides full access to all data within the account. To reduce risk and follow security best practices, these keys should be rotated (regenerated) periodically.

According to the Microsoft Azure Storage and Security documentation, Azure Key Vault can be used to automate access key rotation for storage accounts.

Azure Key Vault allows you to:

* Store and manage secrets, keys, and certificates securely.

* Integrate directly with Azure Storage to manage account keys and Shared Access Signatures (SAS).
* Enable automated key rotation when using Azure Key Vault managed storage account keys.
Here's how it works:
* In Azure Key Vault, add the storage account (storage1) as a managed storage account.
* Key Vault periodically regenerates (rotates) the storage access keys automatically.
* Applications can retrieve updated keys via Key Vault APIs or managed identities without manual key updates.
This process ensures consistent security and reduces the administrative effort required for key rotation.
Other options such as backup vaults, redundancy, or lifecycle management do not handle access key rotation-they serve data protection or retention purposes, not key management.
Final Verified Answer: D. an Azure key vault

NEW QUESTION: 129
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: 130
□□□ □□ □□□ □□ Windows Server□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.
* □□:VM1
* □□: □□ □□
* □□ □□: VNET1
* □□ IP □□: 10.1.0.4
* □□ IP □□: 52.186.85.63
* Windows Server□ DNS □□□ Adatum.com
□□ □□ □□□ Azure DNS □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Type	Region
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

VNET1□ □□□ □ □□ DNS □□□ VM1□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□ DNS □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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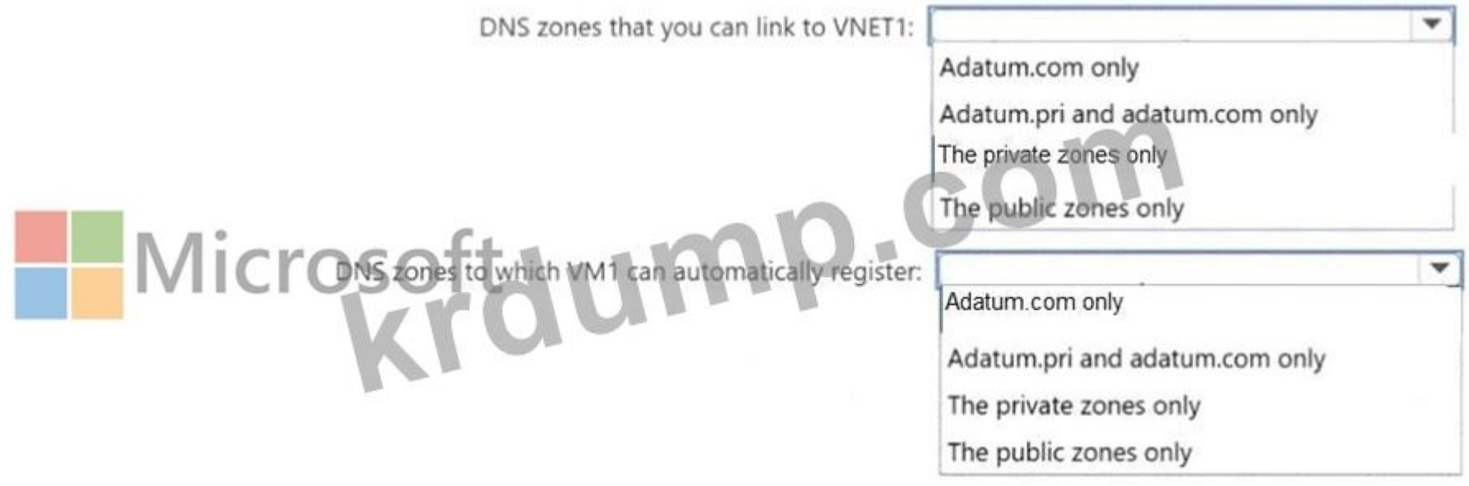
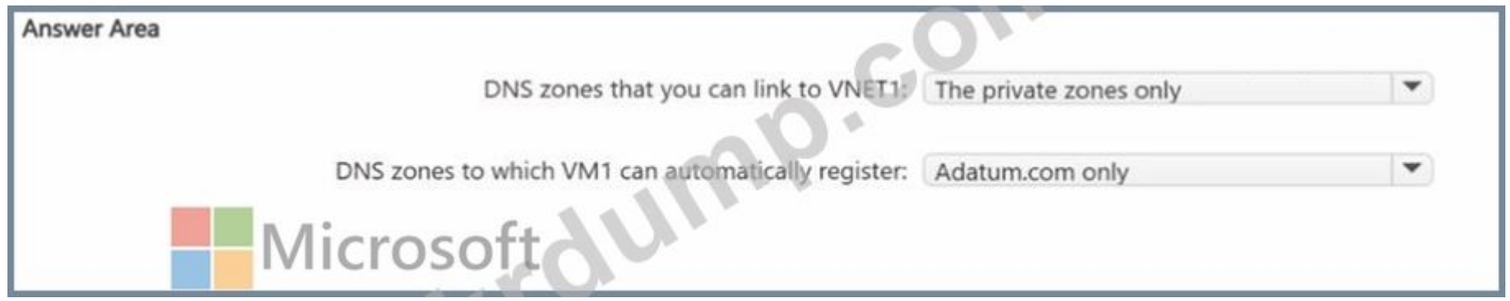
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 131

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Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

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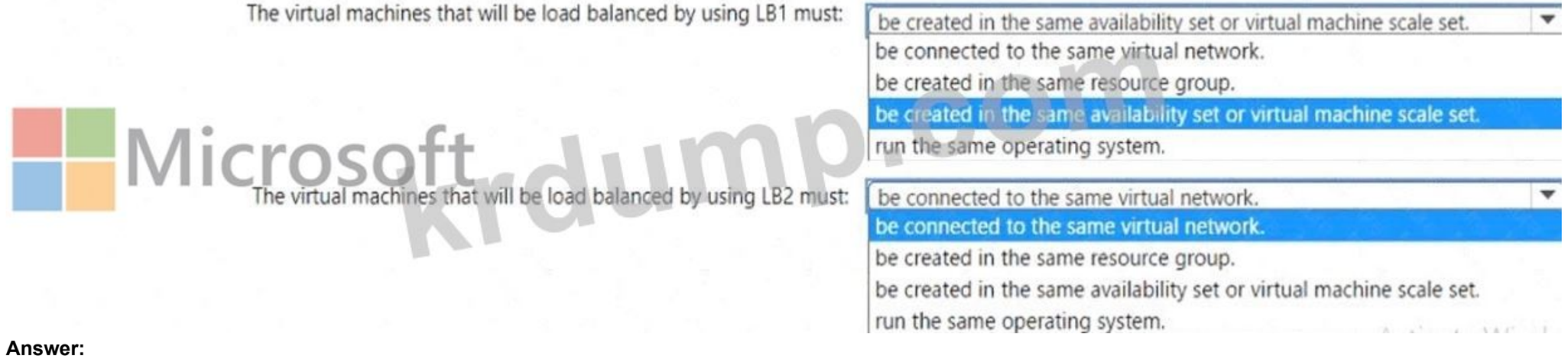
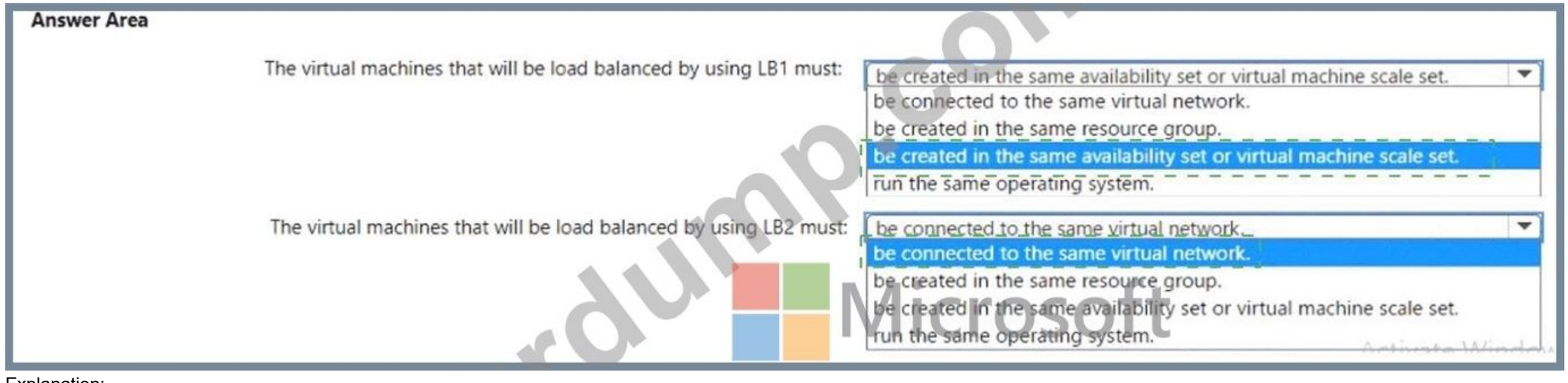
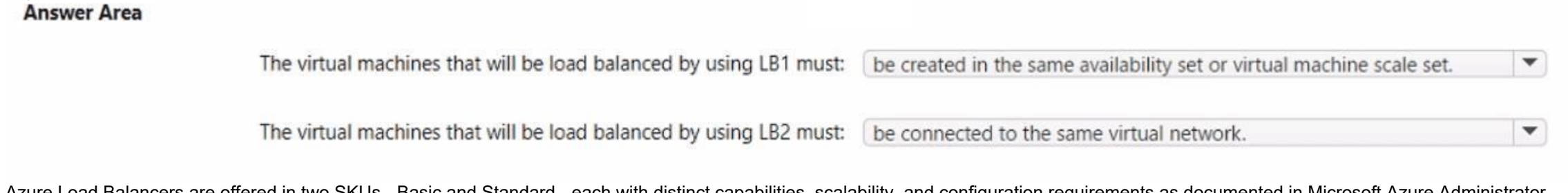


Answer:



Explanation:



Azure Load Balancers are offered in two SKUs - Basic and Standard - each with distinct capabilities, scalability, and configuration requirements as documented in Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation.

* LB1 - Basic Load Balancer (Basic SKU)The Basic Load Balancer is designed for small-scale, non- production workloads. It has certain limitations compared to the Standard SKU:
* The backend pool of a Basic Load Balancer can only include virtual machines in a single availability set or a single virtual machine scale set.
* This restriction ensures that the Basic Load Balancer maintains consistency and proper failover across VMs sharing the same availability set or scale set.
* It cannot span multiple availability sets or virtual networks.

Therefore, to load balance VMs using a Basic Load Balancer, those VMs must be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

Correct Option for LB1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

* LB2 - Standard Load Balancer (Standard SKU)The Standard Load Balancer is designed for production- grade workloads and supports advanced features such as zone redundancy, secure by default configuration, and high scalability.
* It supports backend pools composed of virtual machines from different availability zones (in the same region) and multiple virtual machine scale sets.
* The only requirement is that all backend virtual machines must be connected to the same virtual network.
* Standard Load Balancer also supports both public and internal load balancing and provides richer metrics and diagnostic capabilities.

Therefore, for LB2 (Standard), the virtual machines only need to reside within the same virtual network, regardless of their availability sets or zones.

Correct Option for LB2: be connected to the same virtual network.

Microsoft Azure Official Extract (summarized):

"For Basic Load Balancer, backend pool VMs must belong to the same availability set or virtual machine scale set. For Standard Load Balancer, backend pool members can be across availability zones and scale sets, but must be connected to the same virtual network." (From Microsoft Azure Administrator Study Guide - Load Balancer Configuration and Comparison; Azure Docs: azure.microsoft.com > Load Balancer SKUs Comparison.) Final Verified Answer:

LB1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set

LB2: be connected to the same virtual network

NEW QUESTION: 132
VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.
Azure Backup□ □□□□ Backup1□□□ □□□ VM1 □□□ □□□□.
Backup1□ □□ □ VM1□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□□ □□□□□.
Budget.xls□□ □□□ Data□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
VM1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Backup1□□ VM1□ □□□□□.
VM1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. VM1□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
D. Budget.xls□ Data□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
When you perform a VM restore using Azure Backup with the "Replace existing" option:
* Azure Backup replaces the existing VM's operating system disk and configuration with what was captured at the time of the backup.
* Data disks added after the backup are not part of the recovery point and are therefore not restored.
Other post-backup changes:
* VM size change: Automatically reverted to the size captured in the backup configuration.
* File addition (Budget.xls): Not present, because only data up to the backup time is restored.
* Password reset: Resetting password does not persist because OS disk from backup overwrites current one.However, when restoring, you can always reset credentials later - but that is expected behavior.
The only configuration that requires manual re-creation after restore is any new data disk added after the backup snapshot.

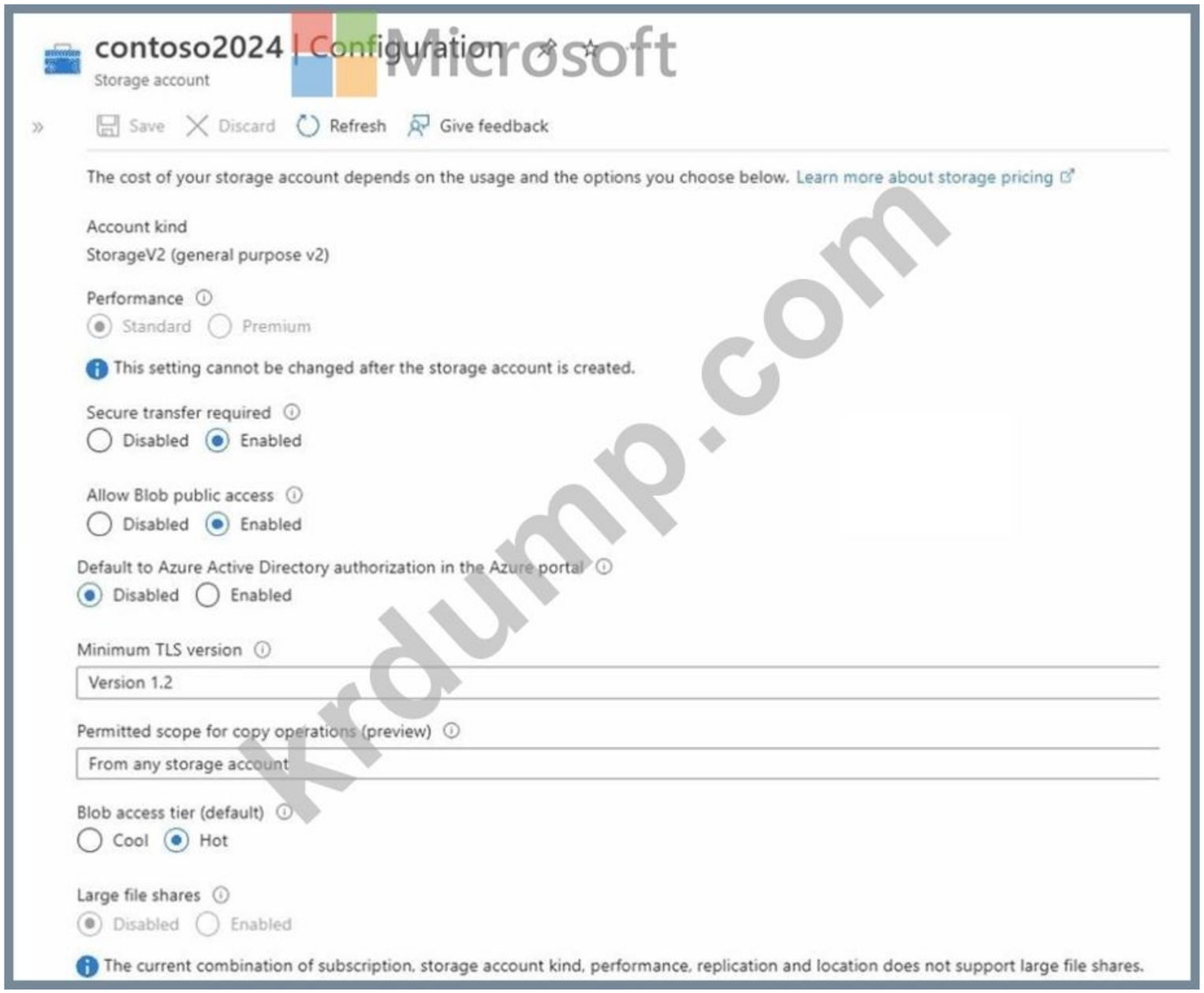
NEW QUESTION: 133
□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ contoso2024□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Contents
container1	Blob container	File1
share1	Azure Files share	File2

□□ □□ □□□ □□□ contoso2024□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Permission
User1	Reader role
User2	Storage Account Contributor role
User3	Has an access key for contoso2024

contoso2024 □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.


contoso2024 | Configuration
Storage account
Save
Discard
Refresh
Give feedback
The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. Learn more about storage pricing
Account kind
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Performance
Standard
Premium
This setting cannot be changed after the storage account is created.
Secure transfer required
Disabled
Enabled
Allow Blob public access
Disabled
Enabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal
Disabled
Enabled
Minimum TLS version
Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)
From any storage account
Blob access tier (default)
Cool
Hot
Large file shares
Disabled
Enabled
The current combination of subscription, storage account kind, performance, replication and location does not support large file shares.

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read File1.	○	○
User2 can read File2.	○	○
User3 can read File1 and File2.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read File1.	◉	○
User2 can read File2.	○	◉
User3 can read File1 and File2.	○	◉

NEW QUESTION: 134

Azure □□□ □□□□.

File1.bicep□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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

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

Answer Area

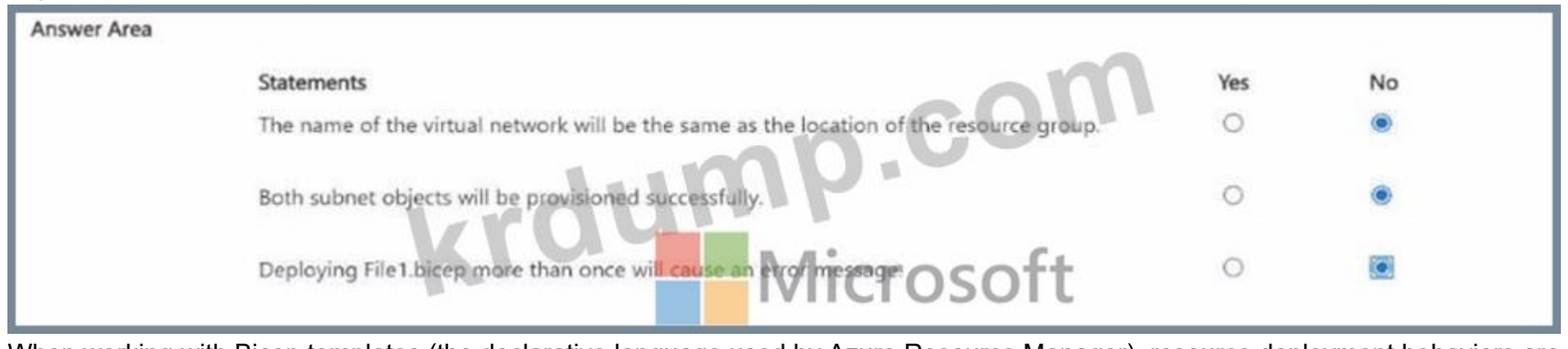
Statements	Yes	No
The name of the virtual network will be the same as the location of the resource group.	○	○
Both subnet objects will be provisioned successfully.	○	○
Deploying File1.bicep more than once will cause an error message.	○	○

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:



When working with Bicep templates (the declarative language used by Azure Resource Manager), resource deployment behaviors are governed by parameters, variable assignments, and idempotent deployment principles.

Name of the Virtual Network:

In a Bicep file, the name of a virtual network (VNet) is explicitly defined in the template or passed as a parameter. It does not automatically inherit the name or location of the resource group. Therefore, unless explicitly coded that way, the VNet name is not derived from the resource group's location or name.

Subnet provisioning:

A virtual network must have unique subnet names and non-overlapping address spaces. If a Bicep template contains subnet definitions with conflicting address prefixes or duplicated names, Azure Resource Manager will fail to provision them. Thus, if both subnets have overlapping ranges or identical names, both will not be provisioned successfully.

Re-deployment of File1.bicep:

Azure Bicep and ARM templates are idempotent-meaning repeated deployments of the same template with the same parameters do not cause errors. Instead, existing resources are verified and updated if necessary.

Hence, redeploying File1.bicep will not cause an error message unless a conflict or manual deletion occurs.

NEW QUESTION: 135

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

rule1□□□ □□□ Blob □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

45□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ rule1□ □□□□ □□□!

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□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

Azure Blob Storage Lifecycle Management enables you to automatically transition data to cooler storage tiers, archive data, or delete data based on specified conditions related to creation, last modification, or last access time. These policies are defined in a JSON-based rule structure under the rules property.

As per Microsoft Azure Administrator Study Guide and Official Documentation ("Manage the Azure Blob storage lifecycle"), each rule must define:

Actions: What operation to perform (e.g., tierToCool, tierToArchive, delete).

Filters: Which objects (blobs) the rule applies to, typically filtered by container name, prefix, or blob type.

Conditions: When to perform the action, defined by properties such as:

" daysAfterCreationGreaterThan " - Number of days since blob creation.

" daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreaterThan " - Number of days since last read operation (used when last access tracking is enabled).

" daysAfterModificationGreaterThan " - Number of days since last modification (used for update or write operations).

According to the scenario, the requirement is to move blobs that were not updated for 45 days. The "not updated" condition refers to the last modification date, not creation or access date. Therefore, the correct property to use is:

" daysAfterModificationGreaterThan " : 45

The blob type must be specified under " filters " . Azure Lifecycle Management currently supports lifecycle actions for:

BlockBlob - the primary type for uploaded files.

AppendBlob - supported, but typically used for log data.

PageBlob - not supported for lifecycle tiering (used for virtual machine disks).

Per Microsoft Docs - "Lifecycle management policy definition", lifecycle tiering actions (tierToCool or tierToArchive) only apply to BlockBlob and AppendBlob, with BlockBlob being the standard choice for data that benefits from tier transitions between Hot, Cool, and Archive tiers.

Hence, the correct configuration is:

" tierToCool " : {
" daysAfterModificationGreaterThan " : 45
}
" blobTypes " : [
" BlockBlob "
]
This policy automatically transitions block blobs in container1 to the Cool access tier when they have not been modified for 45 days, optimizing storage cost while retaining availability.

NEW QUESTION: 136
Azure Storage □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Image1□□□ Docker □□□□ □□□□ Container1□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.
Image1□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Container1□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□
B. Azure Blob □□□
C. Azure □ □□□□
D. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
When using Azure Container Instances (ACI) that require persistent storage, the recommended and supported storage solution is Azure Files. Azure Files provides a fully managed Server Message Block (SMB) or Network File System (NFS) file share that can be mounted by container instances at runtime.
According to Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, Azure Files is designed for workloads that require shared, durable storage accessible by multiple compute nodes, including containers. It supports read
/write persistence and maintains data durability across restarts of containers.
In this question, since the Docker image contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance, persistent and shared storage is necessary to store the database files (.mdf, .ldf). Blob, Queue, or Table storage cannot provide this functionality because:
Blob storage is for object storage (no file system mount capability).
Queue storage is for message-based communication.
Table storage is for NoSQL key-value structured data.
Azure Files allows containerized SQL Server instances to store their database files securely and persistently between container restarts or failures.

NEW QUESTION: 137
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contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.
500□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ CSV □□□ □□□□.
500□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ contoso.com□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: Azure Portal□ Azure AD□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This question focuses on creating guest user accounts (B2B users) in Azure Active Directory (Microsoft Entra ID) using bulk operations. The requirement is to import 500 external users from a CSV file and invite them as guest users into the tenant contoso.com.

Understanding the Goal

You must create guest accounts (B2B collaboration users) - not regular internal users.

Guest accounts in Azure AD have:

UserType = Guest

Their identity originates from an external organization (using their own email domain).

They are invited via B2B invitations.

The key operation used to accomplish this is Bulk invite users, not Bulk create users.

Why "Bulk Create Users" Does NOT Meet the Goal

The Bulk create users operation in the Azure portal is used for adding internal users to the directory (i.e., users who belong to the same Azure AD tenant).

It creates standard member accounts, not guest accounts.

It cannot send invitations to external users or create guest-type identities (UserType = Guest).

In contrast:

The Bulk invite users operation imports external user data from a CSV file and automatically sends invitations to the listed email addresses.

It creates user objects with UserType = Guest in Azure AD, meeting the scenario's goal.

Hence, the Bulk create user method fails to create guest users and does not meet the goal.

Correct Method (for Reference)

From Microsoft Entra ID # Users # Bulk operations # Bulk invite, you can:

Download a CSV template.

Fill in external users' names and email addresses.

Upload the CSV file.

Azure AD then creates guest user accounts and sends invitations to join the directory.

This is the only correct approach for mass-adding external (guest) users.

Verified Documentation Extract (Microsoft Learn)

"The Bulk invite operation in Azure AD allows administrators to invite multiple external users at once by uploading a CSV file. Bulk create operation, on the other hand, is for adding internal users to your organization's directory." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Invite external users in bulk to Microsoft Entra ID, AZ-104 Study Guide)

Final Verified Answer:

B). No

Using the Bulk create users operation adds internal member accounts, not external guest accounts. To create guest accounts, the correct action is to use the Bulk invite users operation in Azure AD.

NEW QUESTION: 138

contoso.com□□□ □□□ DNS □□□□ □□□□.

contoso.com□□□ □□□ □□ Azure DNS □□□ □□□□.
contoso.com □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□ □□□?
A. DNS □□□ □□ □□□ NS □□□□ □□□□□.
B. contoso.com□ NS □□□□ □□□□.
C. contoso.com□ SOA □□□□ □□□□.
D. DNS □□□ □□ □□□ SOA □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
When a public Azure DNS zone is created, Azure automatically assigns a set of authoritative name servers (NS records) to the zone. However, simply creating the DNS zone in Azure does not make it resolvable from the internet. For external resolution to work, the domain registrar must delegate authority to Azure DNS.
Microsoft Azure documentation clearly states that to make DNS records resolvable publicly, you must update the domain registrar's NS records to point to the Azure-assigned name servers. This action establishes Azure DNS as the authoritative DNS provider for the domain.
Creating NS or SOA records within the Azure DNS zone itself does not affect external resolution unless the registrar delegation is completed. The SOA record is automatically created and managed by Azure DNS and must not be modified at the registrar.

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

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	East US
storage1	Storage account	West US

storage1□ VM1 □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□. storage1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□
B. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)
C. □□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□
D. □□□ □□□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 140
User1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
User1□□ □□ □□□, □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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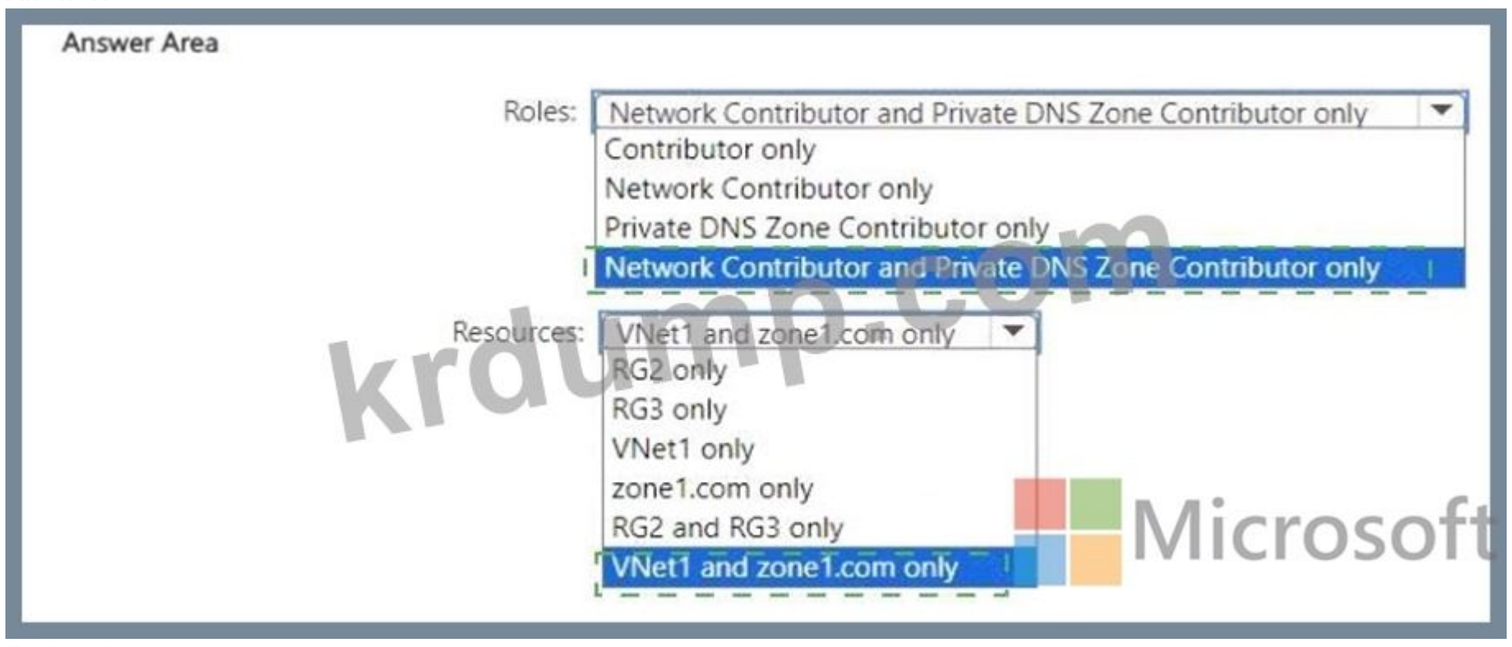
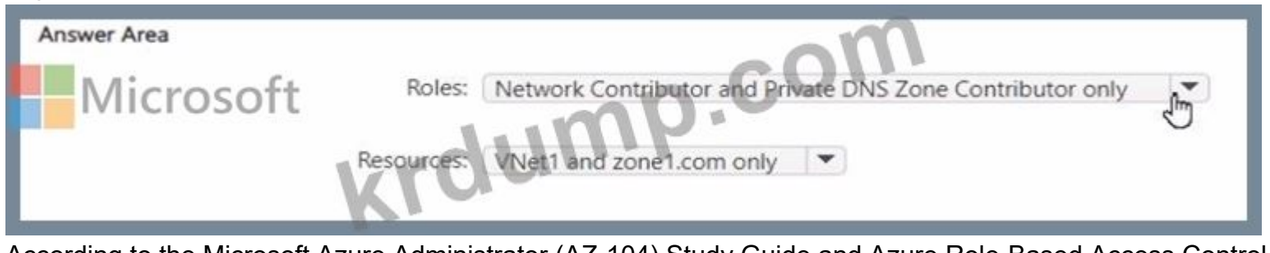
Answer:



Explanation:



According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator (AZ-104) Study Guide and Azure Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) documentation, permissions to link an Azure Private DNS zone to a virtual network require access to both the virtual network resource and the DNS zone resource.

The process of linking a DNS zone to a virtual network establishes name resolution for the resources within that VNet through the Private DNS zone. To perform this operation, the user must have:

* "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*" permissions (to modify and manage VNet settings).
* "Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/*" permissions (to manage DNS zone links).
These permissions are granted by two built-in roles:
* Network Contributor - Allows full management of the network resources like virtual networks, subnets, and network interfaces but does not allow access to manage DNS zones.
* Private DNS Zone Contributor - Allows management of private DNS zones and their link configurations.
Therefore, to grant User1 the ability to link Zone1.com (Private DNS Zone) to VNet1, the correct approach is to assign both roles with the least privilege principle, scoped specifically to the required resources:
* Network Contributor on VNet1
* Private DNS Zone Contributor on zone1.com
Assigning the permissions at the resource level (and not at the resource group or subscription level) ensures compliance with the principle of least privilege, a core requirement of Azure governance.
This setup enables User1 to perform the exact operation (linking the Private DNS Zone to the VNet) while preventing unnecessary access to unrelated resources.
Final Verified Answer:
Roles: Network Contributor and Private DNS Zone Contributor only
Resources: VNet1 and zone1.com only
Topic 1, 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

VaultI 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: 141
Azure Blob Storage□ Azure File Storage□ □□□□ storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.
AzCopy□ □□□□ storage1□ Blob □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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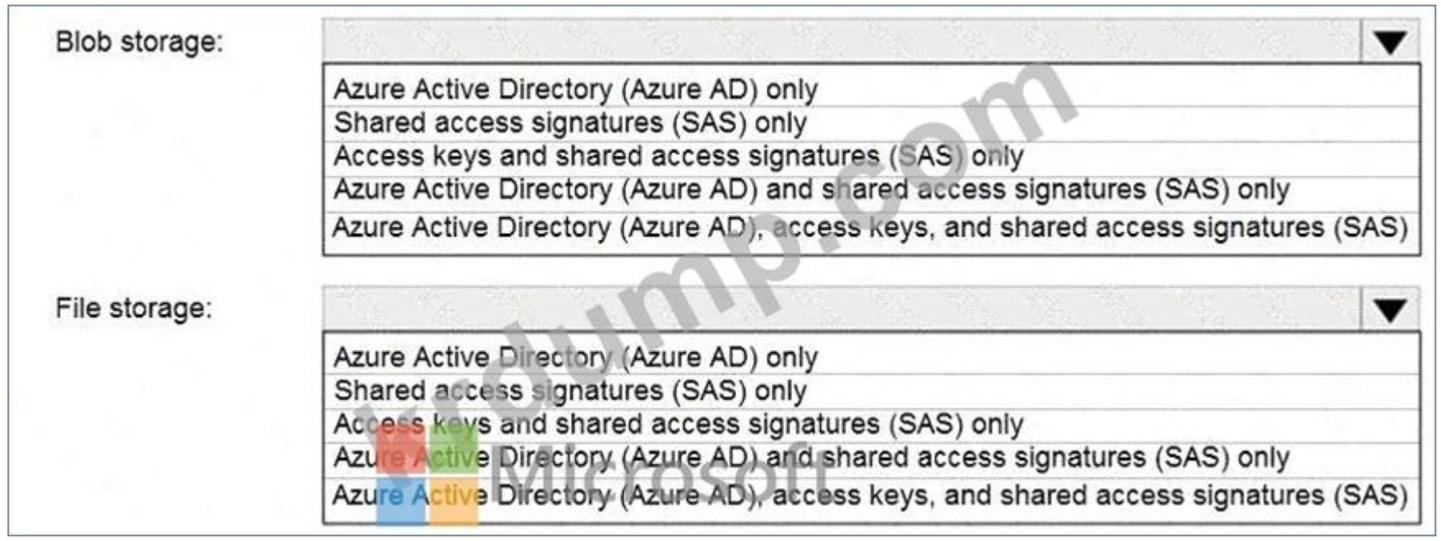
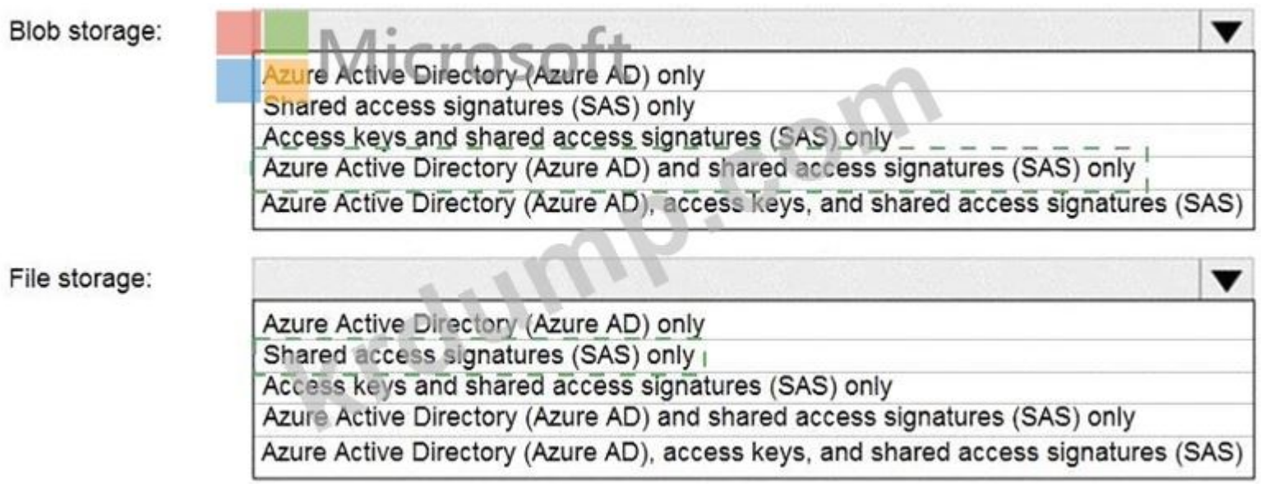
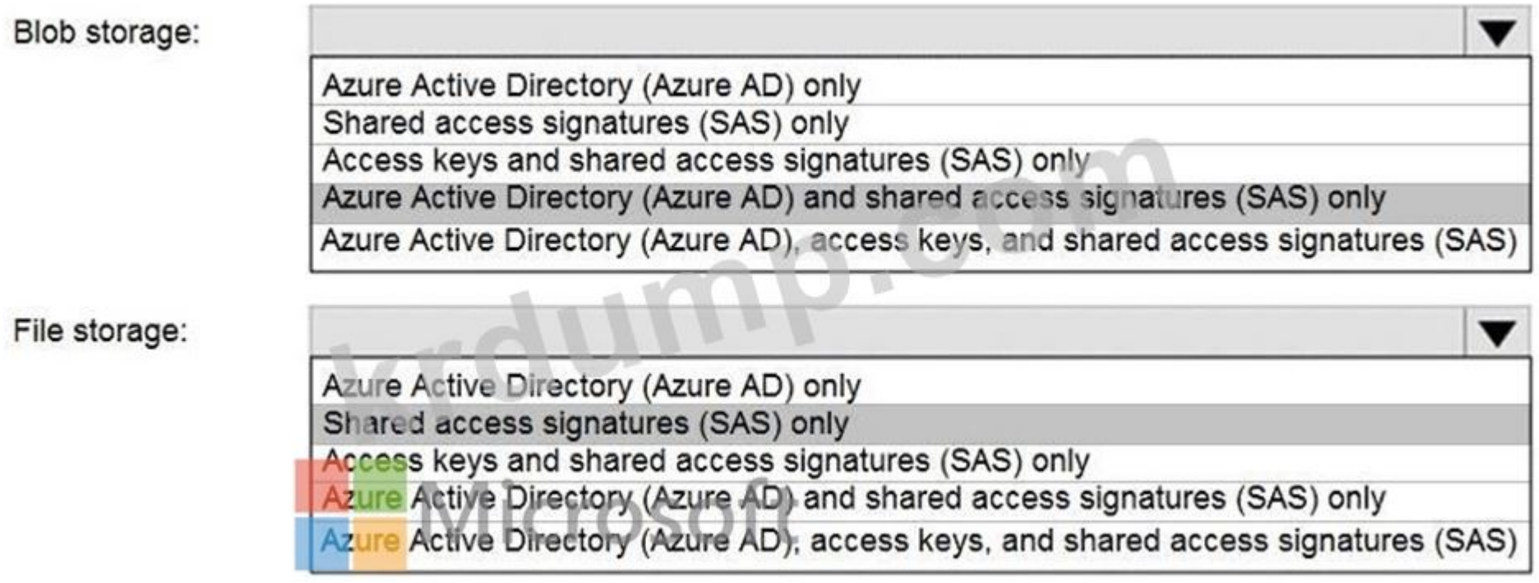


Answer:



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: 142

□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.

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

VM1□ VM2□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.

Recovery Services□ □□□□ VM3 □ VM4□ □□□□ □□□.

□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□?

A. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

B. VM3 □ VM4□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□□ □□□ □□□□.

D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Backup uses the Recovery Services vault to protect virtual machines by creating restore points stored in Azure. Before a virtual machine can be backed up, it must have the Azure Backup extension (also called VMBackup extension) properly installed and configured on the VM.

According to Microsoft Learn - "Back up and restore encrypted virtual machines" and "Back up Azure VMs with the Azure Backup service", the backup process for a VM requires the following:
"When you enable backup for an Azure virtual machine, the Azure Backup service installs an extension on the VM to coordinate the snapshot and backup process. If the extension is missing or not installed properly, backups cannot be triggered for that VM." Explanation of the Scenario You already have a Recovery Services vault protecting VM1 and VM2.
You now need to add VM3 and VM4 to the same vault for protection.
Before they can be added, you must ensure that:
The VMs are running in the same region as the Recovery Services vault (because a vault can only protect resources within its region).
The VMBackup extension is installed and registered on each VM.
If the backup extension is missing or not configured correctly, Azure Backup cannot communicate with the VM to take snapshots or register it in the vault.
Once the extension is properly configured, you can then enable backup from the Recovery Services vault without needing to create a new vault, policy, or storage account - because all those resources already exist and can be reused.
Other Options Explained
A). Create a new Recovery Services vault: # Not necessary unless the new VMs are in a different region from the existing vault.
C). Create a storage account: # Azure Backup automatically manages backup storage within the vault; no separate storage account is required.
D). Create a new backup policy: # Not needed unless you want a different backup schedule or retention. You can use the existing policy.
Final Verified Answer:
B). Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4.
Microsoft Learn Extract (Supporting Documentation):
"To enable Azure Backup for virtual machines, the Azure Backup extension must be installed. This extension coordinates the snapshot and backup process and is installed automatically when backup is enabled."
"If the extension is not installed, you must configure it before enabling protection." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Back up Azure VMs with the Azure Backup service, Azure Recovery Services vault overview)

NEW QUESTION: 143
□□ □□□ App Service □□□ □□ □□□□.

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

□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□□.

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

□ □□ □□□ □ □□ App Service □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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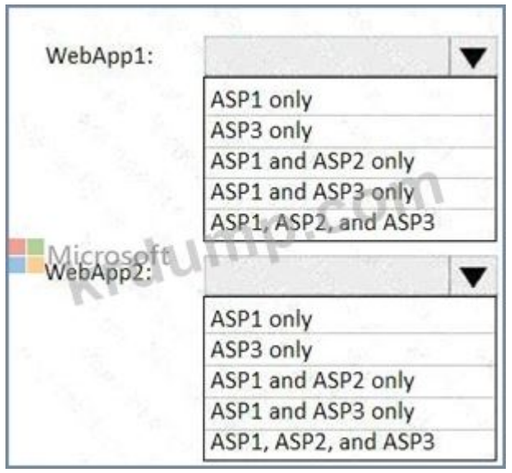
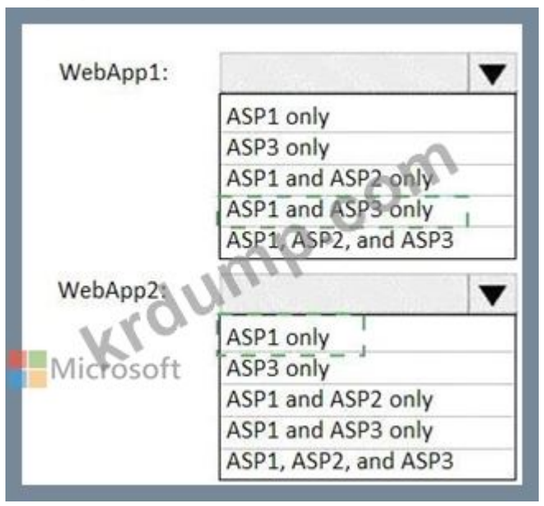
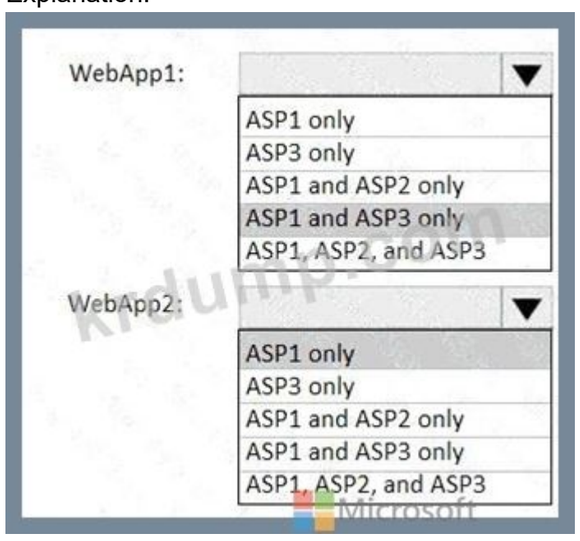


Answer:



Explanation:



In Azure App Service, a Web App must be hosted in an App Service Plan (ASP) that meets three key compatibility conditions:

The App Service Plan and the Web App must be in the same region.
The operating system (Windows or Linux) of the App Service Plan must match the Web App type.
The runtime stack of the Web App must be supported on the App Service Plan's OS.
Let's apply these rules to the scenario:
App Service Plans:
Name
Operating System
Location
ASP1
Windows
West US
ASP2
Windows
Central US
ASP3
Linux
West US
Web Apps:
Name
Runtime Stack
Location
WebApp1
NET Core 3.0
West US
WebApp2
ASP.NET 4.7
West US
1## WebApp1 (.NET Core 3.0, West US)
Region requirement: Must use an App Service Plan in West US # # ASP1 and ASP3 qualify.
Runtime requirement: .NET Core 3.0 supports both Windows and Linux App Service Plans.
(Microsoft Learn: ".NET Core apps can run on both Windows and Linux App Service plans.")
Therefore, WebApp1 can use ASP1 (Windows, West US) or ASP3 (Linux, West US).
Answer: ASP1 and ASP3 only
2## WebApp2 (ASP.NET 4.7, West US)
Region requirement: Must be in West US # # ASP1 and ASP3 qualify.
Runtime requirement: ASP.NET 4.7 is a Windows-only framework; it cannot run on Linux App Service Plans.
(Microsoft Learn: "ASP.NET (non-Core) apps require a Windows-based App Service Plan.")
Therefore, only ASP1 (Windows, West US) is compatible.
Answer: ASP1 only
Final Verified Answers:
Web App

Compatible App Service Plans
WebApp1
ASP1 and ASP3 only
WebApp2
ASP1 only
Microsoft Documentation Extract (Azure App Service):
"App Service plans must be in the same region as the web app."
"Windows App Service plans host ASP.NET, .NET Core, and Node.js apps."
"Linux App Service plans host .NET Core, Node.js, Python, PHP, Java, and custom containers."
".NET Framework (ASP.NET 4.x) applications can only run on Windows-based App Service plans." Hence, the verified and Microsoft-official answer is:
WebApp1 # ASP1 and ASP3 only
WebApp2 # ASP1 only

NEW QUESTION: 144
adatum.com□□□ Azure DNS □□□ □□□□. research.adatum□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
com□ Azure□ □□ DNS □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. adatum.com □□□ research□□ □□□ PTR □□□□ □□□□.
B. adatum.com □□□ research□□ □□□ NS □□□□ □□□□.
C. adatum.com□ SOA □□□□ □□□□□.
D. adatum.com □□□ *.research□□ □□□ A □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
In Azure DNS, delegating a subdomain (such as research.adatum.com) to another DNS server or DNS zone requires creating a Name Server (NS) record in the parent domain (adatum.com).
Here's how DNS delegation works according to the Microsoft Azure DNS documentation:
* The parent DNS zone (adatum.com) must contain an NS record set for the subdomain (research).
* This NS record points to the authoritative name servers of the child DNS zone (research.adatum.com).
* When a DNS query is made for any record under research.adatum.com, the DNS resolution process will follow the delegation and forward the query to the specified DNS servers.
Example configuration:
Record Type
Name
Value
NS
research
ns1-xx.azure-dns.com
ns2-xx.azure-dns.net
This delegation ensures that the subdomain research.adatum.com is managed independently, possibly by another team or subscription.
Other options:
* PTR record: Used for reverse DNS lookups, not for delegation.
* SOA record: Defines start of authority for a zone, not delegation.
* A record: Maps a name to an IP address, not for delegating zones.
# Final Verified Answer: B. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone

NEW QUESTION: 145

RG1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

File1.bicep□□□ □□□ □□□□. (File1.bicep □□ □□□□□.)

```
resource vnet 'Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks@2023-11-01' = {
  name: 'VNet1'
  location: resourceGroup().location
  tags: {
    CostCenter: '12345'
  }
  properties: {
    addressSpace: {
      addressPrefixes: [
        '10.0.0.0/24'
      ]
    }
    enableVmProtection: false
    enableDdosProtection: false
    subnets: [
      {
        name: 'Subnet1'
        properties: {
          addressPrefix: '10.0.0.0/24'
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

File2.bicep □□ □□□ □□ File2.bicep□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. (File2.bicep □□ □□□□□.)

```
resource vnet 'Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks@2023-11-01' = {
  name: 'VNet1'
  location: resourceGroup().location
  tags: {
    CostCenter: '67890'
  }
  properties: {
    addressSpace: {
      addressPrefixes: [
        '10.0.0.0/16'
      ]
    }
    enableVmProtection: false
    enableDdosProtection: false
    subnets: [
      {
        name: 'Subnet2'
        properties: {
          addressPrefix: '10.0.1.0/24'
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

□□ PowerShell □□□ □□□□□.

New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceOroupHame RGi -TeaplateFile Filel.bicep New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -Whatif -ResourceGroupNaae RG1 -TemplateFile File2.bicep □□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ '□'□ □□□□, □□□ □□□ '□□□'□ □□□□□□.

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Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VNet1 has a costcenter tag that has a value of 12345.	○	○
VNet1 has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.	○	○
VNet1 has two subnets.	○	○

Microsoft

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 146

Vault 1□□□ Recovery Services □□ □□ □□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Operating system	Auto-shutdown
VM1	Windows Server 2016	Off
VM2	Windows Server 2022	19:00
VM3	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	Off
VM4	Windows 10	19:00

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Azure Backup□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. VM1 □ VM2□ □□
B. VM1□
C. VM1 □ VM3□ □□
D. VM1, VM2, VM3 □ VM4
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 147
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Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□.

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

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□□ 3389□ □□□□ □□□□□ VM2□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
A. □□□□□ IP □□
B. □□ □□□
C. □□ □□ □□
D. □□□ □
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To create an inbound NAT rule, you need to specify a frontend IP address and a frontend port for the load balancer to receive the traffic, and a backend IP address and a backend port for the load balancer to forward the traffic to1. According to the first table, LB1 has only one frontend IP address, which is
40.121.183.105. However, this frontend IP address is already used by the existing inbound NAT rule named rule1, which forwards port 80 to VM1 on port 802. Therefore, you cannot use the same frontend IP address and port for another inbound NAT rule.
To solve this problem, you need to create a new frontend IP address for LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules. You can do this by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI3. After you create a new frontend IP address, you can use it to create the new inbound NAT rules that meet your requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 148
storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.
Azure □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ App1□ App2□□ Azure App Service □□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□ ID□ □□□□□.
App1□ App2□ storage1□□ BLOB□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

Explanation:

The question involves two applications - App1 and App2 - that both need read access to blobs in an Azure Storage account (storage1). Both apps are running in Azure container instances and use managed identities for authentication.

Let's analyze the requirements and correct configuration for each app based on Azure's security and access control models.

App1 - Minimize Secrets

App1 uses a managed identity, meaning it can be authenticated to Azure services without any stored credentials or secrets.
The best practice is to assign Azure RBAC permissions (role-based access control) directly at the storage account or container level.
By using Access control (IAM), you can assign the Storage Blob Data Reader role to App1's managed identity.
This method uses Azure AD-based authentication, requires no SAS tokens or access keys, and minimizes secret management.
Access is continuous until the role is removed or modified.
Therefore, App1 # Access control (IAM)
App2 - Temporary 30-day Access
The requirement specifies that App2 should be able to read blobs only for 30 days.
Azure RBAC roles (IAM) do not provide time-bound permissions.
The appropriate way to grant time-limited access is through a Shared Access Signature (SAS).
A SAS token defines permissions, resource scope (e.g., container or blob), and an expiry time - making it ideal for temporary or limited access scenarios.
You can generate a SAS token valid for 30 days and assign it to App2.
Therefore, App2 # Shared access signatures (SAS)
Why Not Access Keys or Advanced Security
Access Keys: Grant full control (read/write/delete) to the storage account - not secure or granular, and they cannot be time-bound.
Advanced Security: Refers to configurations such as firewall rules or encryption; not directly related to granting app access.
Microsoft Azure Administrator Documentation Extract (AZ-104 Study Guide Reference):
"To enable secure access for applications, use Azure AD authentication with managed identities and assign appropriate RBAC roles via Access control (IAM). For temporary or limited access, use Shared Access Signatures (SAS) to specify permissions and expiry times." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Secure access to Azure Storage with Azure AD, SAS, and managed identities.)
Final Verified Answer:
App1: Access control (IAM)
App2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

NEW QUESTION: 149
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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

Azure□□ adatum.com□□□ □□ DNS □□□ □□□, VNet2□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□, □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
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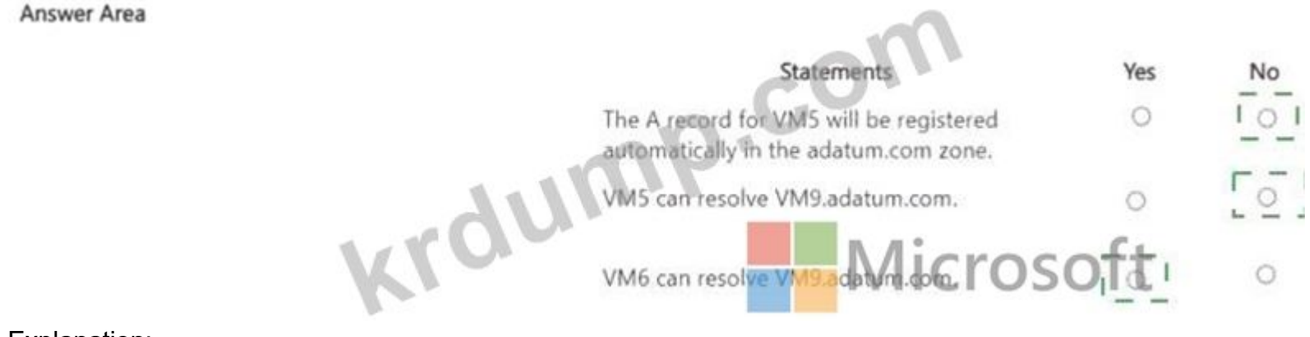
Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	○	●
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	●
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	●	○

NEW QUESTION: 150

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

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

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Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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Answer Area

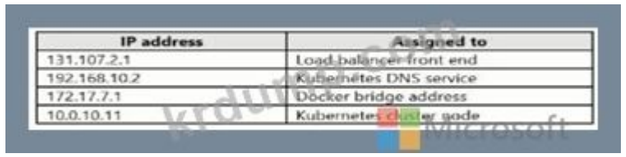
Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 151

□□ □□ □□□ IP □□□ □□□□ Cluster1□□□ Azure Kubernetes Service(AKS) □□□□□ □□□□□.



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

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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: 152

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

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

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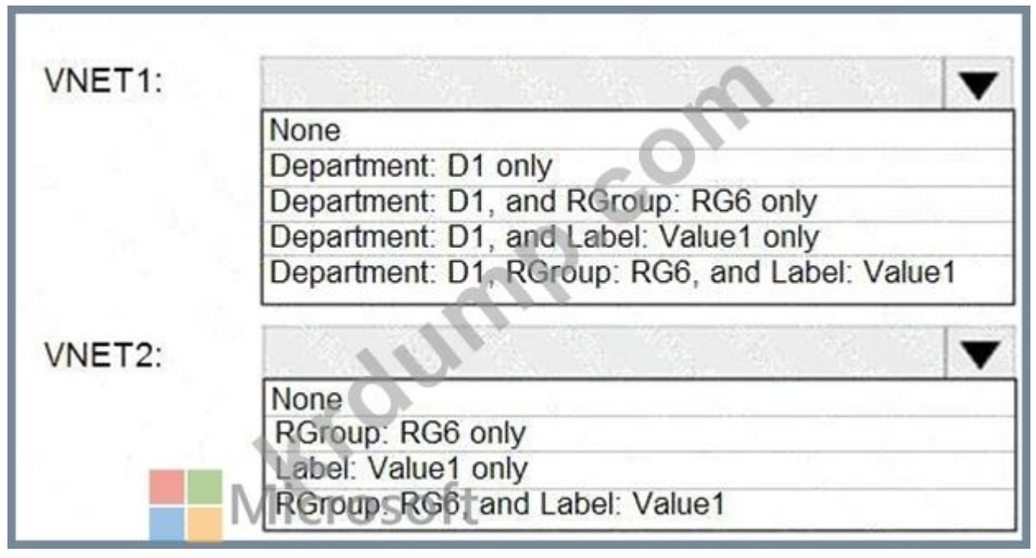
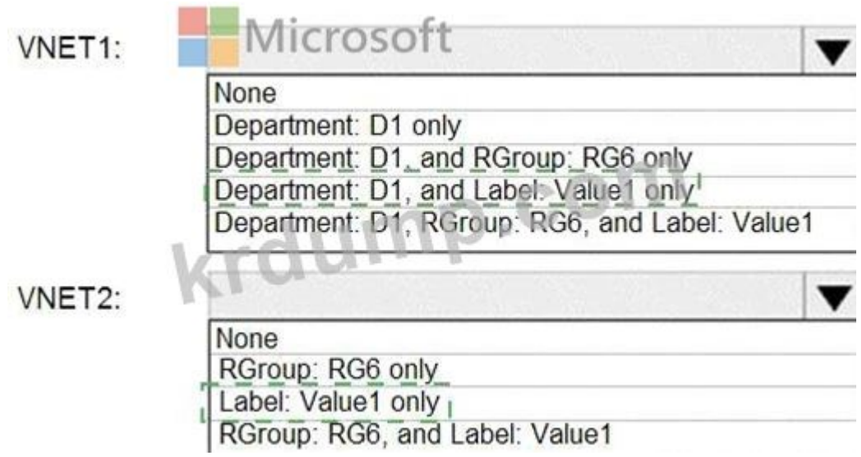


Answer:



Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies According to Microsoft Azure Resource Manager (ARM) and Azure Policy documentation used in the Microsoft Certified: Azure Administrator Associate (AZ-104) study guide, tags are name-value pairs applied to Azure resources to logically organize and manage them.

Tags can be manually applied or automatically enforced through Azure Policy. In this question, the assigned policy is "Apply tag and its default value", scoped to Resource Group RG6. The policy parameters specify that the Tag name is "Label" and the Tag value is "Value1".

Here's how Azure applies tags in this context:

* Tags applied at the resource group level are not inherited by resources within the group automatically.

They must be manually set or enforced through a policy.

* When you apply the "Apply tag and its default value" policy to a resource group, it automatically assigns the specified tag ("Label: Value1") to all existing and new resources within that scope (RG6), unless the resource already has a tag with the same name.
* The existing tag on VNET1 (Department: D1) remains unchanged because the policy does not overwrite existing tags-it only adds the new tag if it's missing.
* VNET2, which is deployed after the policy is assigned, inherits the "Label: Value1" tag automatically because it's a newly created resource within RG6.

Since RG6 itself has a tag "RGroup: RG6", that tag does not automatically apply to its resources because tag inheritance does not occur from resource groups unless enforced by a policy.

Therefore:

* VNET1 retains its original tag "Department: D1" and receives the additional "Label: Value1" tag from the applied policy.
* VNET2 only receives "Label: Value1" because that's the policy-enforced tag for the resource group RG6.

Final Verified Answers:

VNET1: Department: D1 and Label: Value1 only

VNET2: Label: Value1 only

NEW QUESTION: 153

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Tenant Root Group
MG1
Sub1
RG1
VM1

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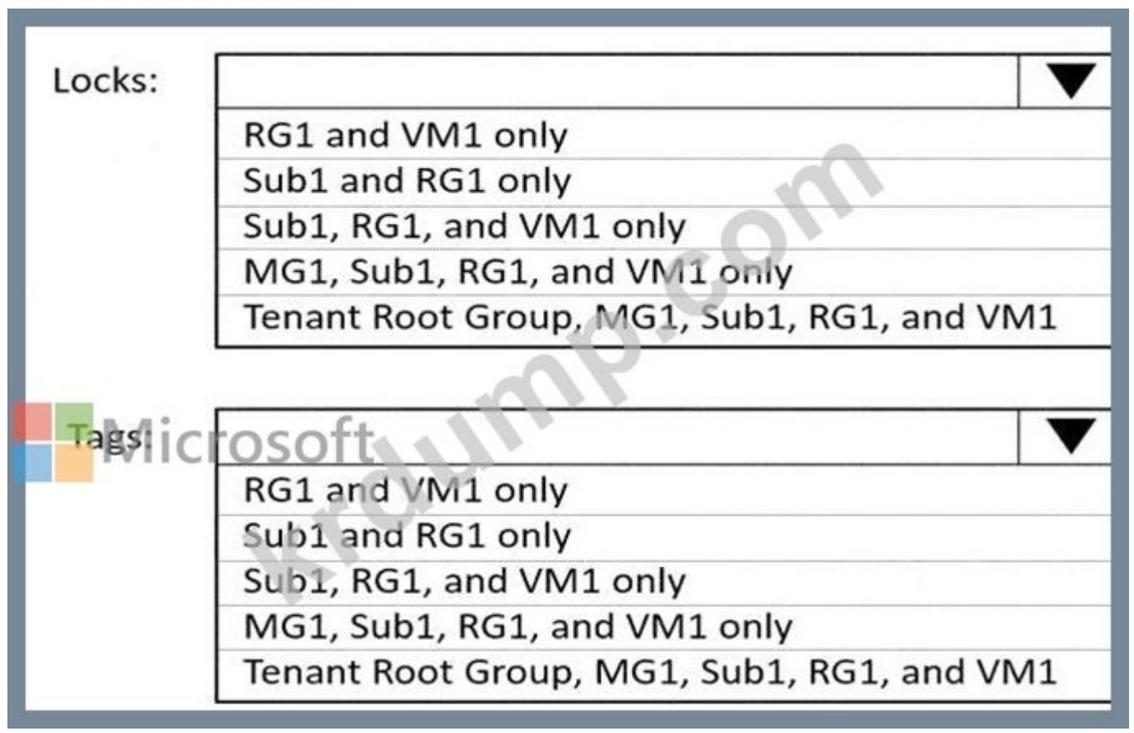
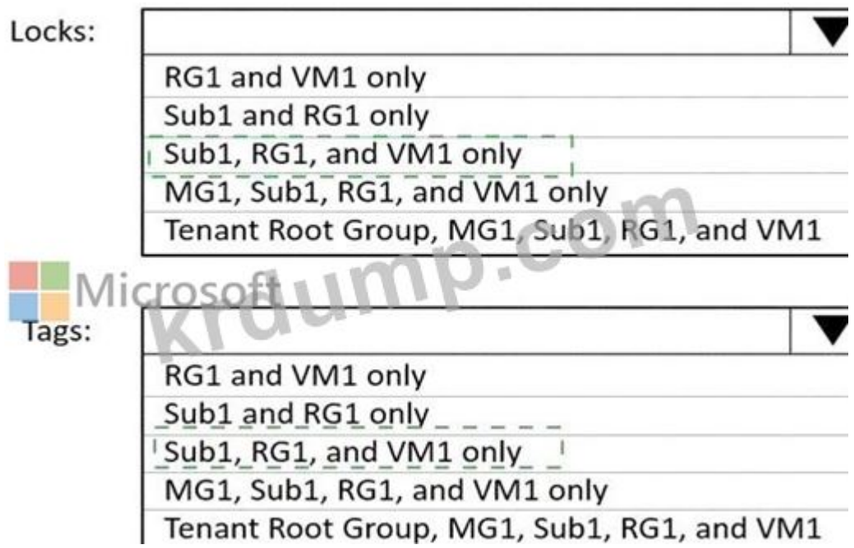
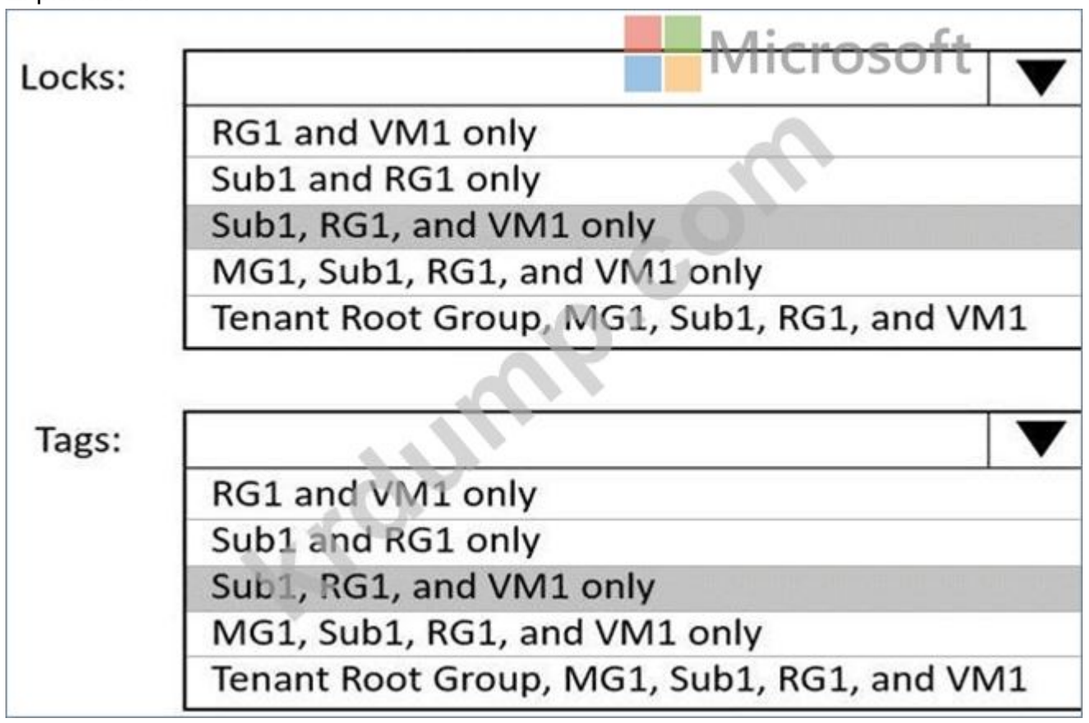

Locks:
RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1
Tags:
RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

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: 154

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

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

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

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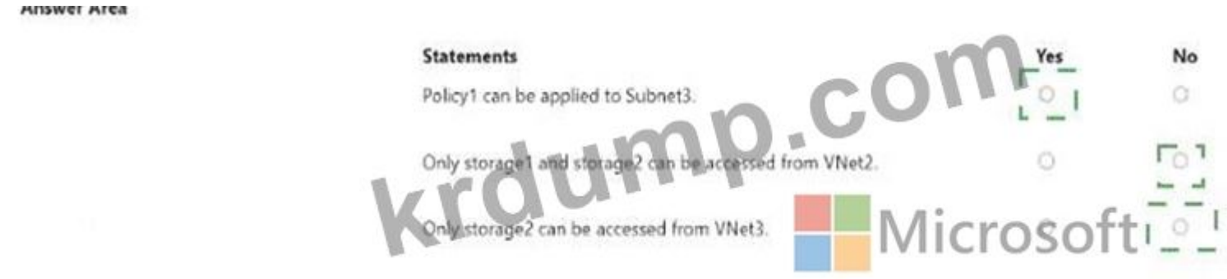
Answer:



Explanation:
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3. = YES
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2. = NO
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3. = Yes
According to the Microsoft documentation, a service endpoint policy can be applied to any subnet in a virtual network that has a service endpoint enabled for the same service as the policy. In your scenario, Subnet3 has a service endpoint enabled for Microsoft.Storage, which is the same service as policy1. Therefore, policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.
According to the Microsoft documentation, when you configure network rules for a storage account, you can limit access to your storage account to requests that come from specified IP addresses, IP ranges, subnets in an Azure virtual network, or resource instances of some Azure services. In your scenario, storage1 and storage2 have network rules that allow access from Subnet1 and Subnet2 respectively. However, this does not mean that only these subnets can access the storage accounts. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet1 or Subnet2

can also access the storage accounts. For example, Subnet4 in VNet2 has the same IP range as Subnet1 in VNet1, so it can also access storage1. Similarly, Subnet5 in VNet3 has the same IP range as Subnet2 in VNet1, so it can also access storage2. Therefore, only storage1 and storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet2.
According to the Microsoft documentation, when you create a private endpoint for a storage account, you assign a private IP address from your virtual network to the storage account. This enables secure traffic between your virtual network and the storage account over a private link. In your scenario, you have created a private endpoint for storage2 in Subnet6 of VNet3. This means that only Subnet6 can access storage2 over the private link. However, this does not mean that only Subnet6 can access storage2 at all. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet6 can also access storage2 over the public endpoint of the storage account. For example, Subnet7 in VNet4 has the same IP range as Subnet6 in VNet3, so it can also access storage2 over the public endpoint. Therefore, only storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet3.

NEW QUESTION: 155
□□ □□ Azure □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ Azure Network Watcher□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure Monitor□ □□□ □□ □□(OCR)
B. Log Analytics □□ □□
C. Azure Monitor □□ □□
D. □□ □□
E. Microsoft Sentinel □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Traffic Analytics is a feature within Azure Network Watcher that provides insights into network traffic patterns, security threats, and performance using NSG flow logs. To enable Traffic Analytics, two key resources are required:
* A Log Analytics Workspace - This is where Azure Network Watcher sends and stores the processed flow log data for analysis.
* A Storage Account - Network Security Group (NSG) flow logs are first written to a designated storage account before they are ingested by Traffic Analytics for processing.
According to Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, under "Enable Traffic Analytics":
"Traffic Analytics uses Network Watcher NSG flow logs, which must be stored in a storage account. These logs are then processed and analyzed in a Log Analytics workspace to provide insights into network activity." Workflow:
* NSG flow logs # stored in Azure Storage Account
* Logs are processed by Azure Monitor # ingested into Log Analytics workspace
* Traffic Analytics visualizes and analyzes the data
Other options such as Azure Monitor workbooks or Sentinel workspaces are not mandatory to activate Traffic Analytics.
Thus, to use Traffic Analytics, you must create:
A Storage Account to store flow logs
A Log Analytics Workspace to process and visualize them

NEW QUESTION: 156
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 157
share1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ storage1□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□□□□.
share!□ SMB □□□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
storage1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□ □□ □□□□(IRS)□ □□□ □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□□□(LRS)□ □□ □□□□ □□
C. ZRS(Zone Redundant Storage)□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
SMB Multichannel is a feature of Azure Files that enables clients to establish multiple network connections to an Azure file share simultaneously. This allows parallel data transfer, thereby increasing throughput and providing fault tolerance for high-performance workloads.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation and Azure Files technical reference, SMB Multichannel is available only for premium file shares hosted on Azure Files Premium Storage accounts that use locally redundant storage (LRS) replication.
Extract from Microsoft documentation:
"SMB Multichannel is supported only for premium file shares. Premium file shares are hosted in FileStorage storage accounts, which use SSD-based performance and locally redundant storage (LRS). Standard (HDD- based) file shares do not support SMB Multichannel." The Premium tier uses SSD storage, designed for low latency and high IOPS workloads, and is required for enabling SMB Multichannel. Using LRS (Locally Redundant Storage) provides the lowest cost redundancy option while still ensuring three replicas within the same datacenter.
Therefore, to meet the requirement of SMB Multichannel while minimizing costs, you must choose Premium performance with LRS redundancy.

NEW QUESTION: 158
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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

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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: (SHOW ANSWER)

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: 159

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:

Explanation:

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.	○	◉

The ARM template configuration shows that both VM1 and VM2 are deployed to East US 2 and each VM references its respective network interface in the networkProfile by resource ID. Because the prompt states that VM1-NI and VM2-NI are connected to VNET1, both VMs are therefore attached to VNET1 through their NICs. In Azure, a VM connects to a virtual network via the NIC resource; when the NIC is attached to a subnet in the VNet, the VM has network connectivity to that VNet.
The template also sets availability zones using the zones property: VM1 is deployed to zone 1 and VM2 to zone 2 within the same region. Microsoft Azure documentation for Availability Zones explains that zones are physically separate locations (datacenters) within an Azure region, each with independent power, cooling, and networking. Therefore, if a single datacenter/zone becomes unavailable, workloads placed in a different zone can remain available, meaning at least one of the VMs (VM1 or VM2) should still be available.
However, Availability Zones do not protect against a regional outage. Since both VMs are deployed to East US 2, if the entire region becomes unavailable, neither VM would be available without a multi-region architecture (for example, paired-region deployment, cross-region replication, or failover).

NEW QUESTION: 160
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Blob □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□ □□
C. □□ □□
D. □□□ □□ □□□(GRS)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Microsoft Azure Storage, maintaining high availability and durability of data is achieved through replication. There are multiple redundancy options - LRS (Locally Redundant Storage), ZRS (Zone-Redundant Storage), GRS (Geo-Redundant Storage), and RA-GRS (Read-Access Geo-Redundant Storage) - each serving different scenarios.
However, when the requirement is to create a secondary copy of blob data in a specific region (for example, when blob data is added in North Europe, a copy must be created in East US), geo-redundant storage (GRS) cannot be used directly because GRS replicates data automatically to a paired region, not to a region of your choice. In this case, North Europe's paired region is West Europe, not East US. Therefore, GRS does not meet the goal.
The Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation specifies that the correct method for replicating data between user-defined regions is Object Replication for Block Blobs (OR).
Object replication allows you to:
* Automatically replicate new and updated block blobs between two storage accounts in different Azure regions.
* Use replication policies to define source and destination containers.
* Minimize administrative effort, as once configured, replication occurs automatically and asynchronously.
* Retain independent storage accounts, ensuring flexibility and control over access and lifecycle management.
Unlike lifecycle management rules (which only move or delete blobs within the same storage account) or operational backup (which protects data for restore purposes, not replication), object replication precisely meets the requirement of maintaining a secondary copy in another chosen region.
Therefore, per Azure's official Storage replication and Object replication documentation, the correct configuration is Object replication between storage1 (North Europe) and another storage account in

East US.

NEW QUESTION: 161

Sub1□ Sub2□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□, □□□ □□ □□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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Name	Location	Subscription
VNet1	East US	Sub1
VNet2	East US	Sub1
VNet3	West US	Sub1
VNet4	East US	Sub2
VNet5	Central US	Sub2

Sub1□ Sub2□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□, □□□ □□ □□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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VNet1□ □□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□?

A. VNet2 □ VNet4□ □□

B. VNet2, VNet3 □ VNet4□ □□

C. VNet2only

D. VNet2, VNet3, VNet4 □ VNet5

E. VNet2 □ VNet3□ □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 162

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cont2□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

Explanation:
Stored access policies: # 2
Immutable blob storage policies: # 1
From the scenario in the earlier case study (A. Datum Corporation):
* The planned change requires creating a new container named cont2 in storage1, with the following:
* Three stored access policies (Stored1, Stored2, Stored3)
* A legal hold for immutable blob storage
Also, recall from the table:
* storage1 has Hierarchical namespace = Yes (Data Lake Storage Gen2 enabled).
* storage2 has Hierarchical namespace = No.
The question asks: "What is the maximum number of additional access policies you can create for cont2?" According to Microsoft Azure Storage documentation:
* A blob container can have a maximum of five stored access policies.
* These policies allow shared access signatures (SAS) to be managed centrally, letting you define start times, expiry times, and permissions at the container level.
Since three stored access policies (Stored1, Stored2, Stored3) already exist, the maximum additional policies that can still be created is:
5 (maximum allowed) - 3 (already existing) = 2
For immutable blob storage policies:
* A container can have one active immutability policy at a time.
* This can be either a time-based retention policy or a legal hold policy.
* Since cont2 already has a legal hold applied, no additional immutable policy can coexist with it, but it can have one defined policy type (the legal hold).
Therefore:
* Stored access policies: 2 additional policies can still be created.
* Immutable blob storage policies: 1 policy (the existing legal hold).
This aligns exactly with Microsoft Learn: Azure Storage Blob Service limits and immutable storage documentation:
"A container may have up to five stored access policies. Immutable storage supports either a time-based retention policy or legal hold policy per container." Final Verified Answer:
Stored access policies: 2
Immutable blob storage policies: 1

NEW QUESTION: 163
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Name	Peered with	DNS server
VNET1	VNET2	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	VNET1	10.10.0.4

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

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

Server1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ DNS □□□□□.

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

VNET2□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ contoso.com□□□ Azure □□ DNS □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:
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NEW QUESTION: 164
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VM1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
* □□□ D8s v3□ □□□□□.
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□□ □□□□ □□ VM1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
B. □□□ D8s v3□ □□□□□.
C. Puppet Agent □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. 500GB □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 165
contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.
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500□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ contoso.com□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
In Microsoft Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), there is a clear distinction between internal users (members) and external users (guests). When you need to add a large number of external users (B2B collaborators) - such as those listed in a CSV file - you must use Azure AD B2B invitation processes, not the Bulk create user operation.
According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator Study Guide and Azure AD documentation, the Bulk create user operation in the Azure portal is designed only for internal user accounts within the organization's directory. It cannot be used to create guest user accounts. Guest users must be invited to the directory using either:
* The New-AzureADMSInvitation PowerShell cmdlet, which sends invitations to external users' email addresses and creates guest accounts (userType = "Guest").
* The Azure AD portal "Bulk invite" feature, which allows uploading a CSV file containing email addresses of external users to automate guest account creation.
The documentation explicitly states:
"To invite external users (B2B collaboration users) in bulk, you must use the Bulk invite feature or PowerShell with the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet. The Bulk create operation is only supported for member users." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Azure Active Directory B2B collaboration and bulk operations guide) Therefore, since the scenario uses Bulk create user, it does not meet the goal of creating guest accounts for external users.

NEW QUESTION: 166
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The DevTest Labs User role is a built-in Azure role designed specifically to support operations within Azure DevTest Labs. According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation on built-in roles, this role permits users to connect to, start, stop, restart, and use virtual machines inside a DevTest Lab, but it does not grant permissions to create or manage Azure resources outside of DevTest Labs, such as Azure Logic Apps.
In this scenario, the requirement is to allow the Developers group to create Azure Logic Apps in the Dev resource group. Azure Logic Apps are managed through the Microsoft.Logic resource provider and require permissions such as Microsoft.Logic/workflows/write. These permissions are included in roles like Logic App Contributor or the more general Contributor role at the resource group scope.
The DevTest Labs User role does not include permissions to deploy or manage Logic Apps, even when assigned at the subscription level. Therefore, assigning this role does not meet the stated goal.
Microsoft documentation explicitly states that DevTest Labs User is limited to DevTest Lab resources and cannot be used as a general deployment role.
Final Answer: B. No

NEW QUESTION: 167
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: 168
□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

Azure □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ ZRS(□□ □□ □□□□) □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□1
B. □□□2
C. □□□3
D. □□4
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION: 169
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Region	Peers with
VNet1	West US	VNet2
VNet2	West US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	East US	VNet2

□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNet1
VM2	VNet2
VM3	VNet3

□□ □□ □□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□.
Bastion1□□□ Azure Bastion □□□□ VNet1□ □□□□□.
Bastion1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□?

A. VM1□ □□
B. VM1 □ VM2□ □□
C. VM1 □ VM3□ □□
D. VM1,VM2, VM3
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure Bastion provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH access to virtual machines directly through the Azure portal, without requiring a public IP address on the target VMs. Bastion is deployed per virtual network (VNet) and enables connectivity only to virtual machines within that same VNet.
In the scenario:
* Bastion1 is deployed in VNet1.
* VM1 is connected to VNet1.
* VM2 is connected to VNet2.
* VM3 is connected to VNet3.
Even though VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3 are peered, Azure Bastion access does not traverse VNet peering connections. Microsoft explicitly states:
"Azure Bastion provides RDP/SSH access to virtual machines only within the virtual network in which it is deployed. Bastion does not support access to virtual machines in peered virtual networks."
Therefore, Bastion1 can only provide session connectivity to VM1, which is directly connected to VNet1.
VM2 (VNet2) and VM3 (VNet3) cannot be reached through Bastion1 even though peering exists, since Bastion connectivity is restricted to its host VNet.

NEW QUESTION: 170
□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure AP B2C
B. Azure AD ID □□
C. Azure □□ □ □ Microsoft Identity Management(MIM) □□□□□
D. □□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Technically, The finance department needs to migrate their users from AD to AAD using AADC based on the finance OU, and need to enforce MFA use. This is conditional access policy. Employees also often get promotions and/or join other departments and when that occurs, the user ' s OU attribute will change when the admin puts the user in a new OU, and the dynamic group conditional access exception (OU= [Department Name Value]) will move the user to the appropriate dynamic group on next AADC delta sync.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates

NEW QUESTION: 171
Scope1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Scope1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.
Scope1□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□□?
A. storage2□□ □□ □□□□□ □□
B. storage1 □ storage2□ □□□□ □ Blob
C. storage2□□ □□ □□□□, □□ □ □□ □□
D. storage1 □ storage2□ □□□□, Blob □ □□ □□
E. storage2□ □□□□, □□, □□ □□, □ □ □□□□ □□

Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)

In Microsoft Azure, encryption scopes are a StorageV2 (general-purpose v2) storage account feature that allows fine-grained control over encryption settings for data stored within a single account. According to Microsoft Azure Storage documentation, an encryption scope defines a specific encryption context that can be applied at the container or blob level and is supported in non-hierarchical namespace storage accounts (those without Data Lake Gen2 enabled).

In the given scenario:

* storage1 has Hierarchical namespace = Yes (Data Lake Storage Gen2 enabled).
* storage2 has Hierarchical namespace = No.
* The plan was to create an encryption scope named Scope1 in storage2.
* The technical requirement specifies that Scope1 must be used to encrypt storage services.

According to the Azure Administrator documentation on encryption scopes:

"Encryption scopes are supported for block blobs, append blobs, page blobs, Azure Files, queues, and tables in standard StorageV2 accounts. Encryption scopes are not supported in hierarchical namespace (Data Lake Gen2) enabled accounts." This means that Scope1-created in storage2, which does not have hierarchical namespace-can encrypt all blob data (containers and blobs) as well as file shares, queues, and tables.

However, storage1 cannot use encryption scopes because hierarchical namespace storage accounts (ADLS Gen2) manage encryption at the account level and do not support per-scope encryption. Therefore, only storage2 can apply Scope1, and it can encrypt containers, blobs, file shares, queues, and tables.

Topic 2, 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: 172
Group4□ □□ A2ure □□ □□□ □□ Azure RBAC □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□ □□ □□□?
A. storagel □ storage4□□ □□ □□ □□□ StorageV2(□□ □□ v2)□ □□□□□.
B. storage2□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. storage2□□ □□ □□□ □□ ID □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
D. storagel, storage2, storage4□ □□ □□ □□□ □□(SAS)□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) for Azure file shares requires identity-based authentication integration. According to the Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, this feature is only supported for StorageV2 (general purpose v2) and FileStorage account types.
In this scenario:
You are required to grant Group4 read-only access using Azure RBAC on Azure file shares.
The technical requirement specifies:
"Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to the Azure file shares." From the case study data:
Storage Account
Kind
Identity-based Access
storage1
Storage (general purpose v1)
Azure AD DS
storage2
StorageV2
Disabled
storage3
BlobStorage
N/A
storage4
FileStorage
Azure AD DS

The Storage (general purpose v1) type (storage1) does not support Azure AD or Azure RBAC integration for file shares. Microsoft documentation clearly states that "StorageV1 accounts must be upgraded to StorageV2 to support Azure AD authentication and RBAC role assignments." Meanwhile, FileStorage (storage4) already supports Azure AD Domain Services (Azure AD DS) and RBAC role assignment; hence no further modification is required there. However, to make storage1 compatible, it must be converted from StorageV1 to StorageV2.
Once converted to StorageV2, you can then:
Enable identity-based access for Azure file shares.
Assign Azure RBAC roles (e.g., Storage File Data Reader) to Group4.
Microsoft-Documented Requirements Summary:
Supported Account Types: StorageV2 or FileStorage
Unsupported: StorageV1 and BlobStorage
Required RBAC Roles for Read-Only Access:
Storage File Data Reader (or custom read-only role)
Thus, to meet the organization's requirement to provide Azure RBAC read-only permissions, you must change the account type of storage1 to StorageV2, ensuring both storage1 and storage4 can be managed with Azure RBAC.

NEW QUESTION: 173
□□: □ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□ □ □□,
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□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□. □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
*□□: LB1
*□□: □□
*SKU: □□
*□□ □□□□: VNET1
LB1□ □□□ □□ VM1□ VM2□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□: □ □□ □□ □□ IP □□□ □□□ □□ SKU □□ IP □□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
This question tests understanding of Azure Load Balancer SKU compatibility and backend pool configuration requirements.
Scenario Summary
You have:
VM1 and VM2 in the same VNet (VNET1)
A Load Balancer (LB1) configured as:
Type: Internal
SKU: Standard
You need to ensure that VM1 and VM2 can be added to LB1's backend pool.
The proposed solution:
" You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine. "
Understanding Azure Load Balancer Requirements

1. Backend pool requirements for a Standard Load Balancer:
All VMs must be in the same virtual network as the load balancer.
Each VM's NIC must be configured with a Standard SKU IP configuration (private or public).
The Load Balancer SKU must match the SKU of the IP addresses associated with the VM network interfaces.
2. Internal Load Balancer behavior:
An Internal Load Balancer (ILB) distributes traffic within a virtual network using private IP addresses, not public IPs.
Therefore, the backend VMs do not need public IPs - and adding them does not affect backend pool membership.
3. SKU alignment rule (Microsoft Docs):
"You can only attach virtual machines or instances that use Standard IP configurations to a Standard Load Balancer. Basic and Standard SKUs are not interchangeable." However:
A public IP is only required for inbound Internet access or outbound NAT, not for internal load balancing.
For an Internal Standard Load Balancer, backend pool members require Standard SKU NIC configurations, not public IPs.
Why the Proposed Solution Fails
The solution suggests creating two Standard public IPs and assigning them to the VMs' NICs.
This does not enable VM1 and VM2 to join the backend pool of an internal load balancer, because:
The load balancer type is internal, meaning it routes private traffic within the virtual network, not via public IPs.
Backend pool membership depends on the NIC's private IP configuration, not its public IP.
Adding public IPs only exposes VMs to the Internet and does not influence load balancer backend eligibility.
Thus, this action is unnecessary and does not meet the goal.
Correct Solution (for reference)
To meet the goal:
Ensure VM1 and VM2 have NICs configured with Standard SKU private IPs.
Ensure both VMs are in VNet1, the same virtual network as LB1.
No need to assign public IPs to internal backend VMs.
You could also ensure:
az network nic ip-config update \
--name ipconfig1 \
--nic-name VM1-nic \
--resource-group RG1 \
--private-ip-address-version IPv4 \
--sku Standard
Final Verified Answer:
B). No
Microsoft Azure Documentation (Exam-Verified Extracts)
Azure Load Balancer SKU Comparison:
"Internal Load Balancer uses private IP addresses. Public IPs are not required or used for internal balancing." Backend Pool Membership:
"Virtual machines in the backend pool must be in the same virtual network as the load balancer and use matching Standard SKU IP configurations." Public vs Internal Load Balancer:
"For internal load balancers, only private frontends and backend configurations are supported."
Final Verified Answer: B. No
Assigning Standard public IPs to VMs does not affect internal load balancer backend connectivity. Backend membership depends on private IP configurations in the same VNet and matching SKU, not public IPs.

NEW QUESTION: 174

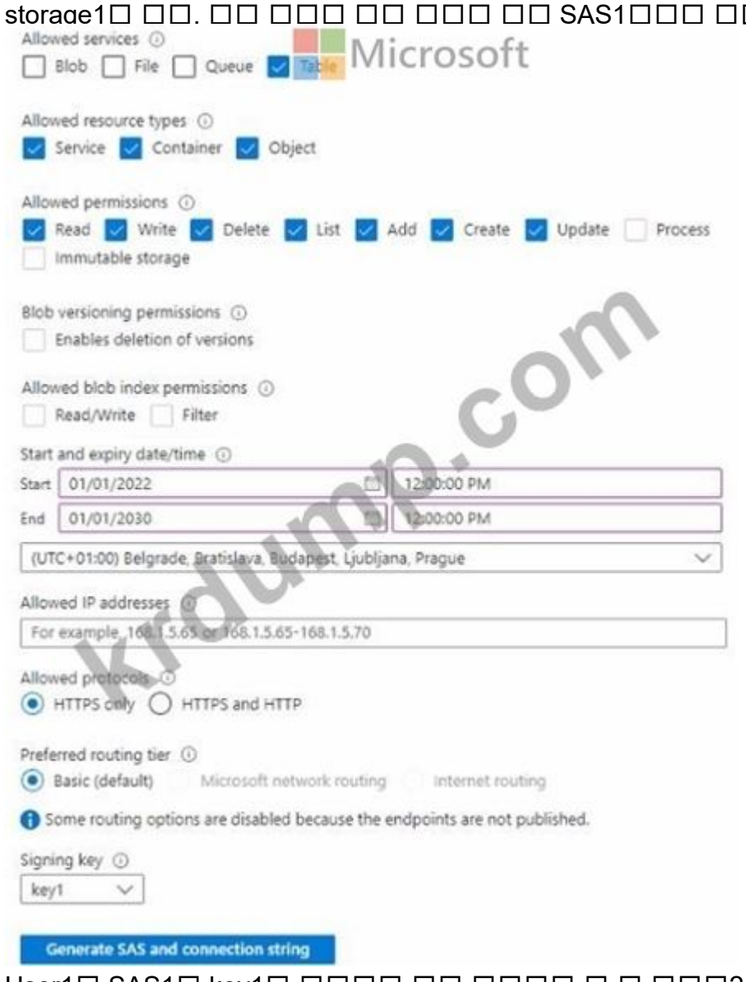
User1□□□ □□□□ storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. storage1 □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type
container1	Container
folder1	File share
Table1	Table

User1□□□ □□□ 1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

* □□□□ Blob □□□ □□
* □□ □□□ □□□ □□□
* □□ □□ □□□ SMB □□ □□□

storage1□ □□. □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ SAS1□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□(SAS)□ □□□□□. ('□□' □□ □□□□□.)



User1□ SAS1□ key1□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □ □ □□□? □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer:

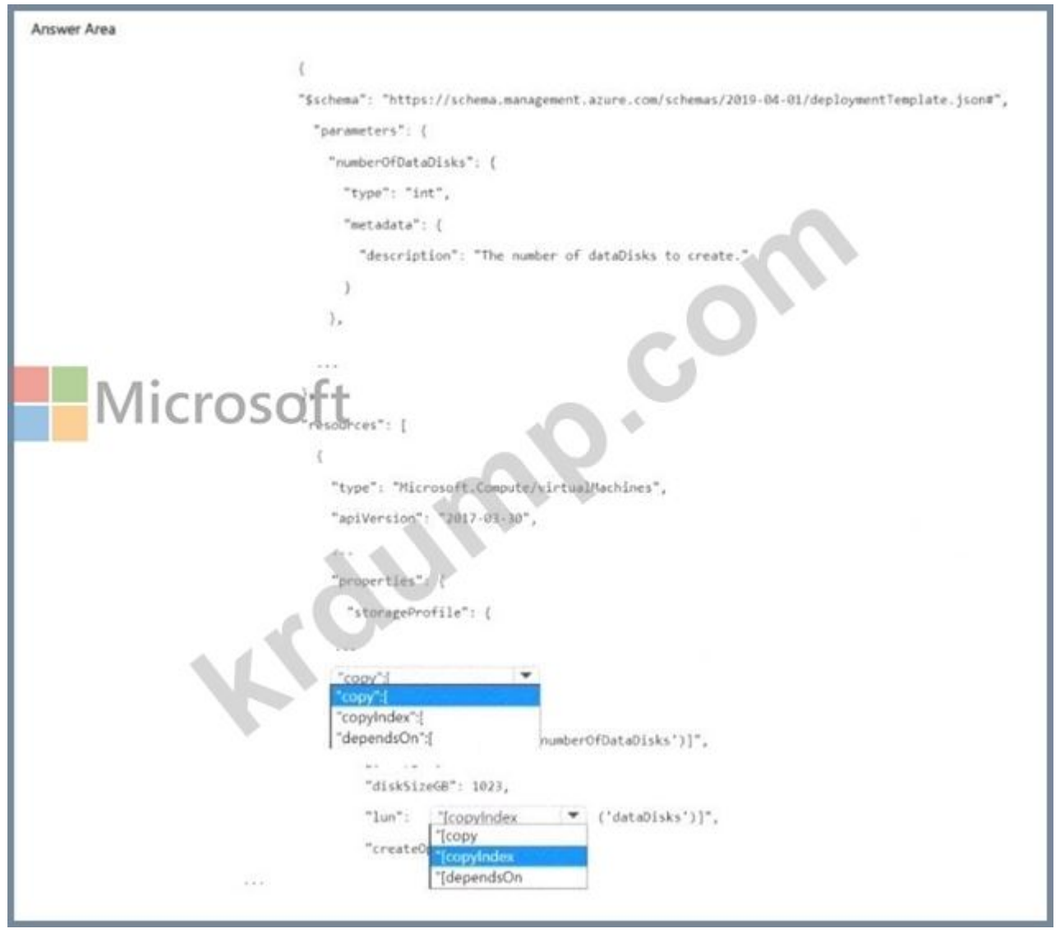
Explanation:

In this scenario, the Azure subscription contains a storage account (storage1) with three resources:
container1 (Blob container)
folder1 (File share)
Table1 (Table storage)
User1's assigned roles:
Storage Blob Data Reader # Read-only access to Blob data (cannot write).
Storage Table Data Contributor # Read, write, and delete access to Table data.
Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor # Read and write access to Azure File shares.
Now, let ' s analyze access using key1 and SAS1.
1## Access via key1
When using an account key, access is granted to all services within the storage account-Blob, File, Queue, and Table, because the key authenticates at the account level.

However, the question specifically asks:
"To which resources can User1 write by using SAS1 and key1?"
While account keys grant access to all resources, write permissions depend on the assigned roles of User1 for that account.
User1 can:
Write to the File share (folder1) because they are a Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor.
Write to the Table (Table1) because they are a Storage Table Data Contributor.
Cannot write to the Blob container (container1) because they only have the Storage Blob Data Reader role, which is read-only.
Therefore, using key1, User1 can write to folder1 and Table1 only.
2## Access via SAS1
The Shared Access Signature (SAS) shown in the exhibit specifies:
Allowed services: Blob, File, and Table (Queue not selected).
Allowed permissions: Read, Write, Delete, List, Add, Create, and Update.
Start and expiry: Valid from 2022 to 2030.
Protocols: HTTPS only.
SAS defines data plane access, allowing specific operations within the defined services, regardless of the user' s assigned Azure roles.
Therefore, the SAS allows:
Access to Blob service # affects container1
Access to File service # affects folder1
Access to Table service # affects Table1
However, the question specifically distinguishes SAS1 and key1. Because SAS1 defines services explicitly, the question's options match how Azure limits SAS to only those selected services.
Hence, SAS1 allows write access to:
Table1 (Table service)
container1 (Blob service)
Therefore, using SAS1, User1 can write to Table1 and container1 only.
Final Verified Answer:
Access Method
Write Access To
key1
folder1 and Table1 only
SAS1
Table1 and container1 only
Reference Extract (Azure Documentation):
"A shared access signature (SAS) grants limited access rights to Azure Storage resources for a specified time and set of permissions. The permissions are defined per service selected (Blob, File, Queue, Table)."
"Using an account key provides full access to all data objects in the storage account, but effective access may still be limited by assigned RBAC roles if role-based access control is enforced."

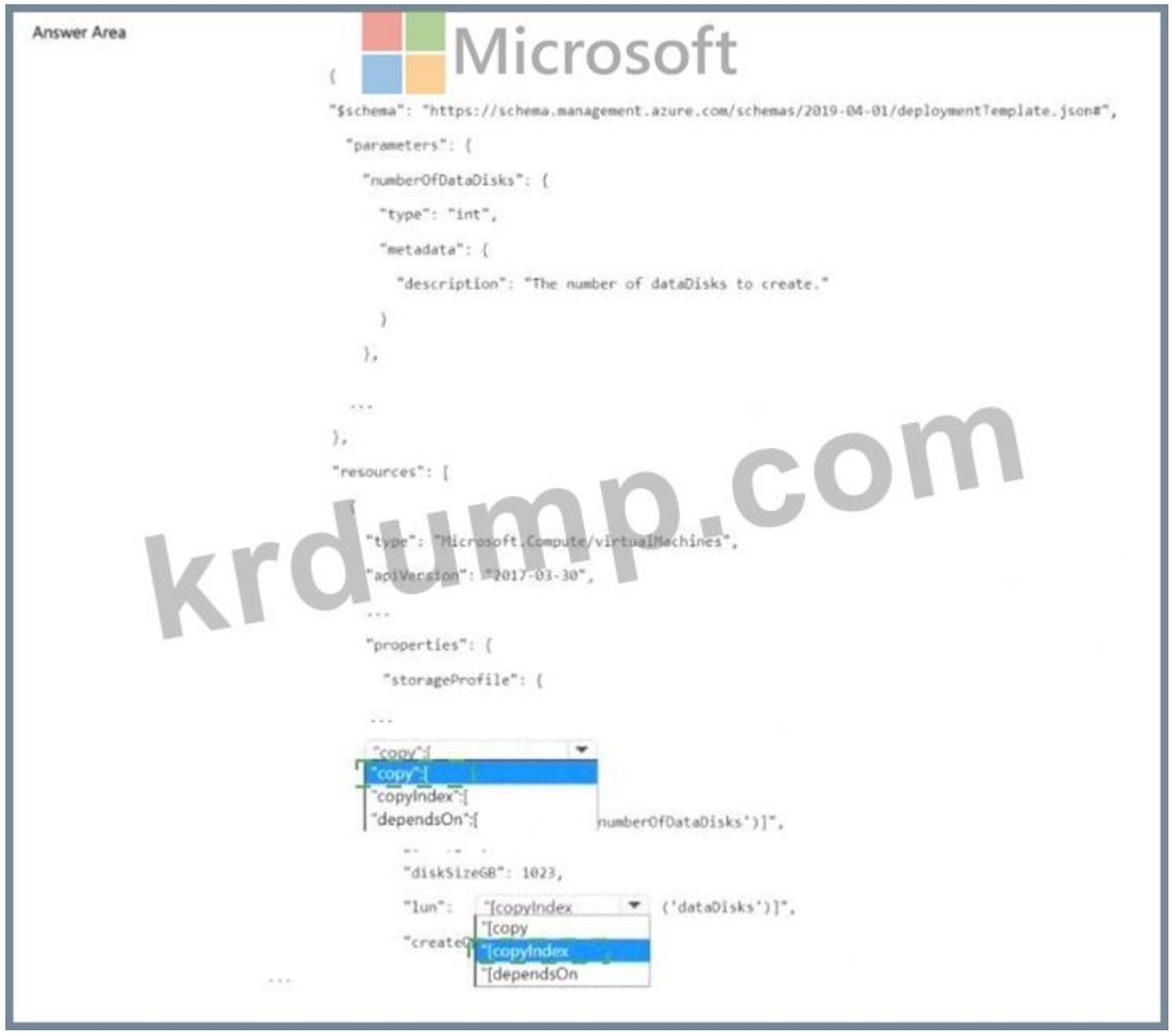
NEW QUESTION: 175
Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.

Answer Area



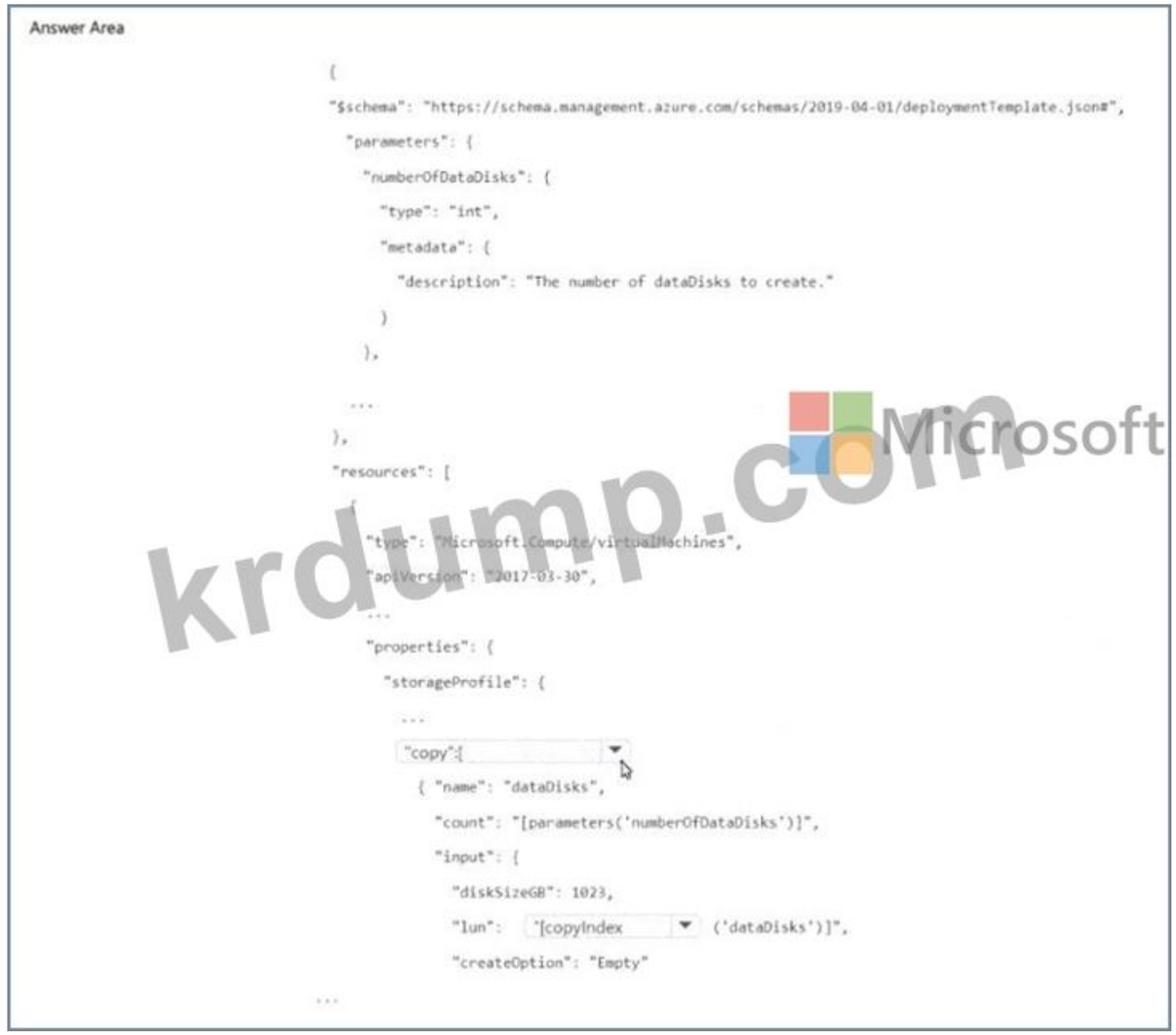
Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Answer Area



When using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy multiple identical resources-such as several data disks for a virtual machine-you use the copy loop construct within the resource definition.

1. The Purpose of the copy Element

The copy element in an ARM template enables you to create multiple instances of a property or resource based on a defined count.

According to the Azure Resource Manager Template Schema Documentation:

"Use the copy element to repeat a resource property or resource definition multiple times during deployment.

The copy loop works with the copyIndex() function to generate a unique index value for each iteration." Therefore, the first selection should be copy, as it defines the structure that will be repeated for each data disk.

Example syntax:

" dataDisks " : [

{

" copy " : {

" name " : " dataDisks " ,

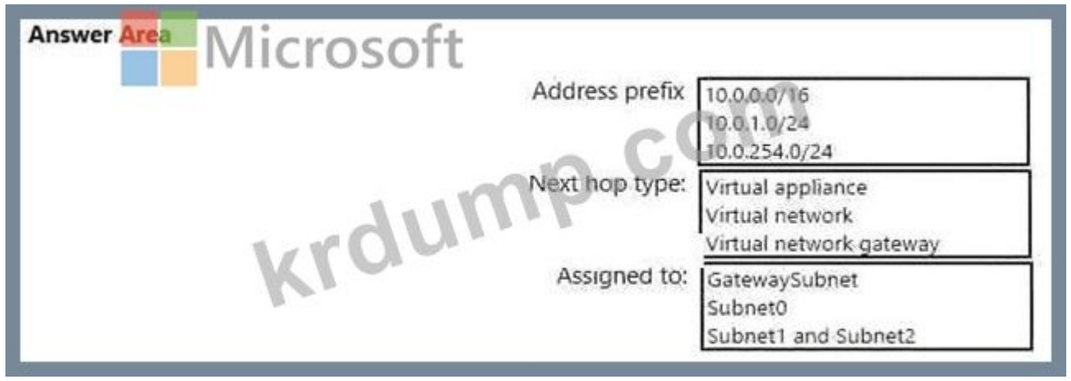
" count " : " [parameters(' numberOfDataDisks ')] " ,

" input " : {
" lun " : " [copyIndex()] " ,
" createOption " : " Empty " ,
" diskSizeGB " : 1023
}
}
}
]
2. The copyIndex() Function
The copyIndex() function returns the current iteration number within a copy loop (starting at 0 by default).
This allows each created disk to be assigned a unique Logical Unit Number (LUN) or a distinctive name.
Microsoft documentation states:
"The copyIndex() function returns the iteration index of a resource copy loop, which is often used to generate unique names or configuration values for each resource instance." Thus, the second selection (used to define lun) should be copyIndex(), ensuring each disk has a unique LUN value.
How It Works Together:
The copy block iterates based on the numberOfDataDisks parameter.
The copyIndex() function assigns each disk a unique identifier within the loop.
This structure ensures dynamic, scalable deployment of data disks without manually defining each one.
Final Verified Answer:
First Selection: copy
Second Selection: copyIndex()
Explanation Extracted from Microsoft Azure Administrator and ARM Template Documentation:
"The copy element repeats a property or resource in an ARM template."
"The copyIndex() function returns the index number of the iteration and can be used for unique naming or logical unit assignments." This combination (copy + copyIndex()) is the official and verified method for creating multiple data disks dynamically in an Azure virtual machine deployment using ARM templates.

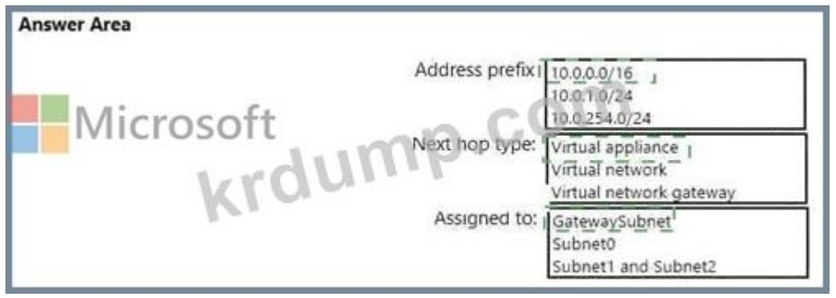
NEW QUESTION: 176
VNet1□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□ 10.0.0.0/16□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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

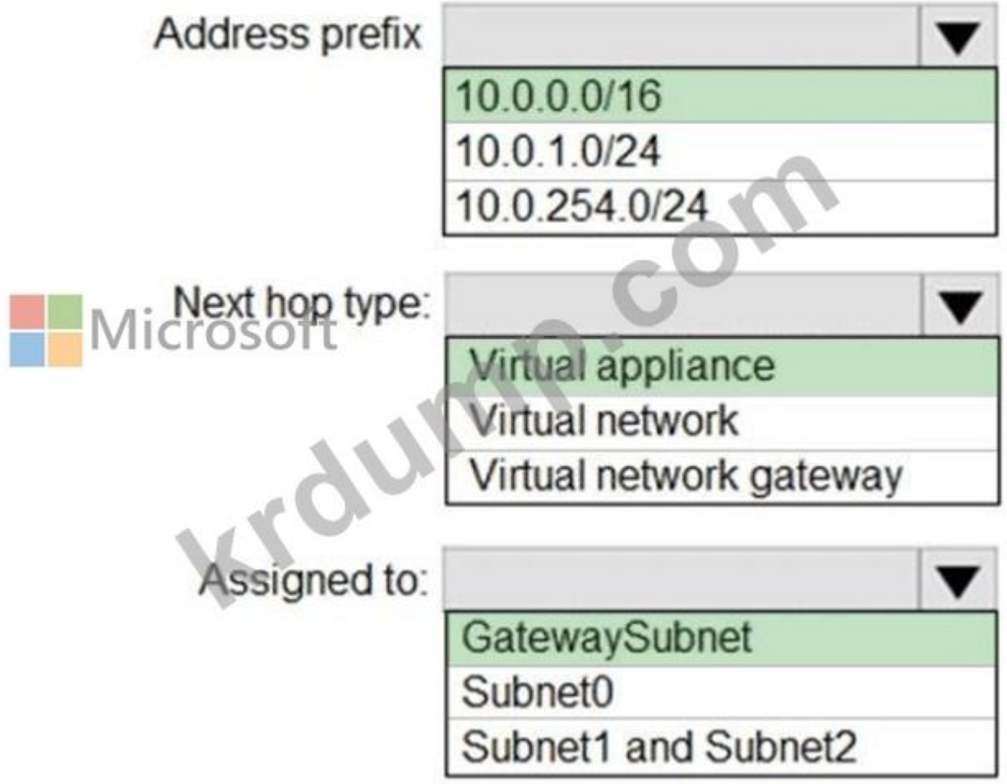
Subnet1□□ □□□□ □□□□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
RT1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□□ □□□□ VM1□ □□ VNet1□ □□□□□ □□□.
RT1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□: □□ □□□ 1□□□□.



Answer:



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: 177
Microsoft 365 □□□□ contoso.com□□□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD) □□□□ □□□□.
User1, User2, User3□□□ □ □□ □□□□□ Library1□□□ □□ Microsoft SharePoint □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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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: 178
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Tier	Accessible from the Internet	Number of virtual machines
Front-end web server	Yes	10
Business logic	No	100
Microsoft SQL Server database	No	5

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Answer Area

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

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

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

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

Answer:

Answer Area

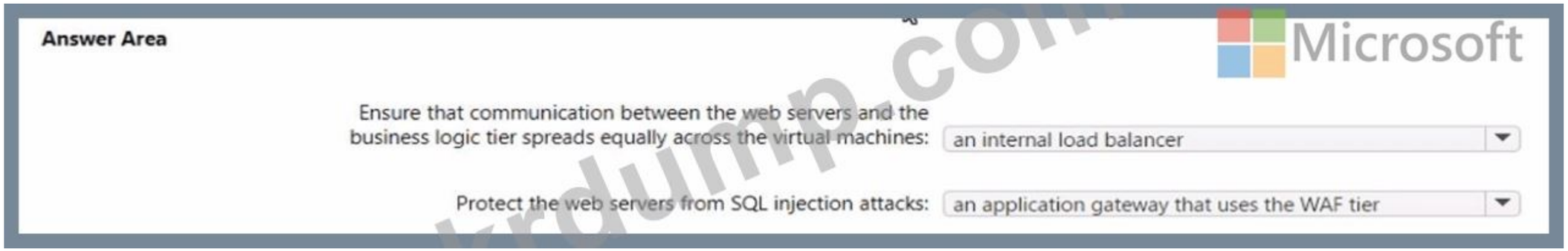
Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

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

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

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

Explanation:



Box 1: an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

NEW QUESTION: 179

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Answer:

Explanation:

storage1: A shared access signature (SAS) token

storage2: A shared access signature (SAS) token

NEW QUESTION: 180

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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

This scenario involves inviting 500 external users (B2B guests) into your Microsoft Entra tenant (formerly Azure Active Directory). The goal is to create guest user accounts efficiently using a CSV file containing user details (names and email addresses).

Understanding the Requirement

You must onboard external users (not internal directory users). These external accounts require B2B guest invitations, not normal user creation.

There are two supported approaches for bulk guest invitations:

Using the Microsoft Entra portal (Bulk invite users)

Using PowerShell with the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet.

The Bulk invite users feature in the Entra portal is specifically designed for this exact use case - bulk creation of guest accounts using a CSV file.

How the Bulk Invite Process Works

When you go to Microsoft Entra ID # Users # Bulk operations # Bulk invite, you can:

Upload a CSV file containing columns like Email address, Display name, and First/Last names.

The portal validates the file format and initiates invitations for all 500 external users.

Each external user receives an invitation email and is added as a guest (UserType = Guest) in the directory.

Once accepted, these users can be assigned roles, access resources, or be part of Azure AD groups and applications.

Why This Meets the Goal

The solution correctly leverages the Bulk invite users functionality designed for mass external user onboarding.

It satisfies all the requirements:

Creates guest accounts (not internal users).

Uses a CSV file, allowing batch import.

Achieves the goal using Microsoft Entra ID portal, without needing PowerShell scripting.

Reference from Microsoft Documentation (Microsoft Learn - Verified Source)

"You can use the Azure portal to invite multiple external users to your organization in one go using the Bulk invite feature. This process imports a CSV file containing user details and sends invitations to all users automatically." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Bulk invite B2B users to Microsoft Entra ID)

NEW QUESTION: 181

storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
contained□□ □□□ Blob □□□□□ □□ □□□□□.
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A. P-384 □□□□ □□□□ EC □

B. P-521 □□□□ □□□□ EC □
C. P-384 □□ □□ P-521 □□□ □□□□ EC □
D. □ □□□ 4096□ RSA □
E. □ □□□ 2048, 3072 □□ 4096□ RSA □ □□
Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
When configuring customer-managed keys (CMK) for Azure Storage encryption, Microsoft requires the use of Azure Key Vault-managed keys that meet specific cryptographic standards. According to the Azure Storage security and encryption documentation, only RSA keys are supported for customer-managed encryption keys. Elliptic Curve (EC) keys, regardless of curve type (P-384 or P-521), are not supported for Azure Storage CMK scenarios.
Azure Storage supports RSA keys with the following key sizes:
* 2048-bit
* 3072-bit
* 4096-bit
These key sizes align with Microsoft's encryption compliance and security baseline requirements. When a storage account is configured to use CMK, all supported services-including Blob containers-inherit encryption using the specified RSA key from Azure Key Vault.
Because the requirement is to encrypt the blob container contained using customer-managed keys, the only valid and supported choice is an RSA key with one of the supported key sizes listed above.
Final Answer: E. an RSA key type with a key size of 2048, 3072, or 4096 only

NEW QUESTION: 182
Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Subscription1□□ share1□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□.
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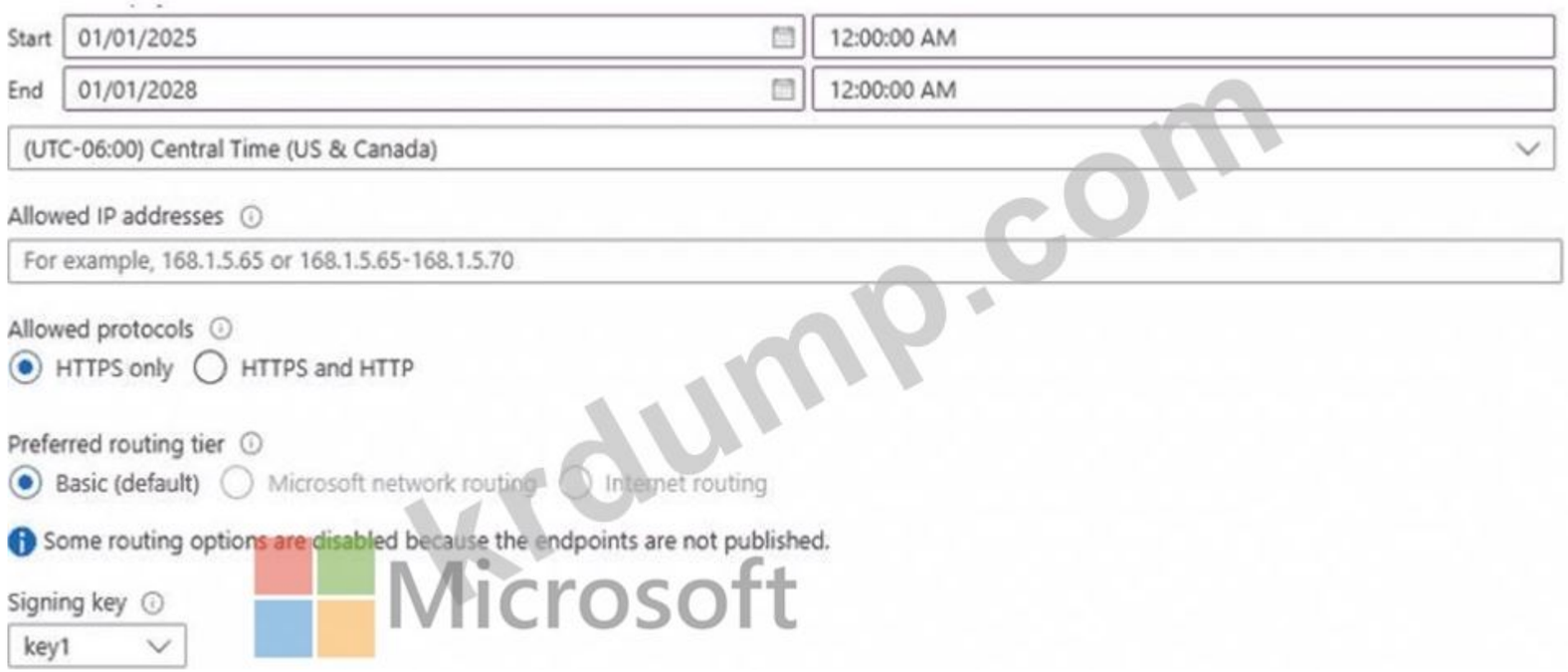

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Answer Area

If on January 2, 2025, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you **[answer choice]**.

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

If on January 10, 2025, you run the `net use` command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you **[answer choice]**.

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

Answer:

Answer Area

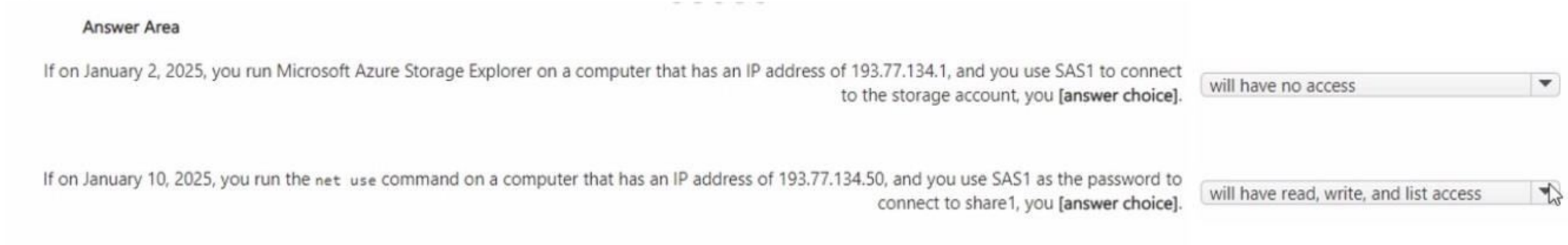
If on January 2, 2025, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connect to the storage account, you **[answer choice]**.

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

If on January 10, 2025, you run the `net use` command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you **[answer choice]**.

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

Explanation:



A Shared Access Signature (SAS) defines how, when, and from where a storage resource can be accessed.
The exhibit shows the following important configuration details for SAS1:
Validity period: January 1, 2025 through January 1, 2028 # both access attempts occur within the valid timeframe.
Allowed IP addresses: Not specified # access is allowed from any IP address.
Allowed protocols: HTTPS only
Signing key: key1
Scenario 1 - Azure Storage Explorer
Azure Storage Explorer accesses Azure Storage using the HTTPS REST API. Because:
The access is within the SAS validity period,
No IP restriction is configured,
HTTPS is allowed,
the connection succeeds. However, the SAS configuration shown does not include write or list permissions, meaning access is limited to read-only operations.
Result: Will have read-only access
Scenario 2 - net use to connect to Azure file share
The net use command connects to Azure Files using SMB (port 445). SMB traffic does not use HTTPS.
Because the SAS explicitly restricts access to HTTPS only, SMB-based access is blocked, regardless of IP address or validity period.
Microsoft Azure documentation clearly states:
"When HTTPS only is selected, requests that use HTTP or SMB are denied."
Result: Will have no access

Final Answer Summary
Scenario
Result
Storage Explorer over HTTPS
Will have read-only access
SMB (net use) connection
Will have no access
Final Verified Answer:
First scenario: Will have read-only access
Second scenario: Will have no access

NEW QUESTION: 183
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)
When deploying Azure Virtual Machines (VMs) - individually or within a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) - administrators often need to automate post-deployment configuration tasks such as installing software, running configuration scripts, or setting up environment dependencies.
According to Microsoft Azure Administrator documentation, the Azure Custom Script Extension is designed precisely for this purpose. It downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs after deployment. The extension integrates directly with Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates, Azure CLI, or PowerShell, enabling automated installation and configuration of software packages like NGINX, IIS, or custom utilities.
The Custom Script Extension runs PowerShell scripts on Windows VMs and shell scripts on Linux VMs. In the case of deploying Windows Server 2022 VMs in a scale set, you can embed the Custom Script Extension JSON configuration into your ARM template, specifying the script's location in Azure Storage or GitHub and the command to execute (for example, Install-WindowsFeature Web-Server or an NGINX installer command).
This approach aligns with Microsoft's best practices for Azure automation and infrastructure-as-code, ensuring consistent, repeatable deployments across all instances in the scale set. It also minimizes manual intervention, reduces configuration drift, and ensures each VM instance has the required software components available immediately after provisioning.

NEW QUESTION: 184
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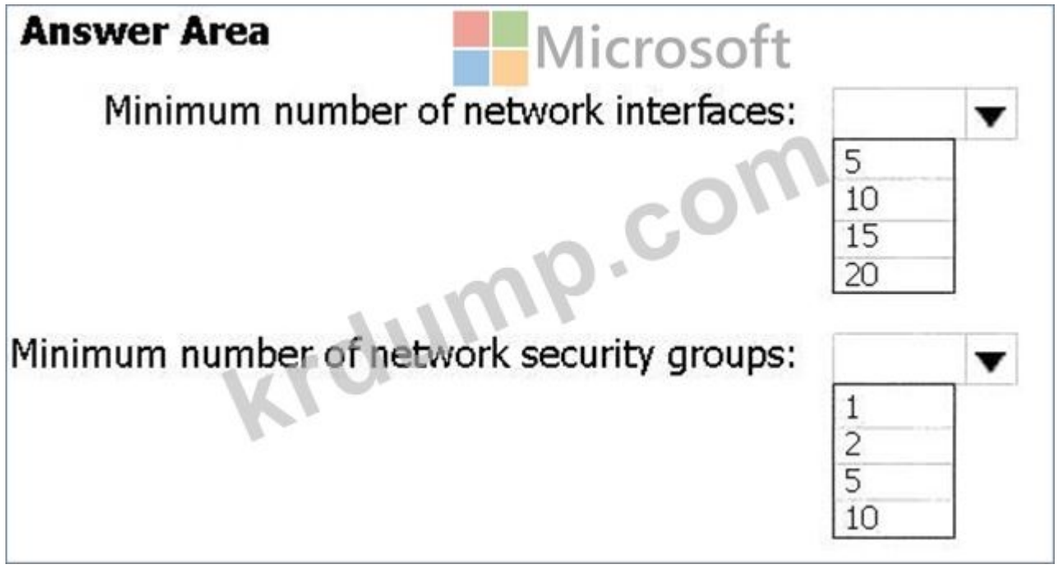
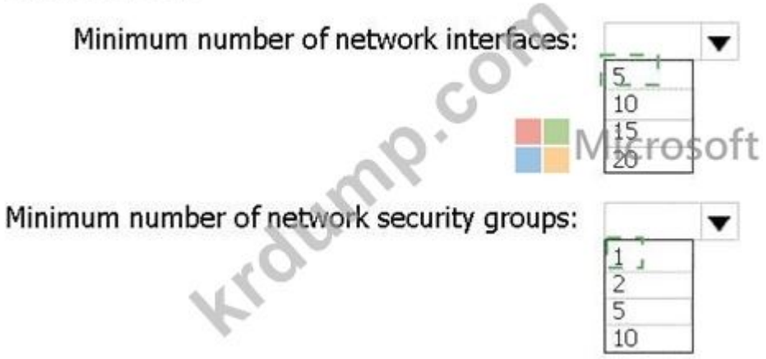


Answer:



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.

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

- 5
- 10
- 15
- 20

Minimum number of network security groups:

- 1
- 2
- 5
- 10

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses

NEW QUESTION: 185
App1□□□ □□ VM1□ VM2□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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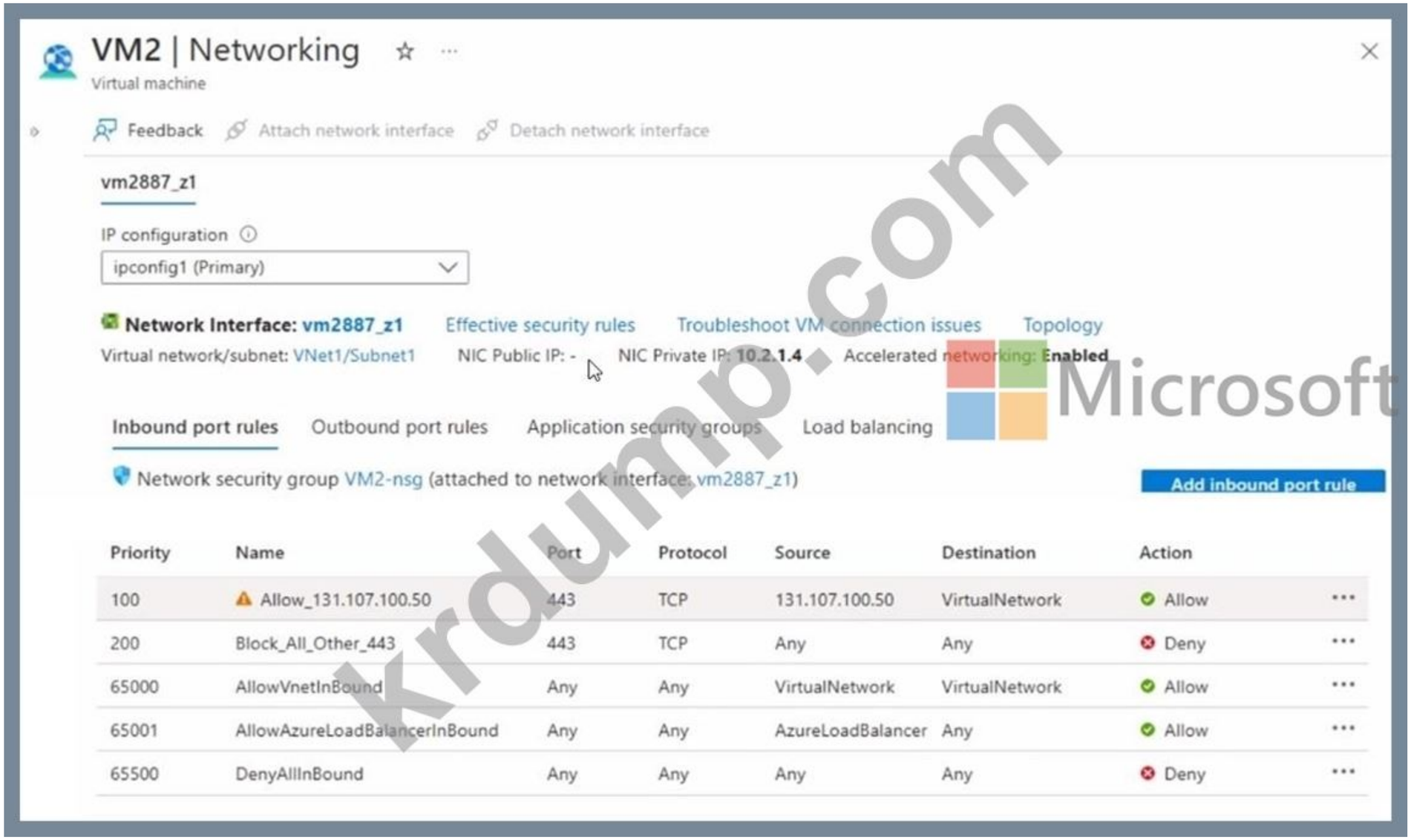
VM2□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□.



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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 186
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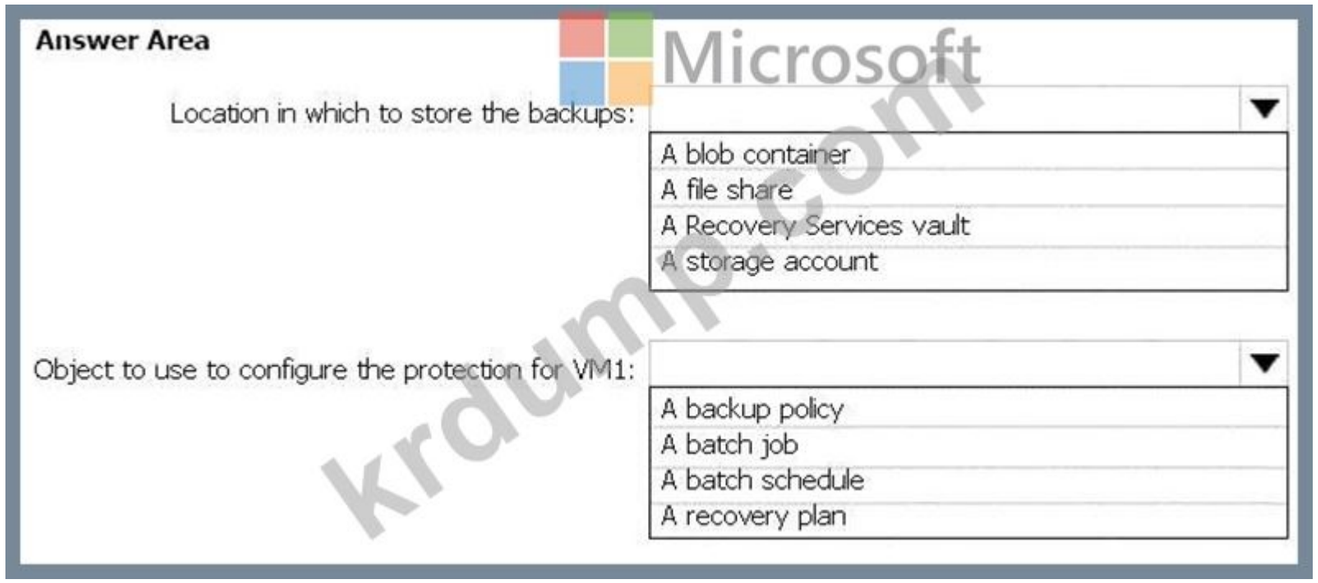
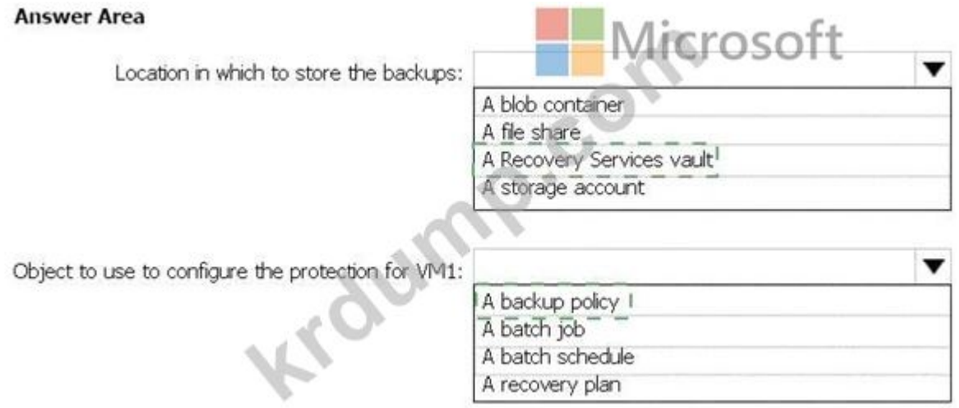
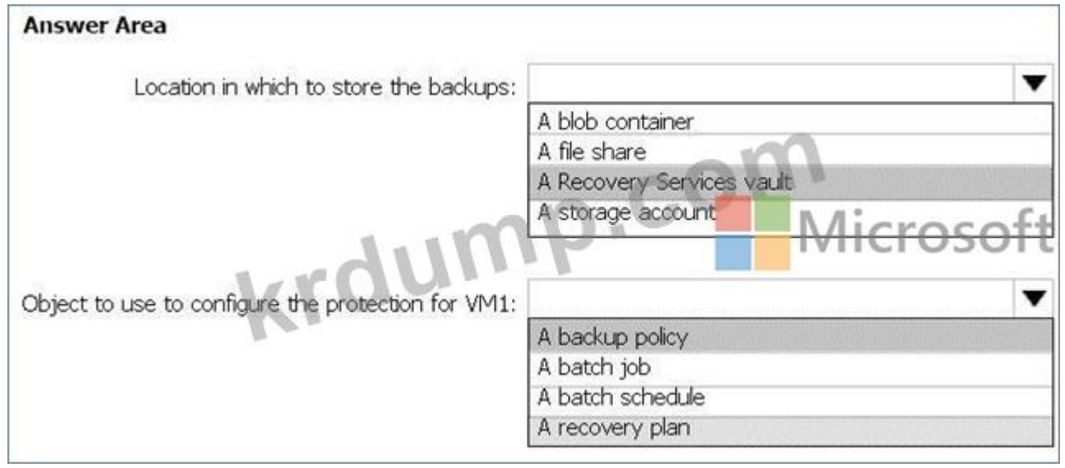


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

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

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

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

References:

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

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

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations.

You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services such as IaaS VMs (Linux or Windows) and Azure SQL databases.

You can use backup policy to configure schedule.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-recovery-services-vault-overviewhttps://docs.

microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm

NEW QUESTION: 187

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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: 188

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VNet1□ VNet2□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VNet1□ 192.168.8.0/24□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□, VNet2□ 192.168.9.0/24□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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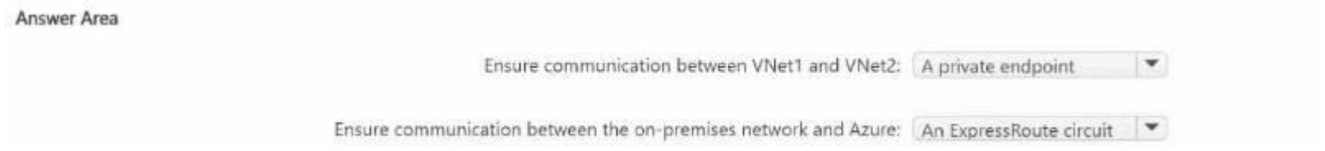
Answer:

Explanation:



To allow VNet1 (192.168.8.0/24) and VNet2 (192.168.9.0/24) to communicate, the lowest-overhead Azure- native option is virtual network peering. Azure documentation describes VNet peering as a way to connect two VNets so that resources can communicate using private IP addresses as if they were on the same network.
Because the address spaces do not overlap, peering is supported and does not require deploying extra appliances. This also minimizes administrative effort compared to routing through gateways or NVAs.
For on-premises to Azure connectivity while minimizing cost, the appropriate service is an Azure VPN Gateway with a site-to-site (S2S) VPN. Azure's guidance for hybrid connectivity positions VPN Gateway as the cost-effective encrypted tunnel over the public internet for connecting on-premises networks to Azure VNets. The alternative shown, ExpressRoute, provides private dedicated connectivity but is designed for higher throughput/enterprise requirements and generally increases cost due to circuit provisioning and associated charges. Therefore, combining VNet peering (VNet-to-VNet) with VPN Gateway (on-prem-to- Azure) satisfies both communication requirements and the cost constraint.

NEW QUESTION: 189
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Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1, Group2	User Administrator

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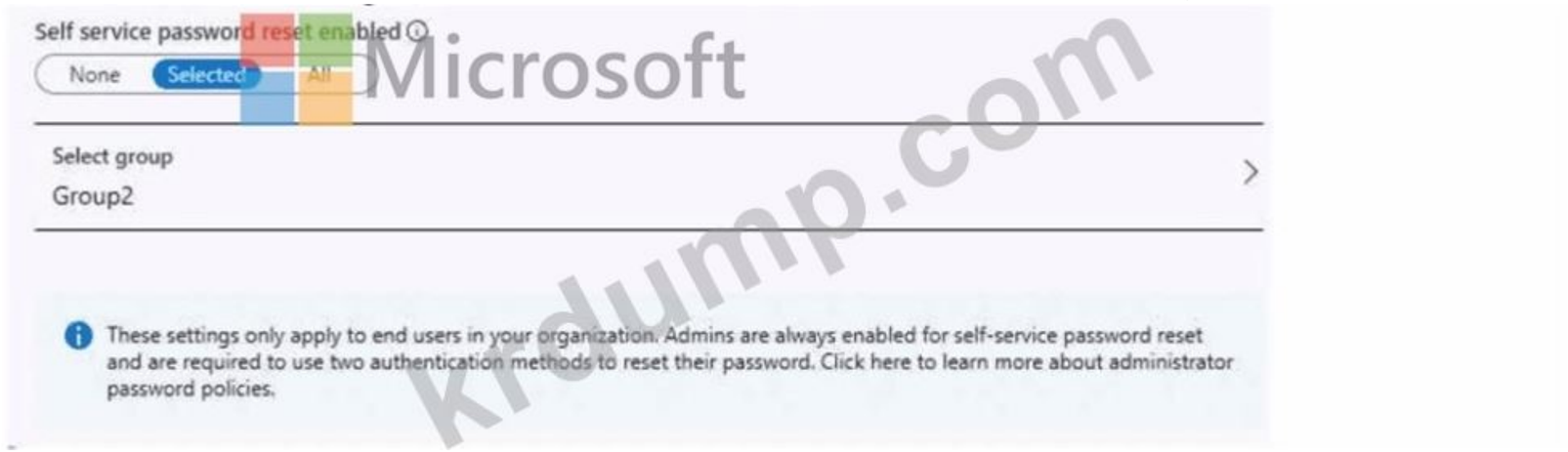

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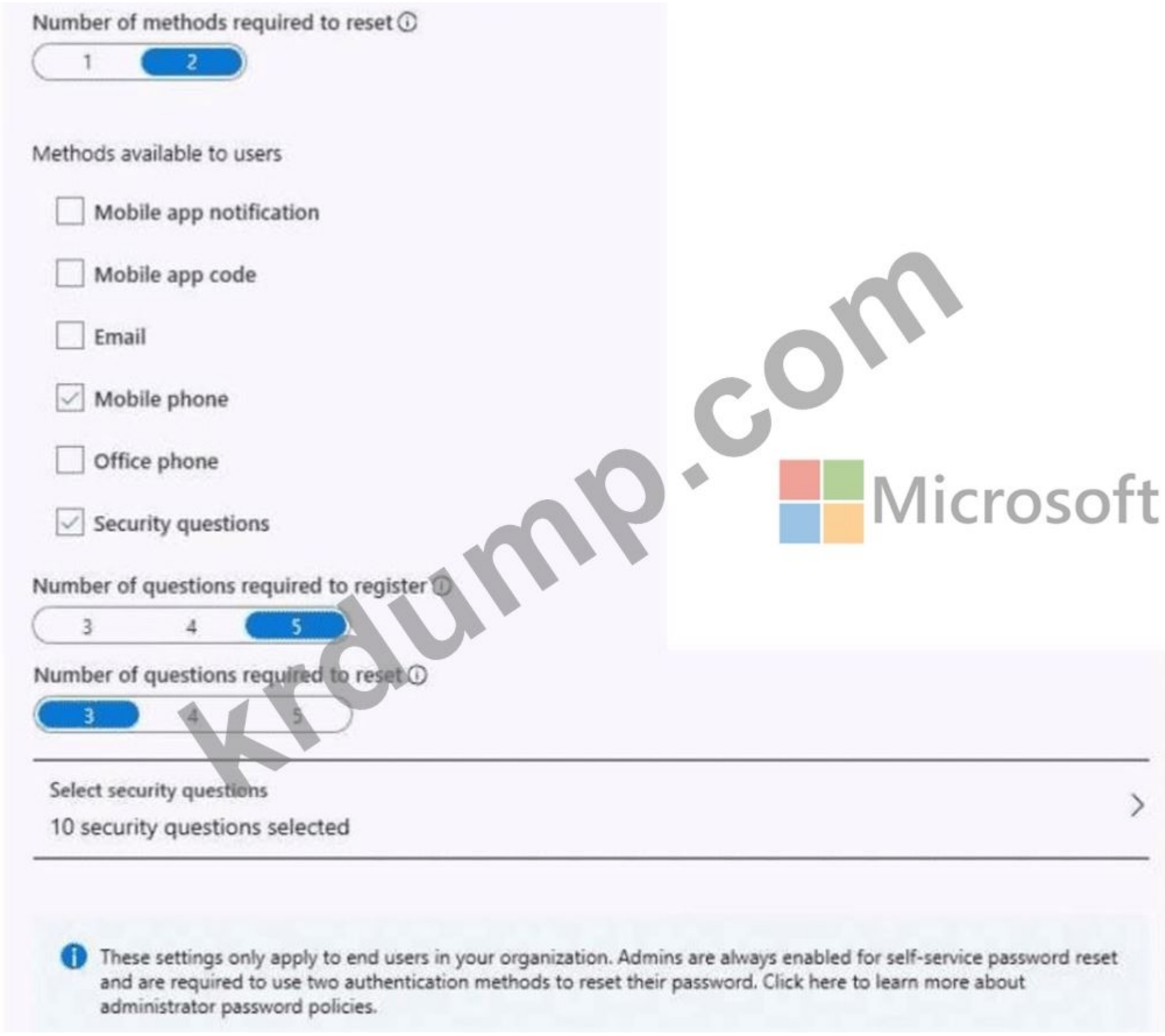
Number of methods required to reset
1
2
Methods available to users
Mobile app notification
Mobile app code
Email
Mobile phone
Office phone
Security questions
Number of questions required to register
3
4
5
Number of questions required to reset
3
4
5
Select security questions
10 security questions selected
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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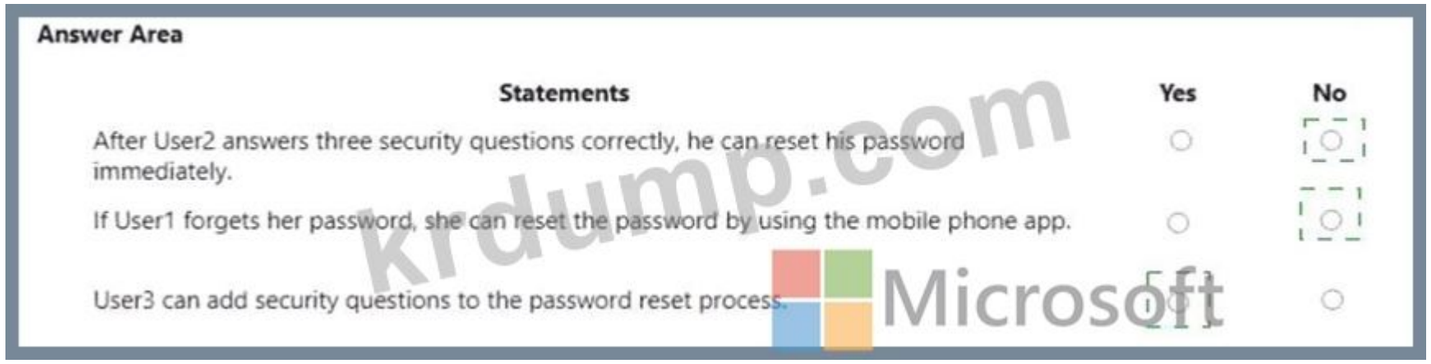
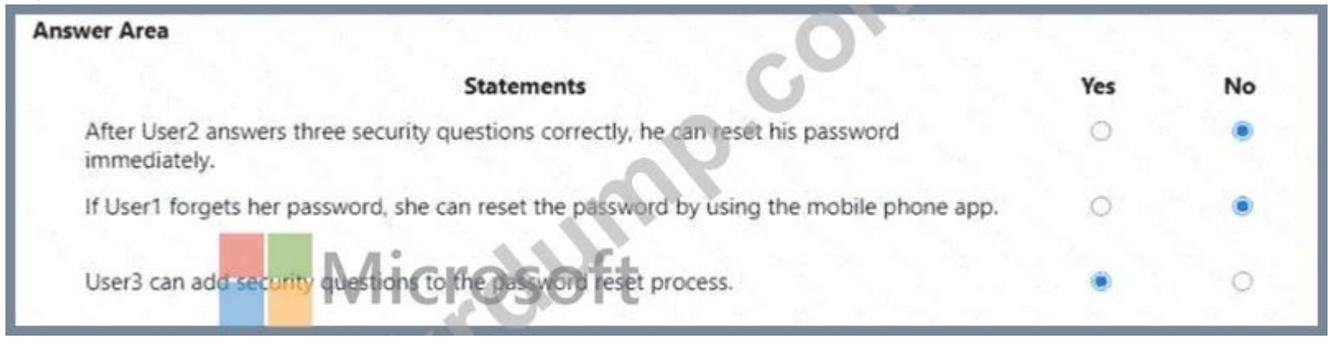
Answer Area

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:

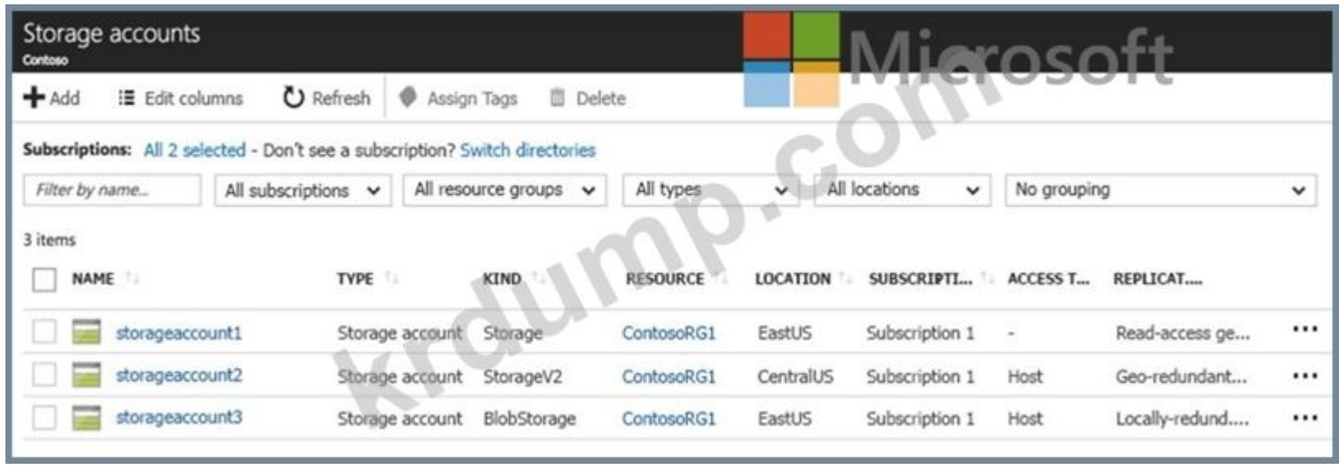


Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 190

□□ □□□ □□ Azure Storage □□□ □□□□.



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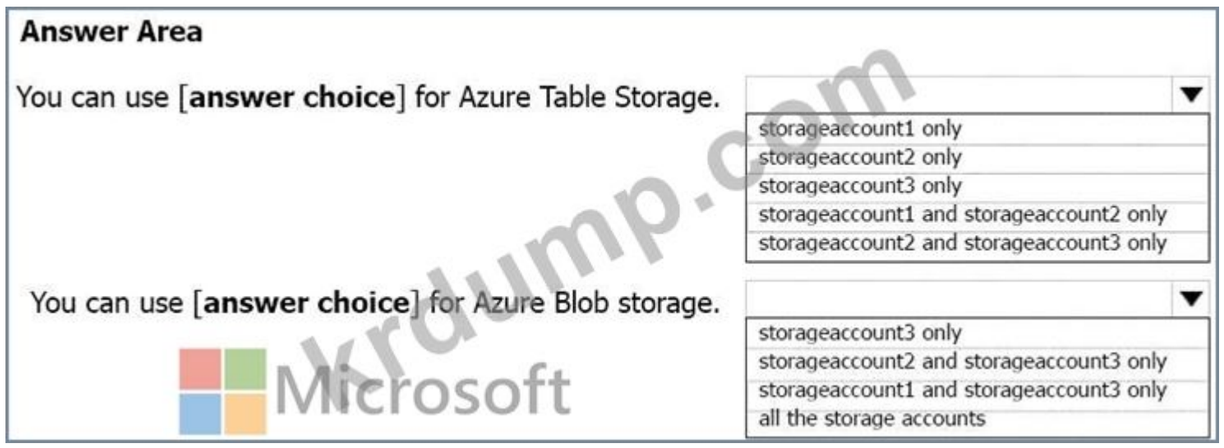
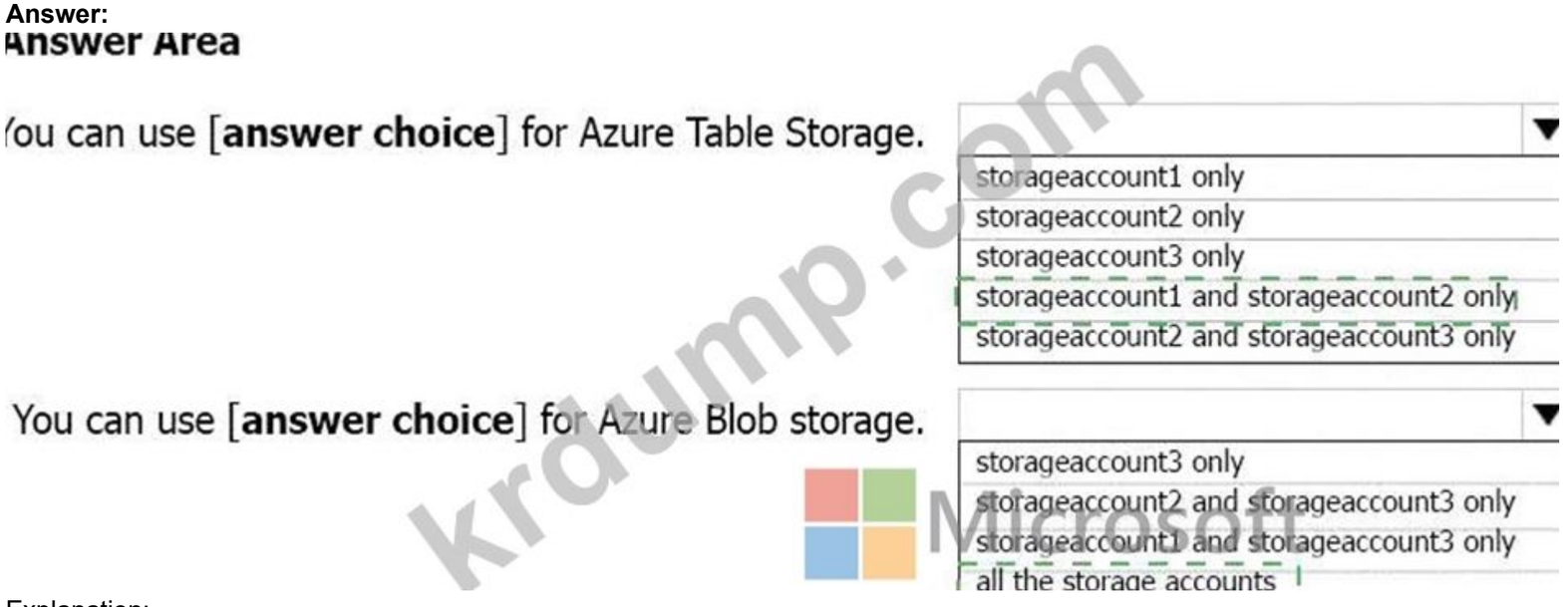
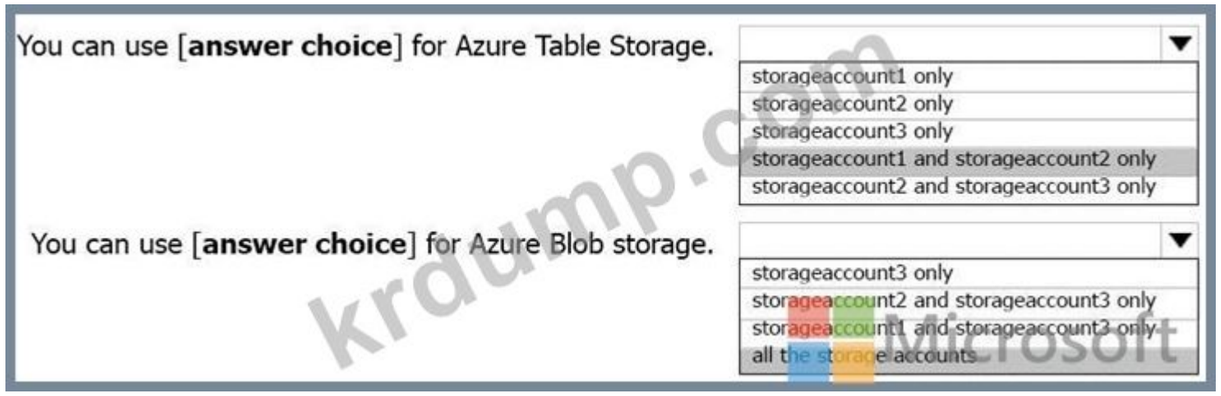


Answer:



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: 191

VNET1, VNET2, VNET3□□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

VNET1□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□.

Answer:

Explanation:

This question evaluates understanding of Azure Virtual Network (VNet) peering behavior, specifically routing rules, non-transitive connectivity, and gateway transit settings.

From the exhibit, VNET1 has two peerings configured:

Peering1: VNET1 # VNET2 (Connected)

Peering2: VNET1 # VNET3 (Connected)

For both peerings, Gateway transit is Disabled.

Packets from VNET1

According to Microsoft Azure networking documentation:

VNet peering allows direct routing between peered VNets

A VNet can communicate with all VNets it is directly peered with

Since VNET1 is directly peered with both VNET2 and VNET3, traffic originating in VNET1 can be routed to both networks.
Packets from VNET1 can be routed to VNET2 and VNET3
Packets from VNET2
Azure VNet peering is not transitive. This means:
Even though VNET2 is peered with VNET1
And VNET1 is peered with VNET3
VNET2 does NOT automatically gain access to VNET3
Additionally:
Gateway transit is disabled
No user-defined routing or hub-and-spoke gateway configuration is present Therefore, VNET2 can only route traffic to its directly peered network, which is VNET1.
Packets from VNET2 can be routed to VNET1 only
Key Microsoft Azure Principles Applied
VNet peering enables direct connectivity only
Peering connections are non-transitive
Gateway transit must be explicitly enabled for transitive routing scenarios Without gateway transit or NVA routing, VNets cannot route through each other Final Verified Answer:
Packets from VNET1: # VNET2 and VNET3
Packets from VNET2: # VNET1 only

NEW QUESTION: 192
storage1□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)
Azure role-based access control (RBAC) now supports role assignment conditions for finer-grained access management. Conditions are written using the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) condition language and allow you to enforce specific rules (for example, limit access to particular blobs or queues).
However, conditional access in RBAC is currently available only for data actions in Azure Storage accounts and Azure Key Vault. According to the Microsoft Learn documentation for Azure Storage RBAC with conditions, the following services support conditional role assignments:
* Blob storage (containers and blobs)
* Queue storage
This means that you can apply conditions on containers (for blobs) and queues, but not on file shares or tables.
Conditions can restrict access to:
* Specific container names or blob prefixes.
* Specific queue names or messages.
For example, you could allow a user to read blobs only under a given prefix or queue, enhancing least- privilege control.
Supported: Containers (Blob storage), Queues
Not supported: File shares, Tables

Microsoft Azure Reference (Conceptual Summary):
"You can add conditions to Azure role assignments for blob and queue data actions. Conditions are not yet supported for Azure Files or Tables." (Source: Microsoft Learn - Azure role assignment conditions for storage data actions)

NEW QUESTION: 193
App1□ App2□□ □ □□ Azure App Service □□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□.

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

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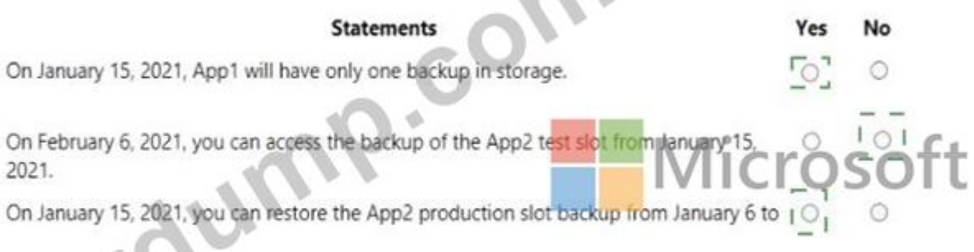
Answer:
Answer Area



Explanation:
Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION: 194
VM1, VM2 □ VM3□□□ □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□□ App1□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.
□□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
An Availability Zone in an Azure region is a combination of a fault domain and an update domain. For example, if you create three or more VMs across three zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains. The Azure platform recognizes this distribution across update domains to make sure that VMs in different zones are not updated at the same time.
Reference link
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-virtual-machine-availability/5-review-availability-zones

NEW QUESTION: 195
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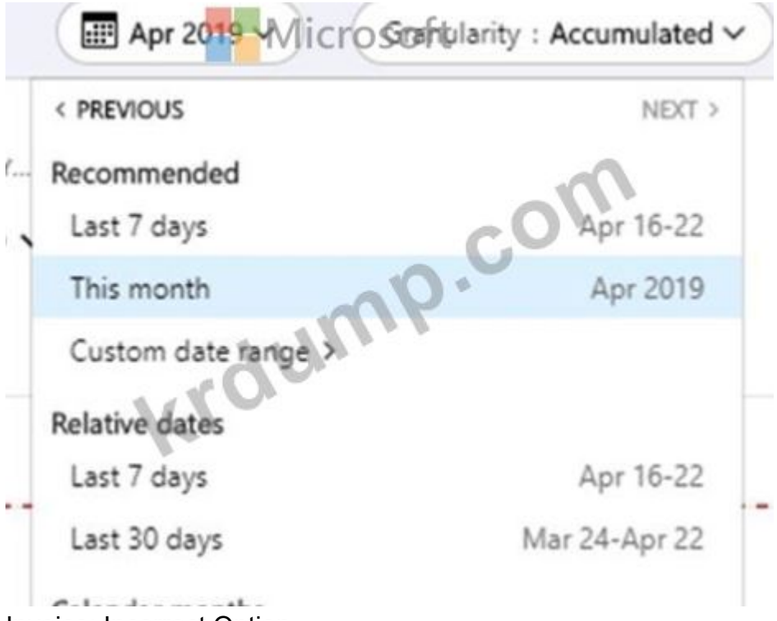
A. □□
B. □□□ □□
C. □□ □□
D. □□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Cost analysis: Correct Option
In cost analysis blade of Azure, you can see all the detail for custom time span. You can use this to determine expenditure of last few day, weeks, and month. Below options are available in Cost analysis blade for filtering information by time span: last 7 days, last 30 days, and custom date range. Choosing the first option (last 7 days) auditors can view the costs by time span.
Cost analysis shows data for the current month by default. Use the date selector to switch to common date ranges quickly. Examples include the last seven days, the last month, the current year, or a custom date range.
Pay-as-you-go subscriptions also include date ranges based on your billing period, which isn't bound to the calendar month, like the current billing period or last invoice. Use the <PREVIOUS and NEXT> links at the top of the menu to jump to the previous or next period, respectively. For example, <PREVIOUS will switch from the Last 7 days to 8-14 days ago or 15-21 days ago.



Invoice: Incorrect Option

Invoices can only be used for past billing periods not for current billing period, i.e. if your requirement is to know the last week's cost then that also not filled by invoices because Azure generates invoice at the end of the month. Even though Invoices have custom timespan, but when you put in dates for a week, the pane would be empty. Below is from Microsoft document:

Why don't I see an invoice for the last billing period?

There could be several reasons that you don't see an invoice:

- It's less than 30 days from the day you subscribed to Azure.
- The invoice isn't generated yet. Wait until the end of the billing period.
- You don't have permission to view invoices. If you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement, you must be the billing profile Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Invoice manager. For other subscriptions, you might not see old invoices if you aren't the Account Administrator. To learn more about getting access to billing information, see Manage access to Azure billing using roles.
- If you have a Free Trial or a monthly credit amount with your subscription that you didn't exceed, you won't get an invoice unless you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement.

Resource Provider: Incorrect Option

When deploying resources, you frequently need to retrieve information about the resource providers and types. For example, if you want to store keys and secrets, you work with the Microsoft.KeyVault

resource provider. This resource provider offers a resource type called vaults for creating the key vault. This is not useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.
Payment method: Incorrect Option
Payment methods is not useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/quick-acm-cost-analysis
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/download-azure-invoice-daily- usage-date

NEW QUESTION: 196
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Name	On-premises sync enabled
User1	No
User2	Yes

□□ □□ □□□ Azure Files □□□ □□□□.

Name	Storage account
share1	contoso2024
share2	contoso2024
share3	contoso2025

□□ □□□ □□ contoso2024□ □□ ID □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

This question examines your understanding of Azure Files identity-based authentication and Active Directory integration for Azure file shares.

Let's analyze it step by step using official Microsoft Azure Administrator (AZ-104) documentation concepts.

1. Azure Files Identity-Based Access Overview

Azure Files supports identity-based authentication and authorization through:

On-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS)

Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS)

Azure AD Kerberos (hybrid identities required)

Important Note (Microsoft Docs):
"Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is not a domain controller. Azure AD-only accounts are not supported for SMB access to Azure file shares." This means Azure AD cloud-only users (not hybrid) cannot access SMB file shares using identity-based access.
2. Identity Sync (Hybrid Setup)
User
On-premises Sync Enabled
User1
No
User2
Yes
User1 is a cloud-only user (not hybrid).
Cannot authenticate using SMB to an Azure Files share because only users synchronized from on-premises AD (hybrid users) are supported.
User2 is synchronized from on-premises AD (hybrid).
Can authenticate using SMB and access identity-based file shares integrated with AD DS.
3. Storage Account Configuration
Share
Storage Account
share1
contoso2024
share2
contoso2024
share3
contoso2025
contoso2024
Configured with Active Directory (AD DS) integration (see exhibit).
Default share-level permissions are enabled for all authenticated users and groups with the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role.
This means any authenticated domain user (hybrid) has access.
contoso2025
No indication of AD DS configuration in the scenario.
Hence, it is not configured for identity-based access.
4. Step-by-Step Validation
User1 and share1 (contoso2024)
User1 is not hybrid (no on-prem sync).
SMB authentication requires Kerberos via domain-joined identity.
Result: # Cannot access share1.
User2 and share2 (contoso2024)
User2 is hybrid (on-prem sync enabled).
contoso2024 supports AD DS integration and allows authenticated domain users.
Result: # Can access share2.
User2 and share3 (contoso2025)
contoso2025 is not configured for AD DS integration.

Without AD DS/AD DS Kerberos setup, SMB access using identity is not possible.
Result: # Cannot access share3.
Official Microsoft Extract (from Azure Files identity-based authentication guide):
"Azure file shares only support SMB access for users and devices that are authenticated by an Active Directory domain controller.
Azure AD-only users are not supported.
You must have hybrid identities synchronized from Active Directory using Azure AD Connect."
"If identity-based access is enabled, all domain-joined and authenticated users with assigned roles (such as Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor) can access file shares."

NEW QUESTION: 197
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
To restrict access to a storage account in Azure to only specific networks or IP ranges (such as your home office), you must configure the firewall and virtual network settings under the networking section of the storage account.
Azure storage accounts, by default, are accessible from all networks. You can change this by modifying the Public network access setting to limit connections.
Here's the process per Microsoft Docs:
* Go to your Storage account # Networking # Firewalls and virtual networks.
* Under Public network access, select:
* "Enabled from selected virtual networks and IP addresses"
* Add:
* The IP address range of your home office.
* Any virtual networks (VNets) that should have access.
This allows you to control inbound traffic over Microsoft's backbone network without deploying additional infrastructure like Private Endpoints, which would increase administrative overhead.
Private endpoints (Option A) would indeed restrict access to a VNet via a private IP but require additional DNS and network configuration - hence not the minimal-effort option.
Access Control (IAM) (Option D) manages identity-based permissions (RBAC), not network-level access.
Therefore, modifying Public network access settings achieves the requirement with minimal effort.
Final Verified Answer: B. Modify the Public network access settings

NEW QUESTION: 198
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots. If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.
Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.
Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up

NEW QUESTION: 199
storageacct1234□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ User1, User2□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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B. blob □□□□ storageacct1234□ □□□□□□.

C. User2□ storageacctl234□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. storageacctl234□□ blob □□□□ □□□.

E. storageacct1234□ □□□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

n this scenario, User1 has two role assignments:

* Reader (Inherited from Resource Group scope)

* Scope: Resource Group (inherited)

* Permission type: Read-only access

* Allows User1 to view the configuration and properties of Azure resources within the resource group (including the storage account).

* However, it does not allow data operations, such as reading or writing blob contents.

* Storage Blob Data Contributor (Assigned at "This resource" level)

* Scope: storageacct1234 (this resource)

* Permission type: Data access for blob content

* Allows read, write, and delete operations on blob data in the storage account.

According to Microsoft Azure built-in roles documentation:

* Reader role: "View Azure resources but cannot make any changes."

* Storage Blob Data Contributor role: "Grants read, write, and delete permissions to Azure Storage blob containers and data." This means:

* User1 can upload blobs because the Storage Blob Data Contributor role provides write permissions.

* User1 can view blob data because the same role provides read access to blob content.

* User1 cannot assign roles (no RBAC management rights, as the role doesn't include Microsoft.

Authorization/* actions).

* User1 cannot modify the firewall or network settings of the storage account - those actions require Contributor or Owner roles at the management plane level.

* User1 can view file shares under the storage account metadata due to Reader access but cannot access data within them because that requires Storage File Data SMB Share Reader/Contributor permissions (different data plane).

Final Verified Answers:

* B. Upload blob data to storageacct1234

* D. View blob data in storageacct1234

Summary (from Microsoft Role Documentation Extracts):

* Storage Blob Data Contributor = Can read/write/delete blob data (Data Plane)

* Reader = Can view Azure resource configuration (Management Plane)

* No permission to assign roles or modify security/firewall settings.