Microsoft.AZ-305-KR.v2023-11-08.q87

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NEW QUESTION: 1
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SQL 1□ Azure SQL Managed Instance□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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A. SQL Server □□□□□□ □□□(SSMA)
B. Azure Migrate
C. □□□ □□□□□□ □□(DMA)
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
This Azure service supports migration in the offline mode for applications that can afford downtime during the migration process. Unlike the continuous migration in online mode, offline mode migration runs a one-time restore of a full database backup from the source to the target
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/migration-guides/managed-instance/sql-server-to-managed-ins

NEW QUESTION: 2
□□□□ Azure □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□.
B. □□ Azure □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □□□ □□ RBAC(□□ □□ □□□ □□) □□□ □□□□.
D. □□□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Resource groups: You can scope your deployment to a resource group. You use an Azure Resource Manager template (ARM template) for the deployment.
* Regions: If you have a template spec in one region and want to move it to new region, you can export the template spec and redeploy it.
* RBAC: Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) is the authorization system you use to manage access to Azure resources. To grant access, you assign roles to users, groups, service principals, or managed identities at a particular scope. In addition to using Azure PowerShell or the Azure CLI, you can assign roles using Azure Resource Manager templates. Templates can be helpful if you need to deploy resources consistently and repeatedly
* You can setup Virtual machines and virtual network configurations in an Azure Resource Manager template.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/microsoft-resources-move-regions
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-template
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/template-description

NEW QUESTION: 3
Virtual/WAN1□□□ □□ Azure □□ WAN□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Azure region
Hub1	US East
Hub2	US West

□□ □□ □□□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□.
VirtualWAN1□ □□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. VirtualWAN1□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
B. Hub1□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
D. ExpressRoute □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
US East and US West are in the same geopolitical region so there is no need for enabling ExpressRoute premium add-on https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#basicstandard The current config of virtual WAN is only Basic as given, so it can connect to only site to site VPN, to connect to express route it needs to be upgraded from basic to standard.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about

NEW QUESTION: 4

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Name	Type	Location
ASP-RG1	App Service plan	East US
KV1	Azure Key Vault	East US
KV2	Azure Key Vault	West Europe
App1	Azure Logic Apps	West US

App1□ KV1□□ KV2□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. App1□□ □□ KV1□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.

App1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□ □.

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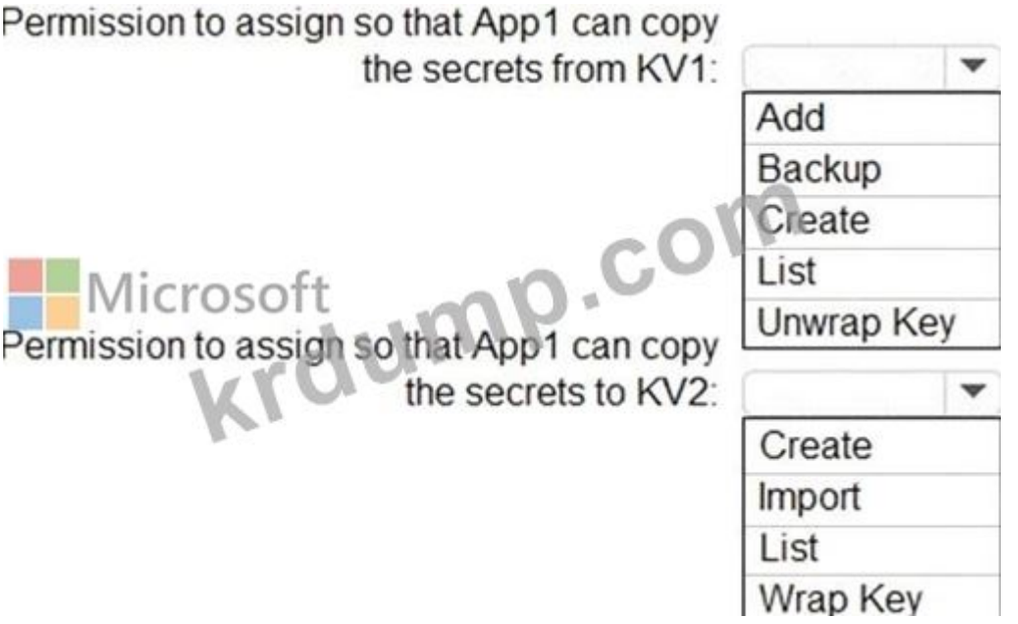

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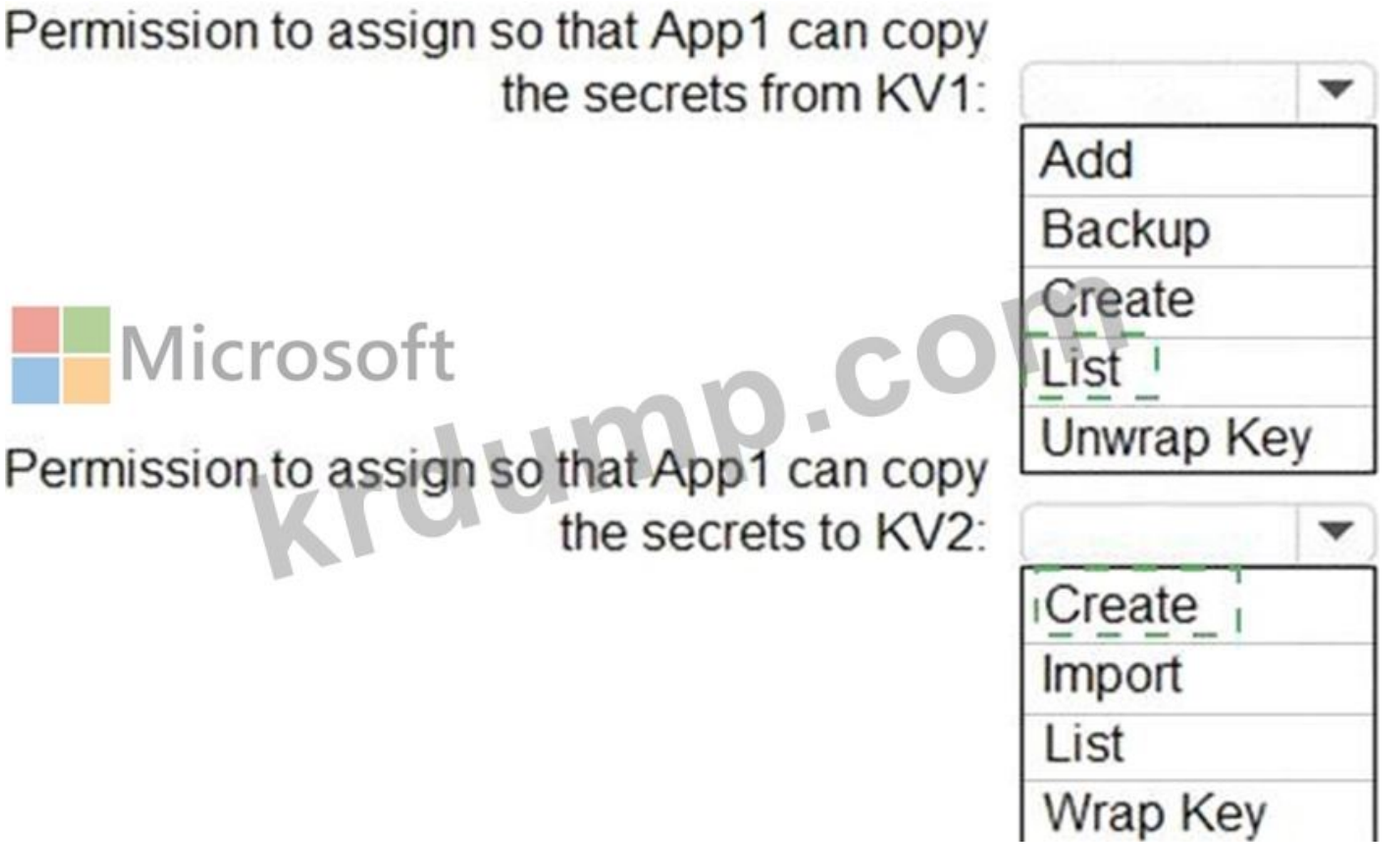
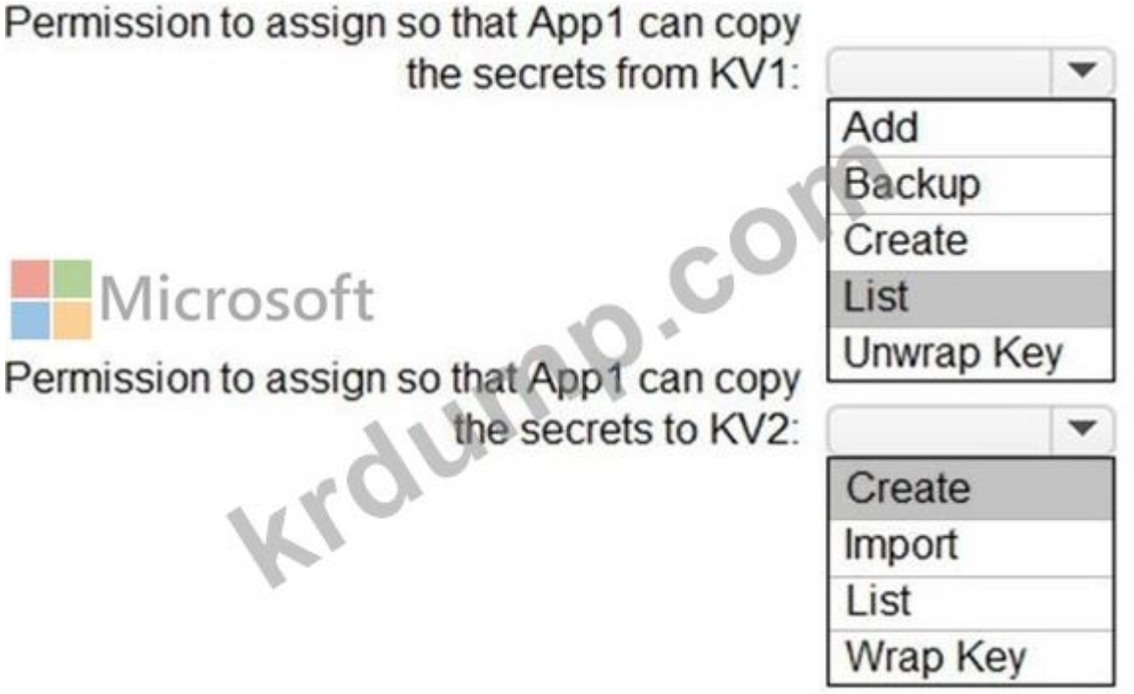


Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



Box 1: List

Get: Gets the specified Azure key vault.

List: The List operation gets information about the vaults associated with the subscription.

Box 2: Create

Create Or Update: Create or update a key vault in the specified subscription.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/keyvault/

NEW QUESTION: 5

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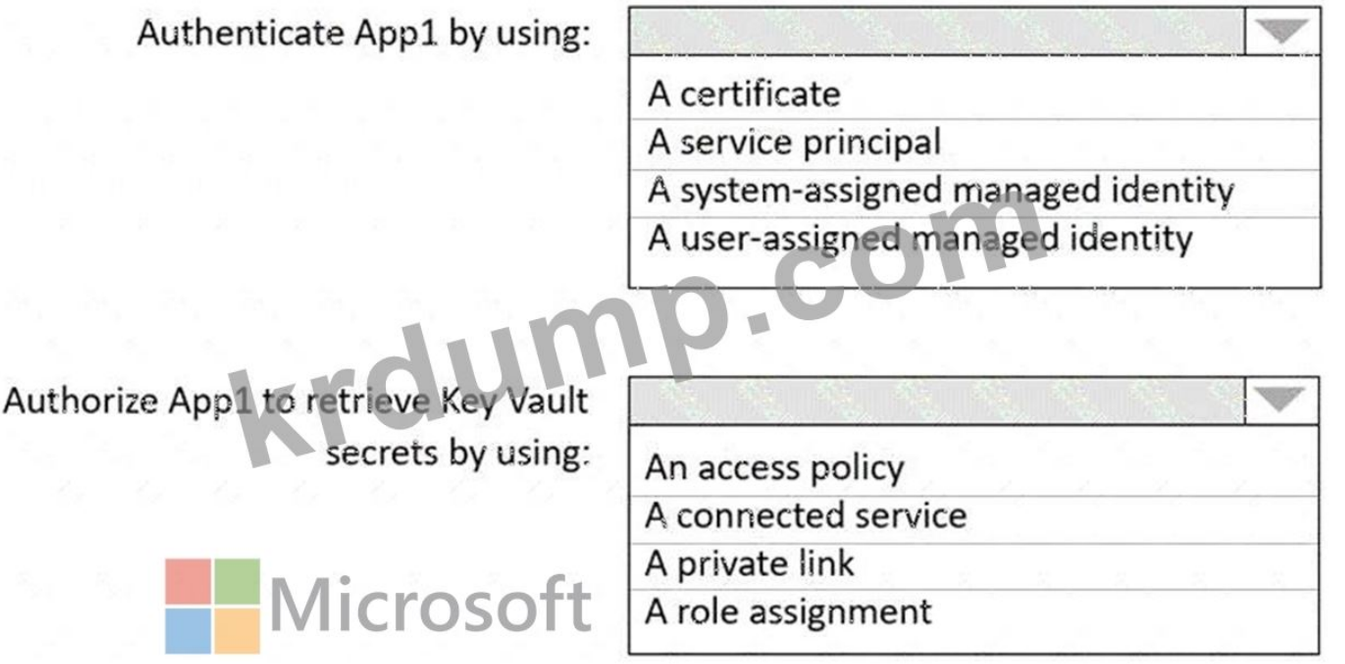
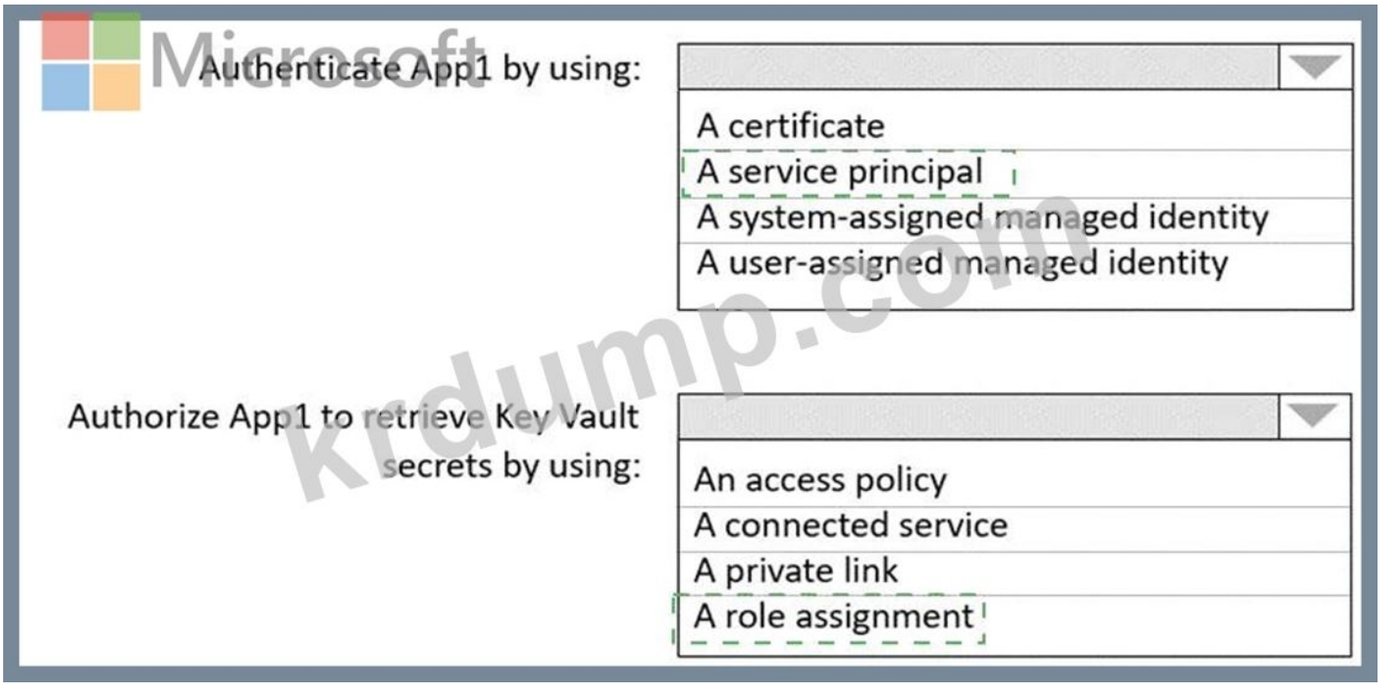
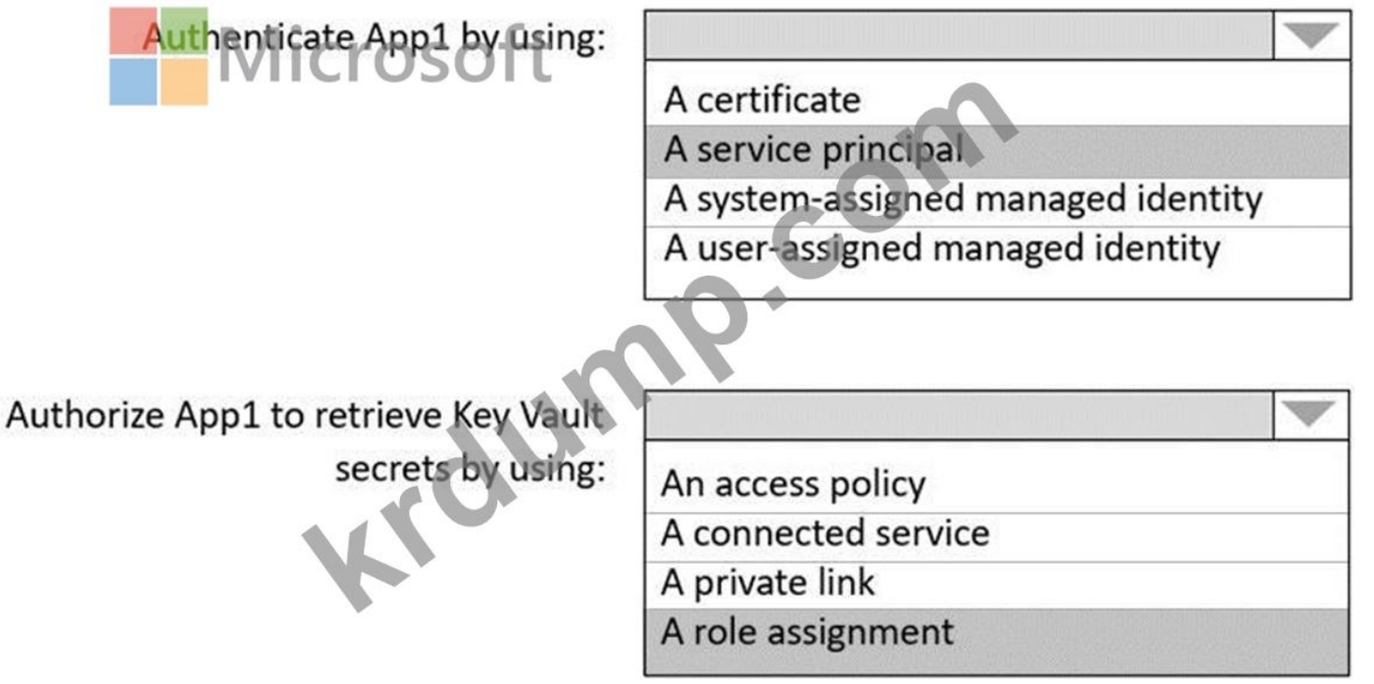


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, table Description automatically generated



Scenario: Security Requirement
All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.
Box 1: A service principal
A service principal is a type of security principal that identifies an application or service, which is to say, a piece of code rather than a user or group. A service principal's object ID is known as its client ID and acts like its username. The service principal's client secret acts like its password.
Note: Authentication with Key Vault works in conjunction with Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), which is responsible for authenticating the identity of any given security principal.
A security principal is an object that represents a user, group, service, or application that's requesting access to Azure resources. Azure assigns a unique object ID to every security principal.
Box 2: A role assignment
You can provide access to Key Vault keys, certificates, and secrets with an Azure role-based access control.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/authentication

NEW QUESTION: 6
Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server□ □□□□. □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□.
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15□□ RTO(□□ □□ □□)□ □□□□□.

24□□□ RPO(□□ □□ □□)□ □□□□□.
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□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□ □□ □□□ □□
B. Azure □□□ □□
C. Always On □□□ □□
D. Azure □□□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Replication with Azure Site Recover:
* RTO is typically less than 15 minutes.
* RPO: One hour for application consistency and five minutes for crash consistency.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/site-recovery-sql

NEW QUESTION: 7
□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□, □□, □□, □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□.
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A. Azure □□□ □□
B. Azure Blob □□□□
C. Azure □□ □□
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Service Bus is a transactional message broker and ensures transactional integrity for all internal operations against its message stores. All transfers of messages inside of Service Bus, such as moving messages to a dead-letter queue or automatic forwarding of messages between entities, are transactional.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-transactions
" Service Bus offers a reliable and secure platform for asynchronous transfer of data and state." ... "Service Bus supports standard AMQP 1.0 and HTTP/REST protocols."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview

NEW QUESTION: 8

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A. □□□ □□□□ Azure Service Bus □

B. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□

C. □□□ □□□□ Azure Service Bus □

D. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 9

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Division	Azure subscription	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant
East	Sub1, Sub2	East.contoso.com
West	Sub3, Sub4	West.contoso.com

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Azure □ □

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Azure Cosmos DB □□

Azure Blueprints□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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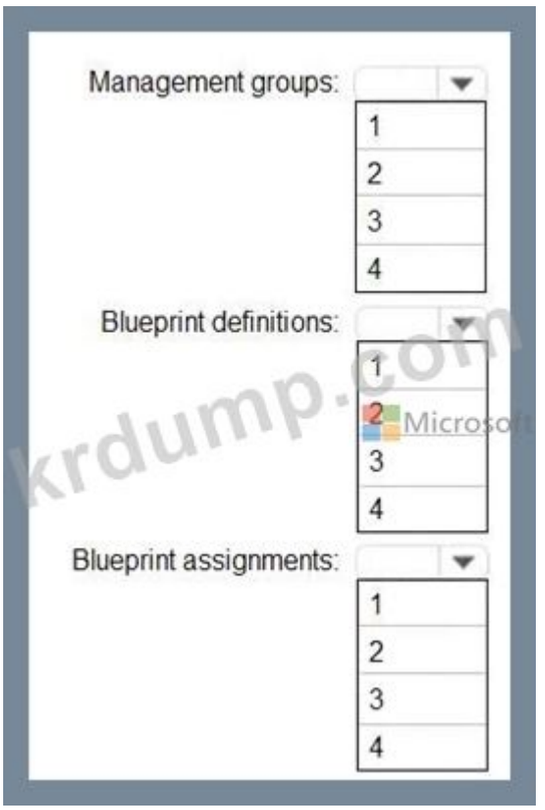
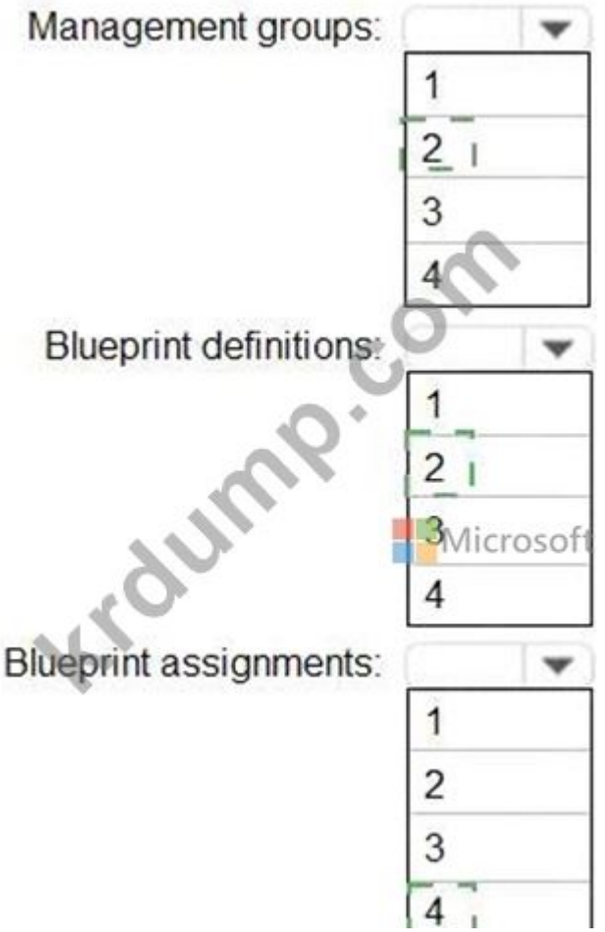


Answer:



Explanation

Box 1: 2

One management group for East, and one for West.

When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.
Box 2: 2
Box 3: 4
One assignment for each subscription.
"Assigning a blueprint definition to a management group means the assignment object exists at the management group. The deployment of artifacts still targets a subscription. To perform a management group assignment, the Create Or Update REST API must be used and the request body must include a value for properties.scope to define the target subscription."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/overview#blueprint-assignment

NEW QUESTION: 10
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Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ SSO(Single Sign-On) □□□ □ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
□□ SSO □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□ □□
B. SAML
C. □□□□□ □□□
D. □□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 11
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□ □□□□.
Azure Policy□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Azure Policy □□□ □□□ □ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□? □ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□
B. □□
C. Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□
D. □□□ □□
E. Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□ □□
F. □□□ □□□
Answer: A,B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

Azure Policy evaluates resources in Azure by comparing the properties of those resources to business rules.
Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

NEW QUESTION: 12
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Location
US-Central-Firewall-policy	Azure Firewall policy	Central US
US-East-Firewall-policy	Azure Firewall policy	East US
EU-Firewall-policy	Azure Firewall policy	West Europe
USEastfirewall	Azure Firewall	Central US
USWestfirewall	Azure Firewall	East US
EUFirewall	Azure Firewall	West Europe

□□ Azure Firewall □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ Azure Firewall □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□□ □□ □□ Azure Firewall □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Firewall policies work across regions and subscriptions.
Place all your global configurations in the parent policy.
Note: Policies can be created in a hierarchy. You can create a parent/global policy that will contain configurations and rules that will apply to all/a number of firewall instances. Then you create a child policy that inherits from the parent; note that rules changes in the parent instantly appear in the child. The child is associated with a firewall and applies configurations/rules from the parent policy and the child policy instantly to the firewall.
Reference:
https://aidanfinn.com/?p=22006

NEW QUESTION: 13

App1□□□ Azure □□□ KV1□□□ Azure □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

App1□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ KV1□ □□□□□.

App1□ KV1□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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KV1□ □□□□□ Azure □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

KV1□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□?

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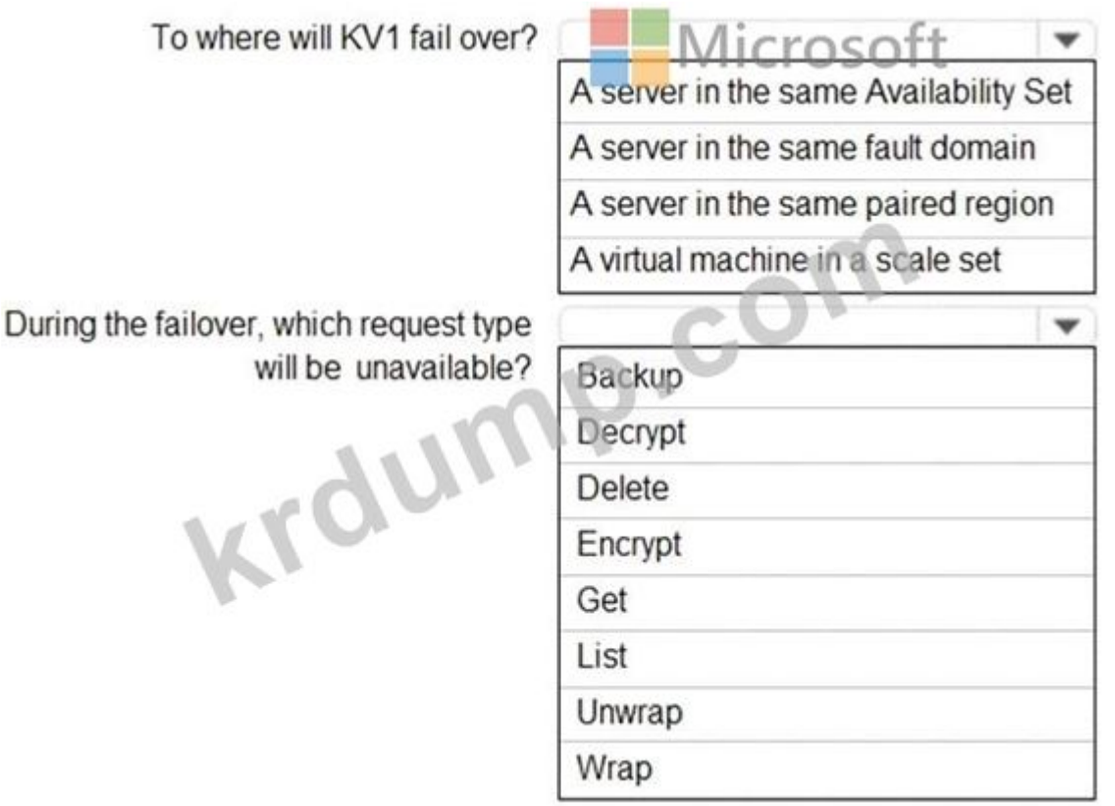
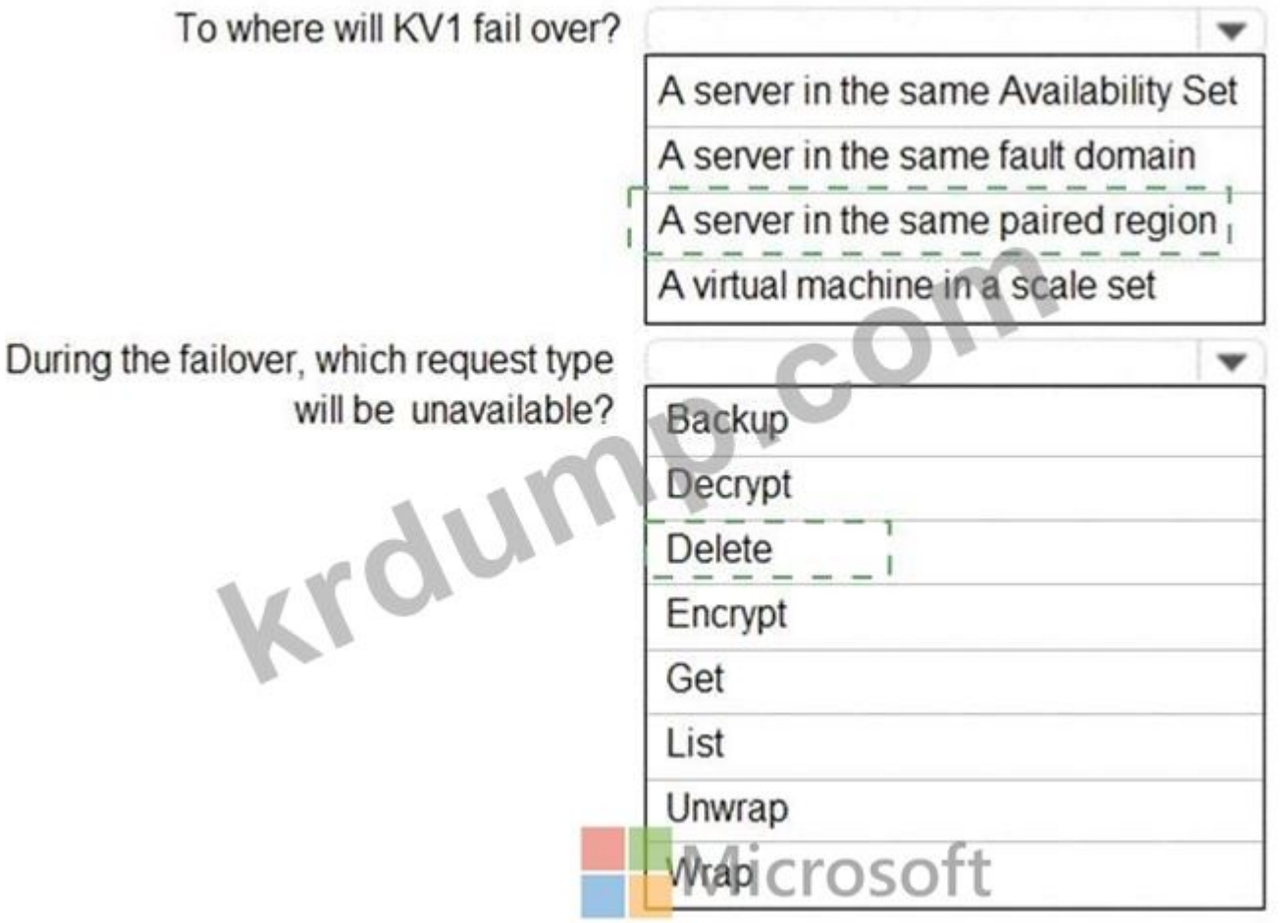


Answer:



Explanation

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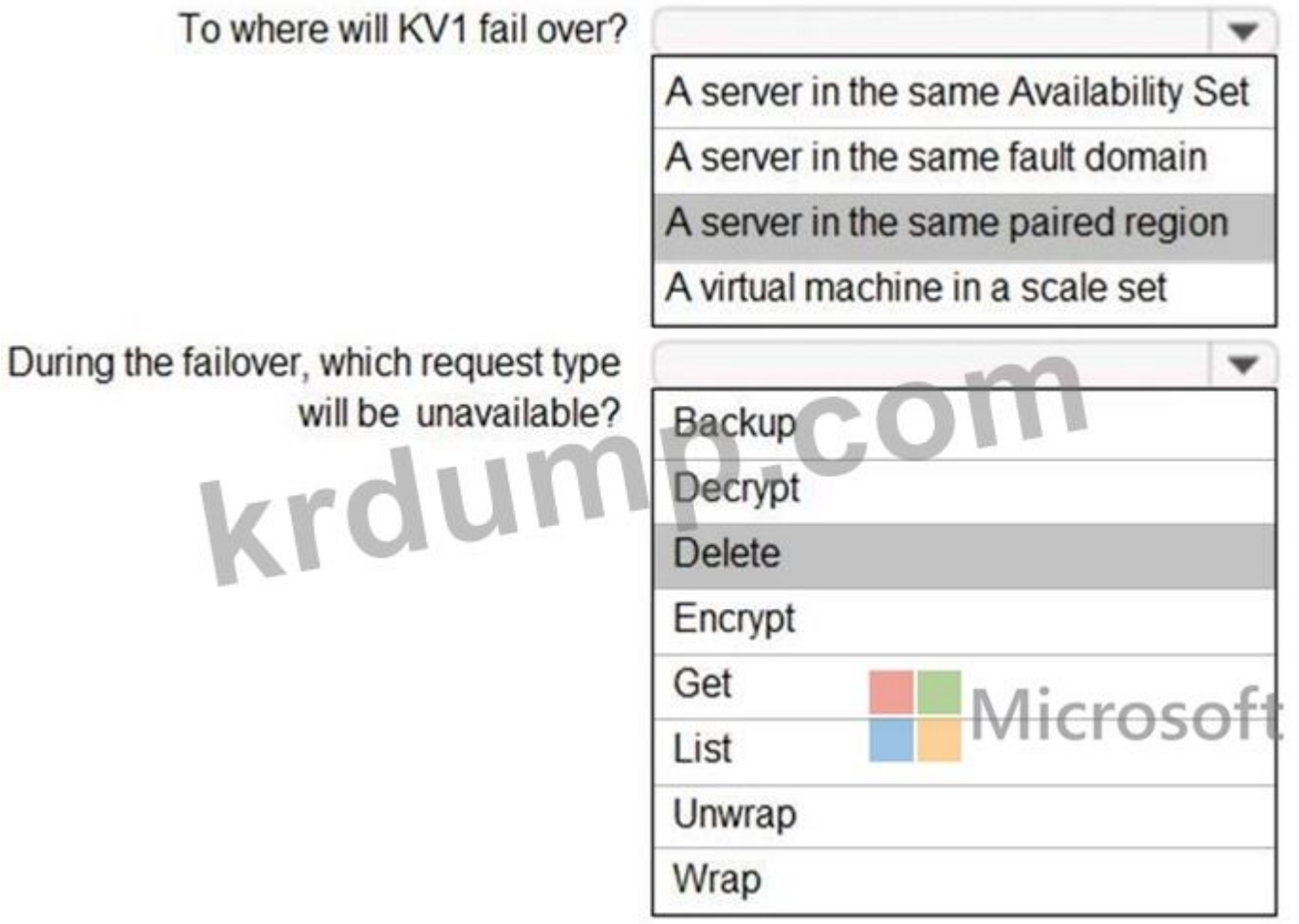

Box 1: A server in the same paired region

The contents of your key vault are replicated within the region and to a secondary region at least 150 miles away, but within the same geography to maintain high durability of your keys and secrets.

Box 2: Delete

During failover, your key vault is in read-only mode. Requests that are supported in this mode are:

* List certificates
* Get certificates
* List secrets
* Get secrets
* List keys
* Get (properties of) keys
* Encrypt
* Decrypt
* Wrap
* Unwrap
* Verify
* Sign
* Backup

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/disaster-recovery-guidance

NEW QUESTION: 14
Windows Server 2016□ □□□□ 300□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
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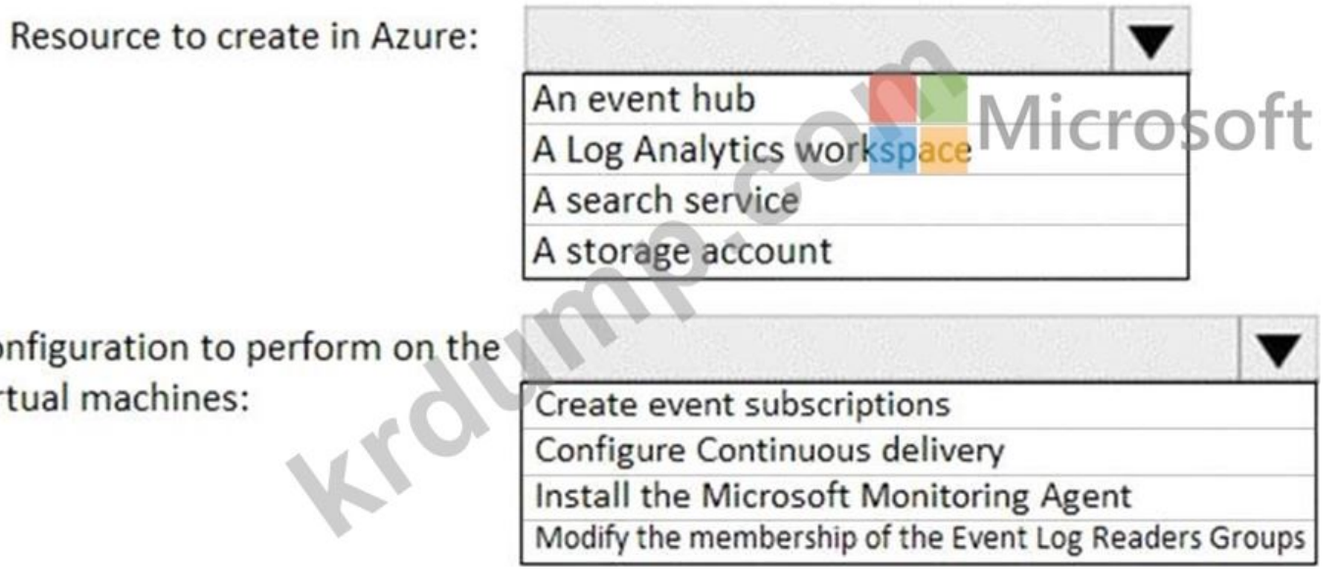
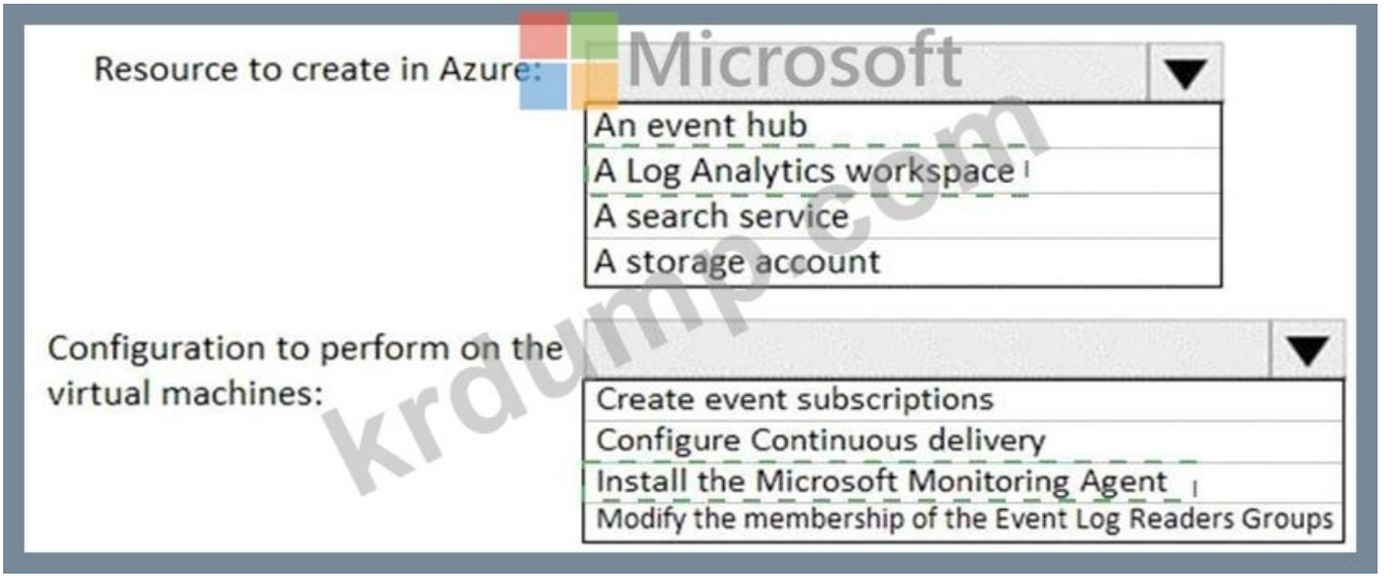
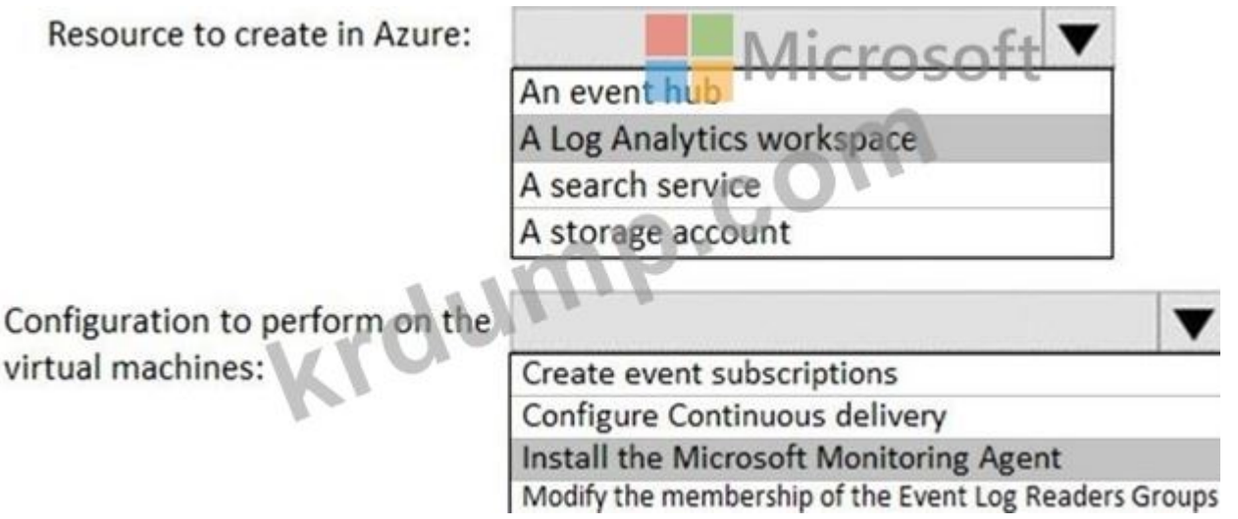


Answer:



Explanation
Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-sources-windows-events
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agent-windows

NEW QUESTION: 15
Azure □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Instead, you should deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, and you create a Traffic Manager profile.

NEW QUESTION: 16
Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Azure SQL □□□□□□□□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. vCore □□□
B. DTU □□
C. □□
D. □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation

Quantity: The amount of compute resources being purchased within the capacity reservation. The quantity is a number of vCores in the selected Azure region and Performance tier that are being reserved and will get the billing discount. For example, if you run or plan to run multiple databases with the total compute capacity of Gen5 16 vCores in the East US region, then you would specify the quantity as 16 to maximize the benefit for all the databases.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/reserved-capacity-overview

NEW QUESTION: 17
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A. Azure AD(Active Directory) Privileged Identity Management□□ Application1 □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
B. Get-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet□ □□□□ Azure Automation Runbook □□□
C. Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment cmdlet□ □□□□ Azure Automation Runbook □□□
D. Azure Active Directory(Azure AD)□□ Application1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/manage-user-access-with-access-reviews Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) access reviews enable organizations to efficiently manage group memberships, access to enterprise applications, and role assignments. User's access can be reviewed on a regular basis to make sure only the right people have continued access. Have reviews recur periodically: You can set up recurring access reviews of users at set frequencies such as weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, and the reviewers will be

notified at the start of each review. Reviewers can approve or deny access with a friendly interface and with the help of smart recommendations.
Why are access reviews important?
"Azure AD enables you to collaborate with users from inside your organization and with external users. Users can join groups, invite guests, connect to cloud apps, and work remotely from their work or personal devices.
The convenience of using self-service has led to a need for better access management capabilities."

NEW QUESTION: 18
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A. Azure Traffic Manager□ □□□□□.
B. Azure □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
C. Azure ExpressRoute□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Connectivity can be from an any-to-any (IP VPN) network, a point-to-point Ethernet network, or a virtual cross-connection through a connectivity provider at a co-location facility. ExpressRoute connections do not go over the public Internet. This allows ExpressRoute connections to offer more reliability, faster speeds, lower latencies, and higher security than typical connections over the Internet.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-introduction

NEW QUESTION: 19
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A. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□
B. Azure AD PIM(Privileged Identity Management)
C. □□□ □□□ □□
D. □□□ □□
E. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□□□□
F. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
Answer: A,C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A: Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client. Application Proxy includes both the Application Proxy service which runs in the cloud, and the Application Proxy connector which runs on an on-premises server.
You can configure single sign-on to an Application Proxy application.
C: Microsoft recommends using Application Proxy with pre-authentication and Conditional Access policies for remote access from the internet. An approach to provide Conditional Access for intranet use is to modernize applications so they can directly authenticate with AAD.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-config-sso-how-to
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-deployment-plan

NEW QUESTION: 20
Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Azure Blueprints□ Azure Resource Manager □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?
A. Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. Azure Resource Manager □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. Azure Blueprint□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure Blueprints□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved. This connection supports improved tracking and auditing of deployments. Azure Blueprints can also upgrade several subscriptions at once that are governed by the same blueprint.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/26851/how-is-azure-blue-prints-different-from-resource-m.h

NEW QUESTION: 21
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A. Azure □□□ □□□
B. Azure □□□□ □□□
C. Azure □□□□ □□□□
D. Azure □□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-overview

NEW QUESTION: 22
□□□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ □□□ Subscription1□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Subscription1□ □□ VPN □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2016□ □□□ Server1□□□ □□□□ □□□□. Server1□ □□□□ □ □□□ □ □□□□.
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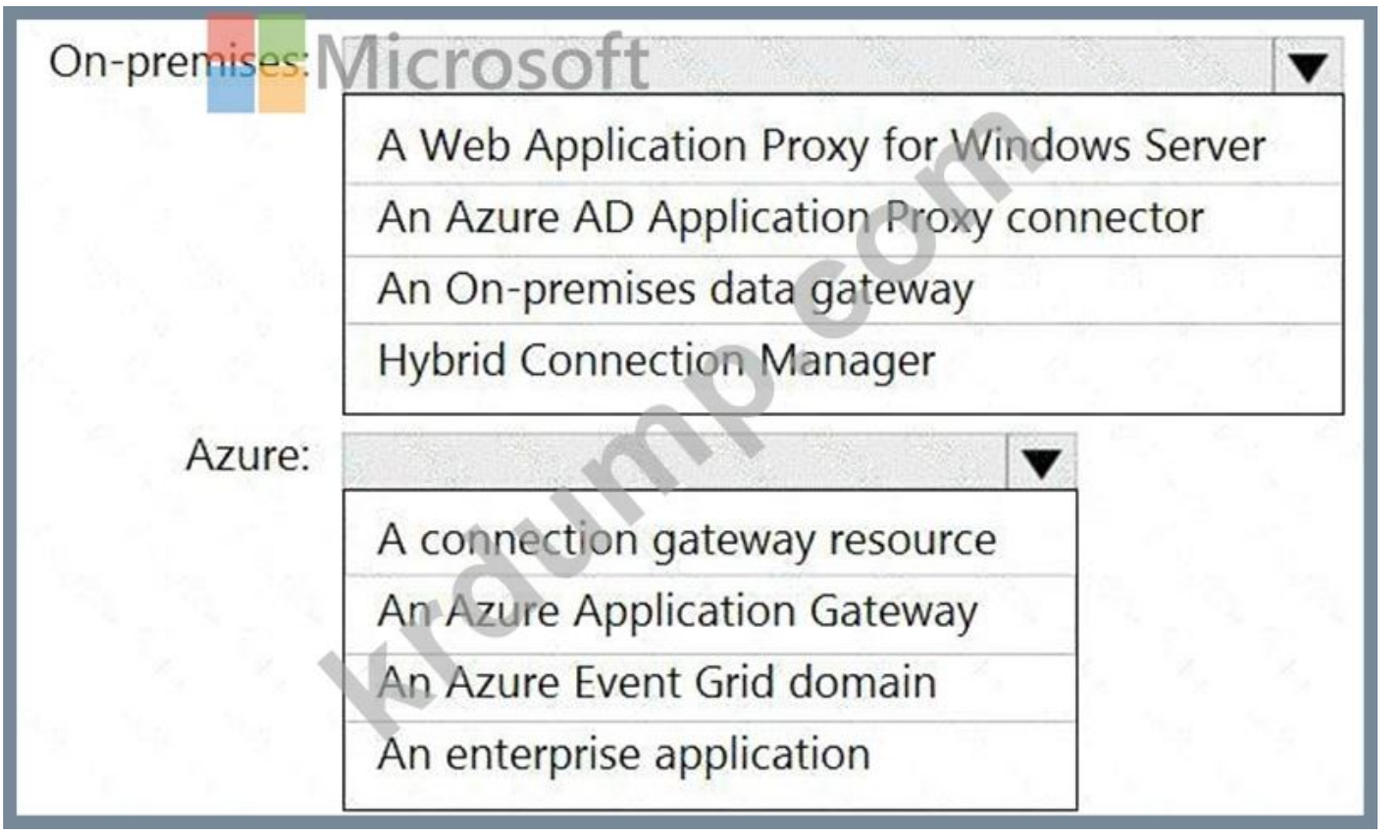

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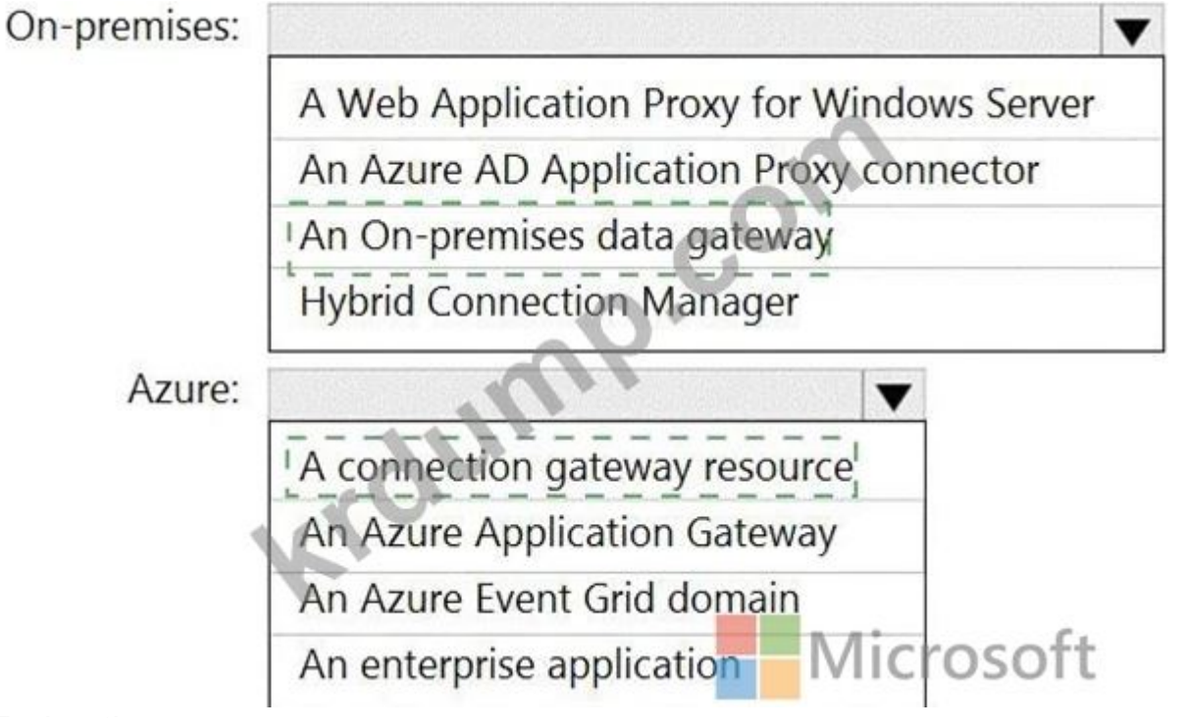
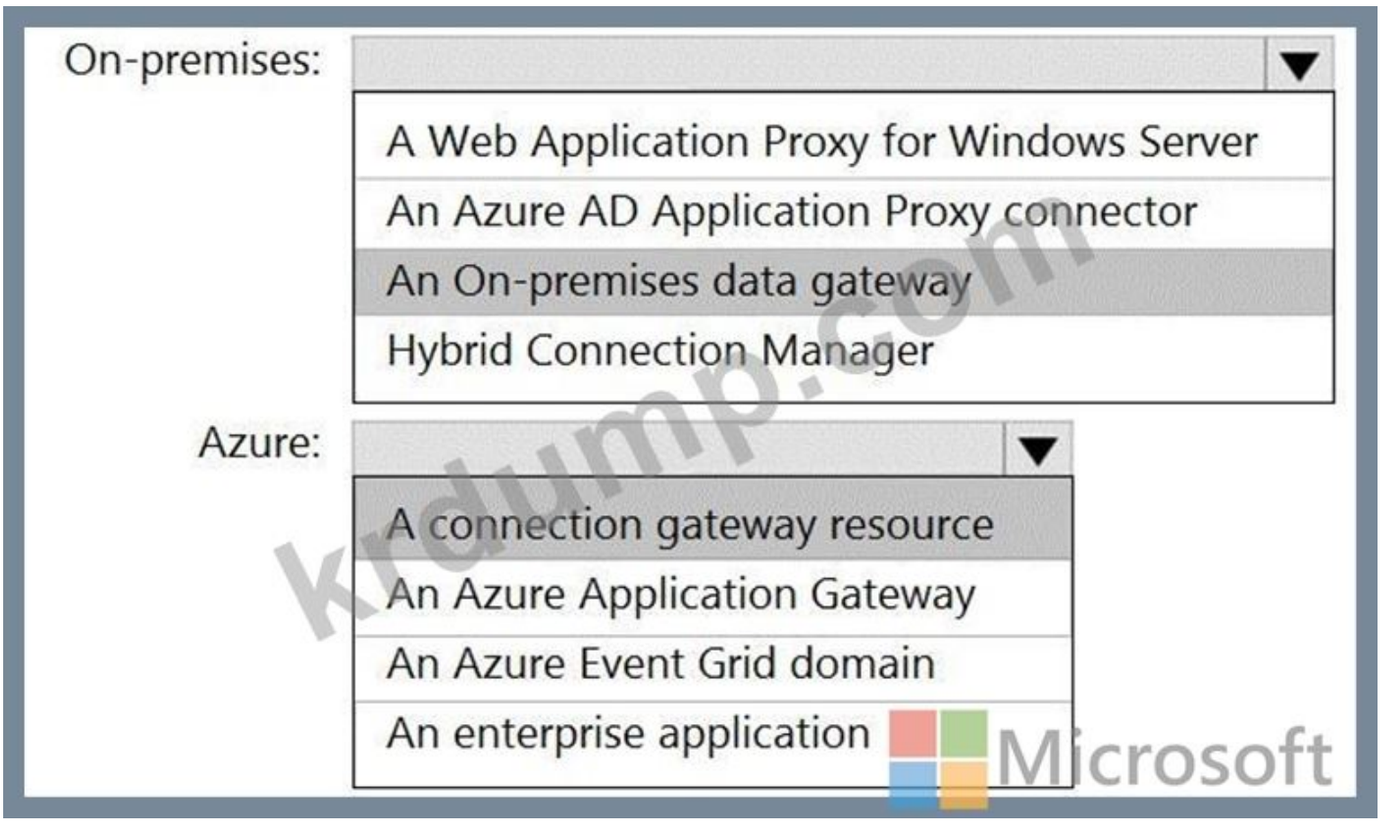


Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message Description automatically generated



Box 1: An on-premises data gateway

For logic apps in global, multi-tenant Azure that connect to on-premises SQL Server, you need to have the on-premises data gateway installed on a local computer and a data gateway resource that's already created in Azure.

Box 2: A connection gateway resource

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/connectors/connectors-create-api-sqlazure

NEW QUESTION: 23

App1□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □+□□□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure□ □□□ □□□□□.

App1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ COM □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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A. □ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □ Azure □□□□ Traffic Manager □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

D. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

(https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/azure/migration/app-service#com-and-com-components) Azure App Service does not allow the registration of COM components on the platform. If your app makes use of any COM components, these need to be rewritten in managed code and deployed with the site or application. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/azure/migration/app-service
"Azure App Service with Windows Containers If your app cannot be migrated directly to App Service, consider App Service using Windows Containers, which enables usage of the GAC, COM components, MSIs, full access to .NET FX APIs, DirectX, and more."

NEW QUESTION: 24
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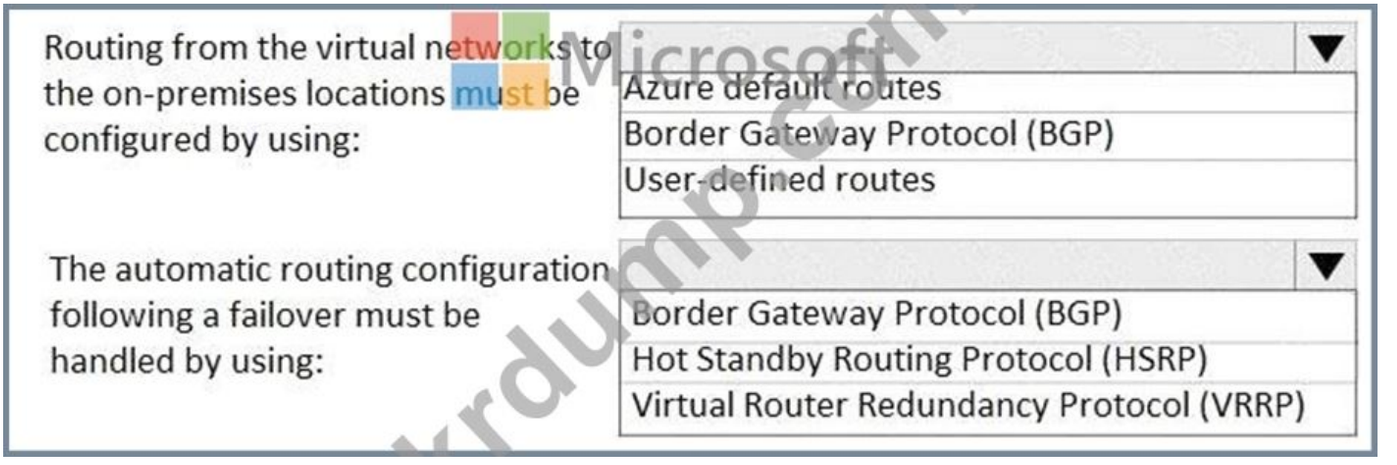
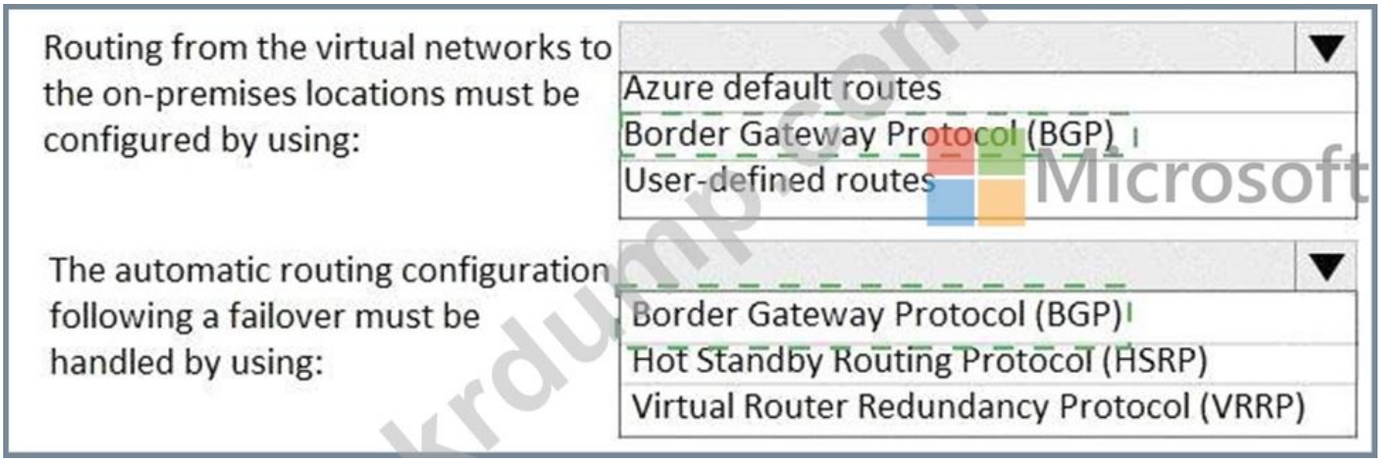
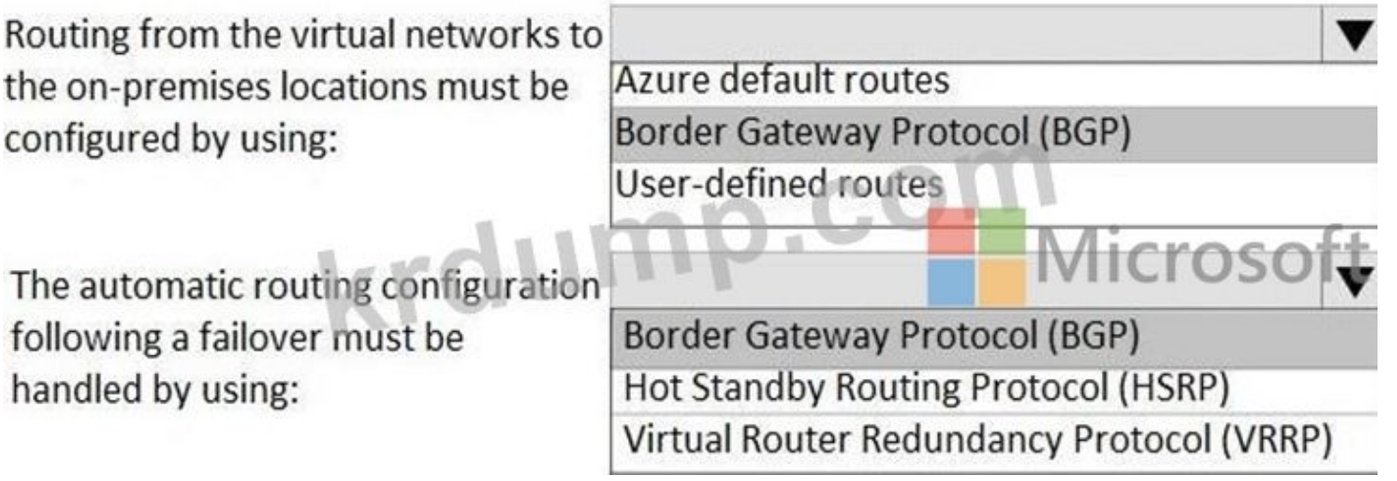


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated



An on-premises network gateway can exchange routes with an Azure virtual network gateway using the border gateway protocol (BGP). Using BGP with an Azure virtual network gateway is dependent on the type you selected when you created the gateway. If the type you selected were: ExpressRoute: You must use BGP to advertise on-premises routes to the Microsoft Edge router. You cannot create user-defined routes to force traffic to the ExpressRoute virtual network gateway if you deploy a virtual network gateway deployed as type:
ExpressRoute. You can use user-defined routes for forcing traffic from the Express Route to, for example, a Network Virtual Appliance.
https://docs.microsoft.com/ja-jp/azure/expressroute/designing-for-disaster-recovery-with-expressroute-privatepee
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-optimize-routing#suboptimal-routing-from-cus

NEW QUESTION: 25

Application1 □ Applications□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ Azure Storage □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□. □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

* Application1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer Area

Application1:

BlobStorage with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication

General purpose v1 with Premium performance and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication

General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication

Application2:

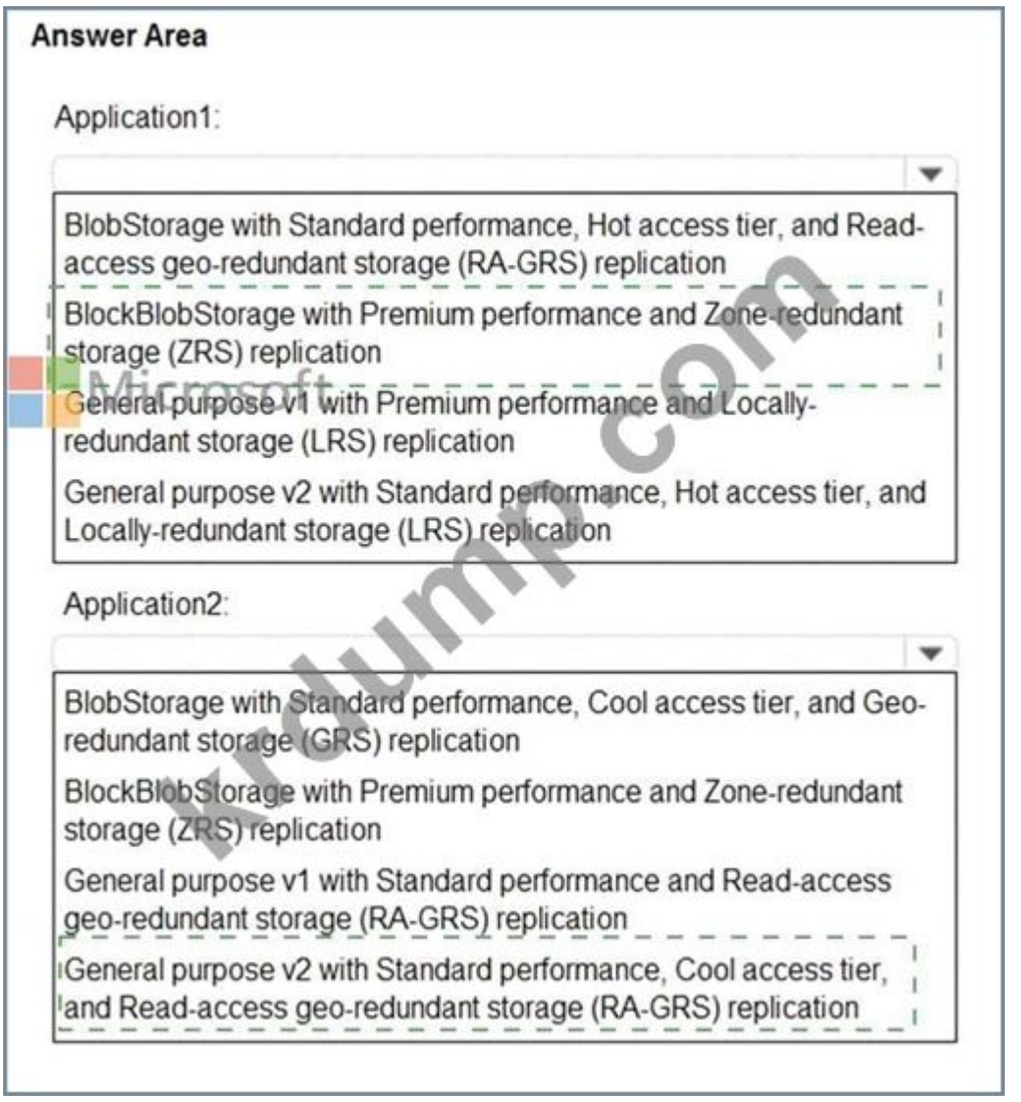
BlobStorage with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Geo-redundant storage (GRS) replication

BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication

General purpose v1 with Standard performance and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

Application1:

BlobStorage with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication
BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication
General purpose v1 with Premium performance and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication
General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Hot access tier, and Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication

Application2:

BlobStorage with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Geo-redundant storage (GRS) replication
BlockBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication
General purpose v1 with Standard performance and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication
General purpose v2 with Standard performance, Cool access tier, and Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) replication

Box 1: BloblBlobStorage with Premium performance and Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication.

BlockBlobStorage accounts: Storage accounts with premium performance characteristics for block blobs and append blobs. Recommended for scenarios with high transactions rates, or scenarios that use smaller objects or require consistently low storage latency.

Premium: optimized for high transaction rates and single-digit consistent storage latency.

Box 2: General purpose v2 with Standard performance..

General-purpose v2 accounts: Basic storage account type for blobs, files, queues, and tables. Recommended for most scenarios using Azure Storage.

Reference:

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

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

NEW QUESTION: 26

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Location	Resource
Azure	• Azure subscription named Subscription1 • 20 Azure web apps
On-premises datacenter	• Active Directory domain • Server running Azure AD Connect • Linux computer named Server1

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

Server1□ LDAP □□□ □□□□ □+□□□□ Active Directory □□□□□ □□□ ID□ □□□□ Appl□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.

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A. Azure AD □□□ □□□(Azure AD DS)
B. Azure VPN □□□□□
C. □□ □□□ □□ Active Directory □□□ □□□ □□
D. Azure AD □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/overview Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP), and Kerberos/NTLM authentication Azure AD Domain Services (Azure AD DS) - This one could work since AAD DS will bring in the existing accounts from Azure AD which in turn are synchronised from on-premise AD over AD connect. However, you would probably need to reconfigure the app and update the LDAP connection Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) supports LDAP Authentication via Azure AD Domain Services (AD DS).
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/auth-ldap
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/synchronization

NEW QUESTION: 27
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Linux □□□ □□□ AKS(Azure Kubernetes □□□) □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes

NEW QUESTION: 28
□□□ Azure API Management□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ API□ □□□ □□□□□.

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□□□ API□ □□□□ AspNet-Version□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □ □□
B. URL □□□ □□
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/transform-api

NEW QUESTION: 29

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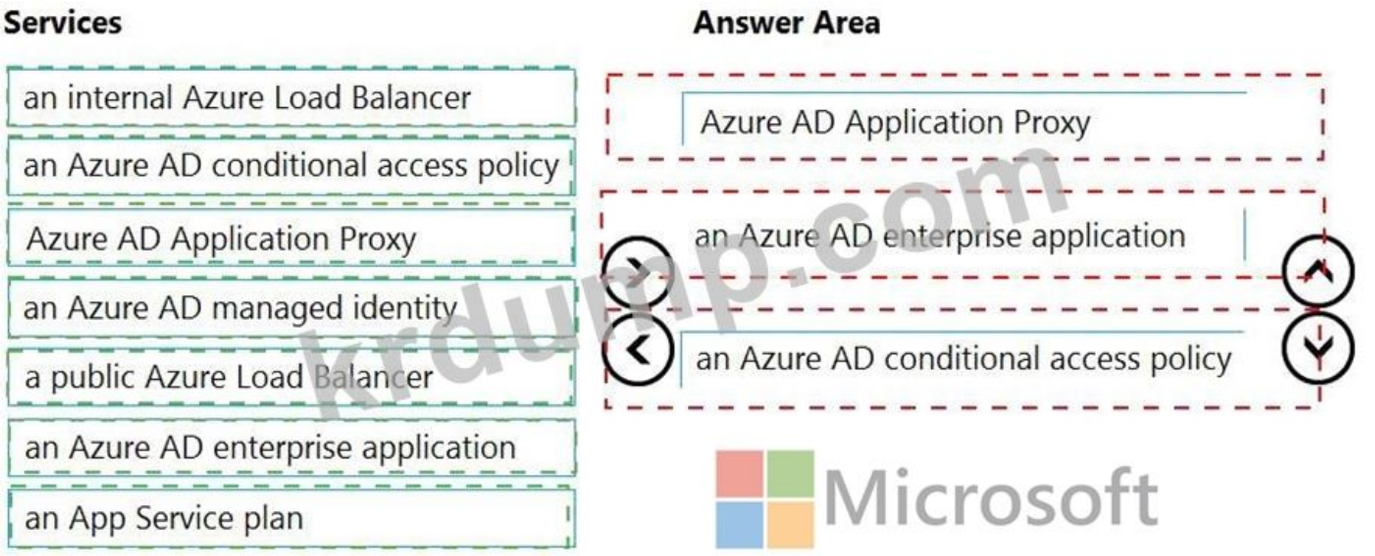
Azure AD(Azure Active Directory)□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□.

□□□□ □□□□□ App1□ □□□ □ Azure AD □□ □ Azure MFA(Multi-Factor Authentication)□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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

Services	Answer Area
an internal Azure Load Balancer	
an Azure AD conditional access policy	
Azure AD Application Proxy	
an Azure AD managed identity	
a public Azure Load Balancer	
an Azure AD enterprise application	
an App Service plan	

Answer:



Explanation

AD Application Proxy

AD Enterprise Application

AD Conditional access policy

https://thesleepyadmins.com/2019/02/

NEW QUESTION: 30

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Microsoft SQL Server 2016□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □ □□□□ Always On □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□.

SQL Server IaaS Agent Extension(SQLIaaSExtension)□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ SQL Server □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Data type	Storage priority
Operating system	Speed and availability
Databases and logs	Speed and availability
Backups	Lowest cost

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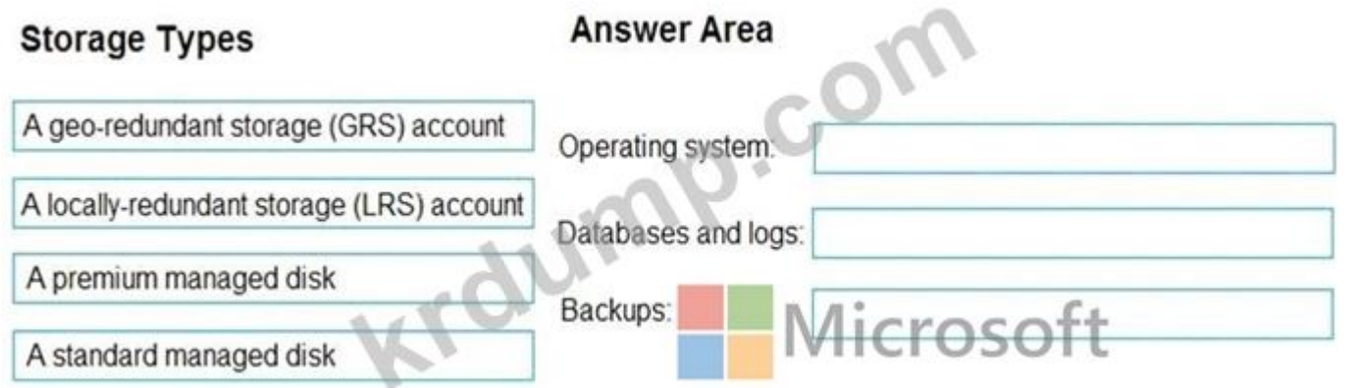
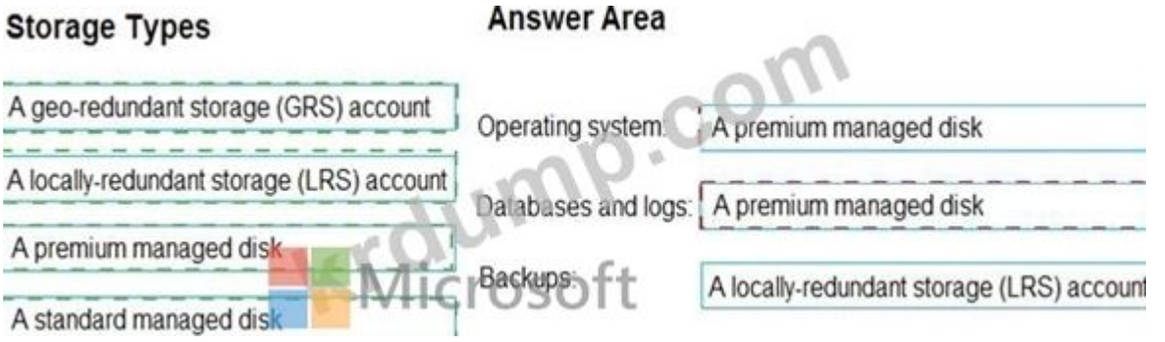


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION: 31

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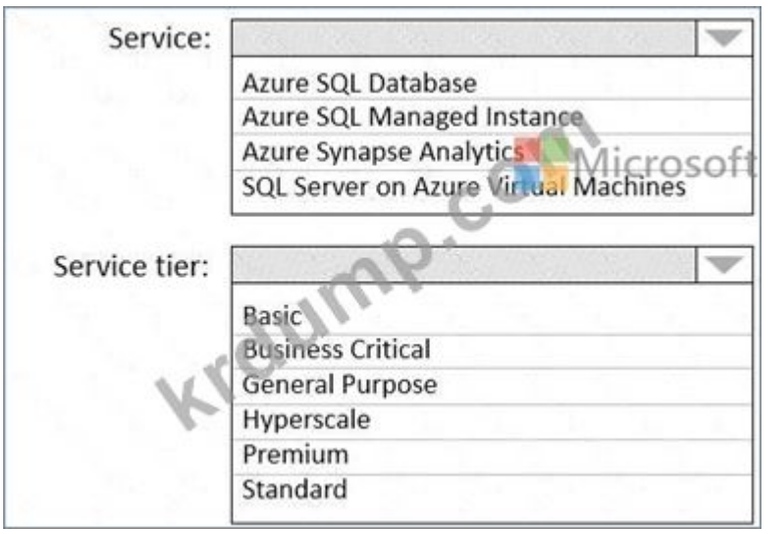
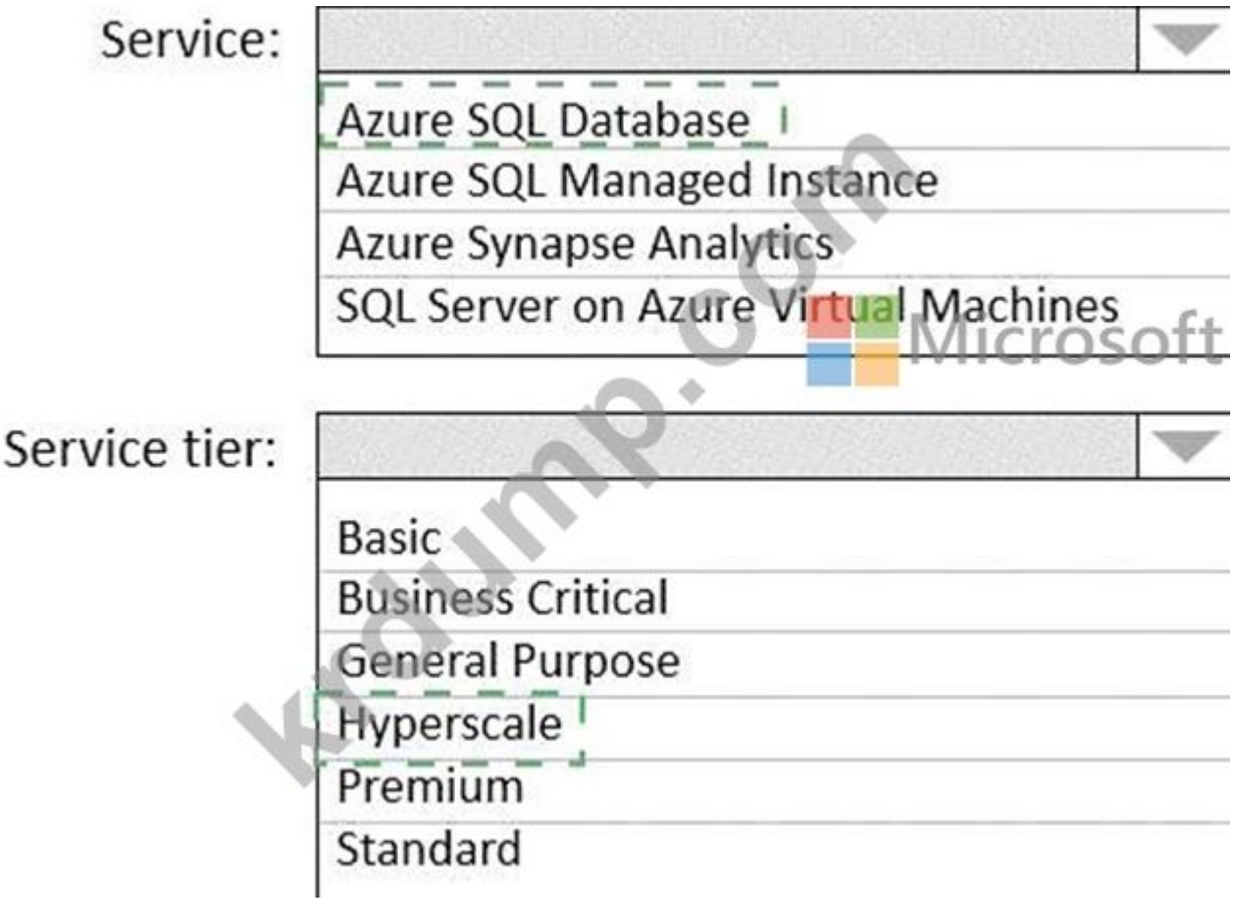


Answer:



Explanation

Box 1: Azure SQL Database

Azure SQL Database:

Database size always depends on the underlying service tiers (e.g. Basic, Business Critical, Hyperscale).

It supports databases of up to 100 TB with Hyperscale service tier model.

Active geo-replication is a feature that lets you to create a continuously synchronized readable secondary database for a primary database. The readable secondary database may be in the same Azure region as the primary, or, more commonly, in a different region. This kind of readable secondary databases are also known as geo-secondaries, or geo-replicas.

Azure SQL Database and SQL Managed Instance enable you to dynamically add more resources to your database with minimal downtime.
Box 2: Hyperscale
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/active-geo-replication-overview
https://medium.com/awesome-azure/azure-difference-between-azure-sql-database-and-sql-server-on-vm-compar

NEW QUESTION: 32
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A. Azure □□ □□□
B. Azure □□□ □□□
C. Azure □□ □□ □□ □□(ILB)
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
If you are looking for Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocol termination ("SSL offload") or per-HTTP/HTTPS request, application-layer processing, review Application Gateway.
Application Gateway is a layer 7 load balancer, which means it works only with web traffic (HTTP, HTTPS, WebSocket, and HTTP/2). It supports capabilities such as SSL termination, cookie-based session affinity, and round robin for load-balancing traffic. Load Balancer load-balances traffic at layer 4 (TCP or UDP).
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-faq

NEW QUESTION: 33
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Azure Container Registry□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
Azure AD(Azure Active Directory)□ □□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □.
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A. Azure □□□□ □□□□
B. □□□□□ □□□□ Azure App Service □□□□
C. □□ □□□□□ □□□(AKS)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To keep up with application demands in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), you may need to adjust the number of nodes that run your workloads. The cluster autoscaler component can watch for pods in your cluster that can't be scheduled because of resource constraints. When issues are detected, the number of nodes in a node pool is increased to meet the application demand.
Azure Container Registry is a private registry for hosting container images. It integrates well with orchestrators like Azure Container Service, including Docker Swarm, DC/OS, and the new Azure Kubernetes service.
Moreover, ACR provides capabilities such as Azure Active Directory-based authentication, webhook support, and delete operations.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler
https://medium.com/velotio-perspectives/continuous-deployment-with-azure-kubernetes-service-azurecontainer- registry-jenkins-ca337940151b

NEW QUESTION: 34
5□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ LB1□□□ Azure Load Balancer□ □□□ □.
LB1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
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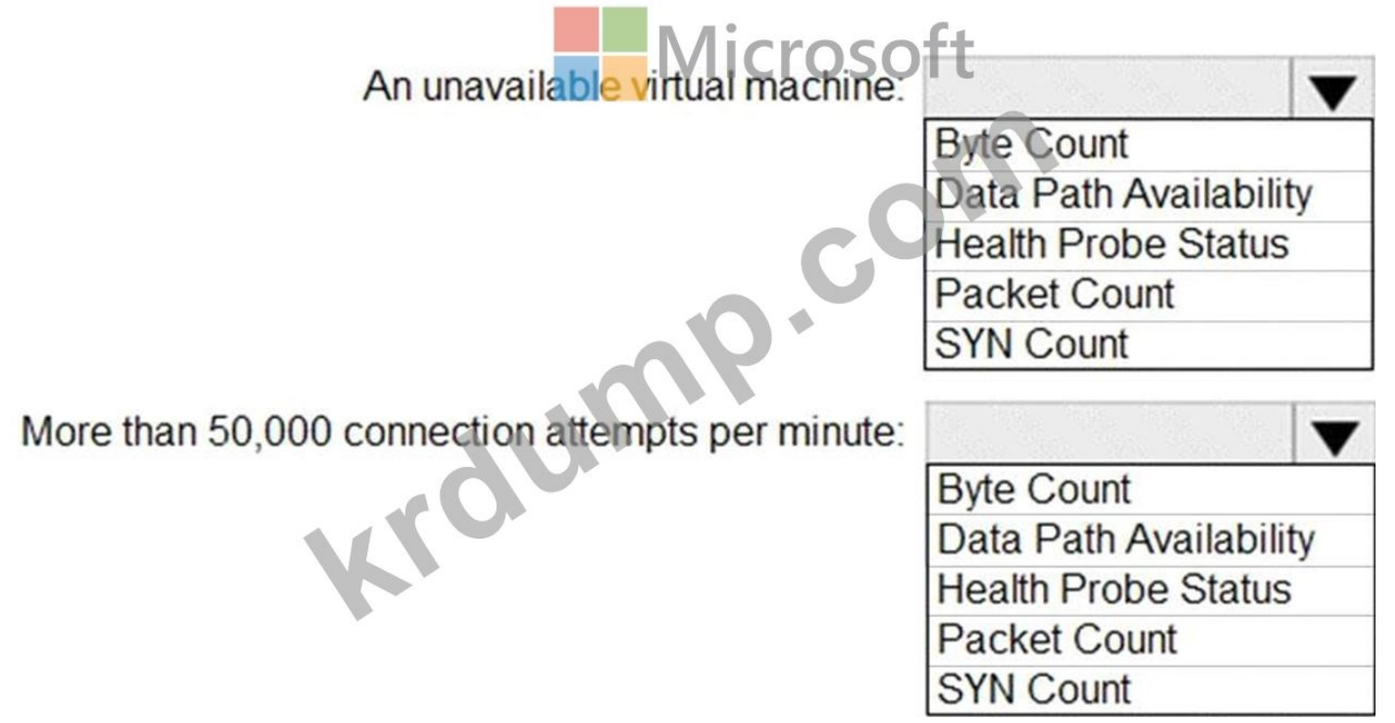
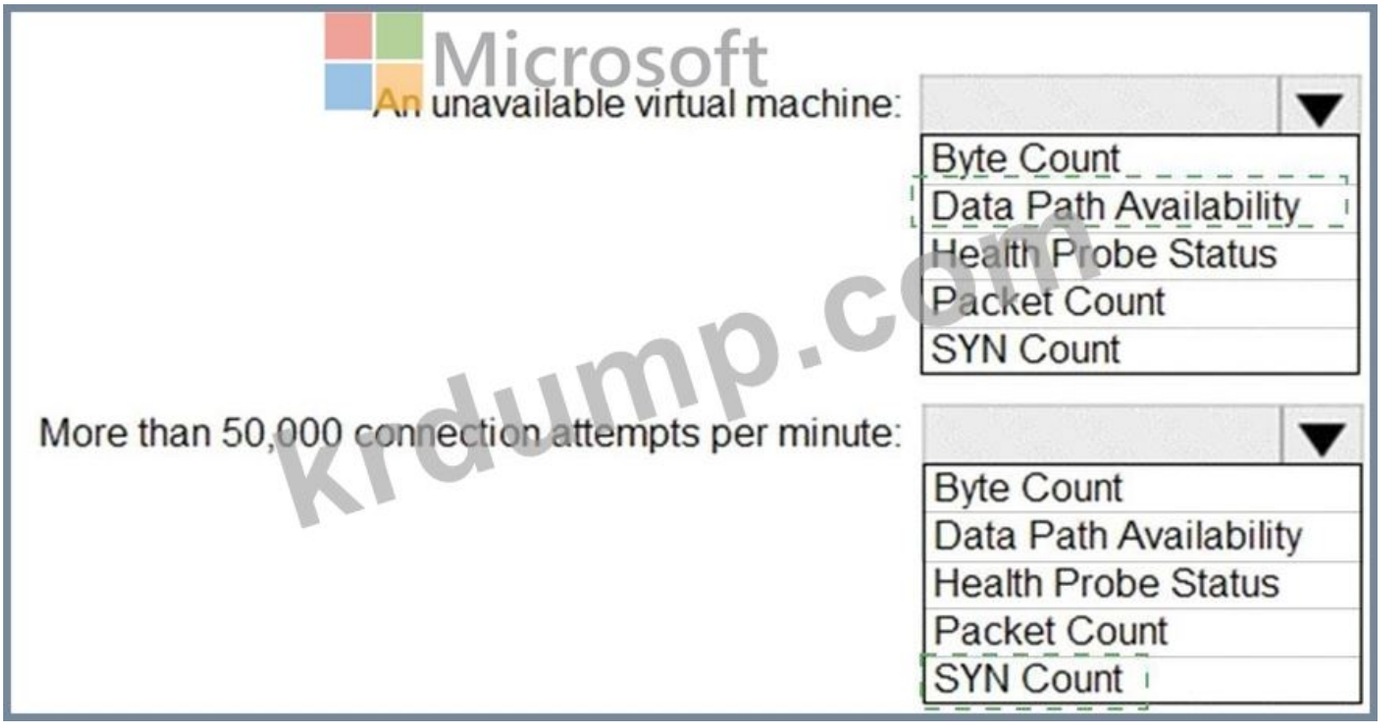
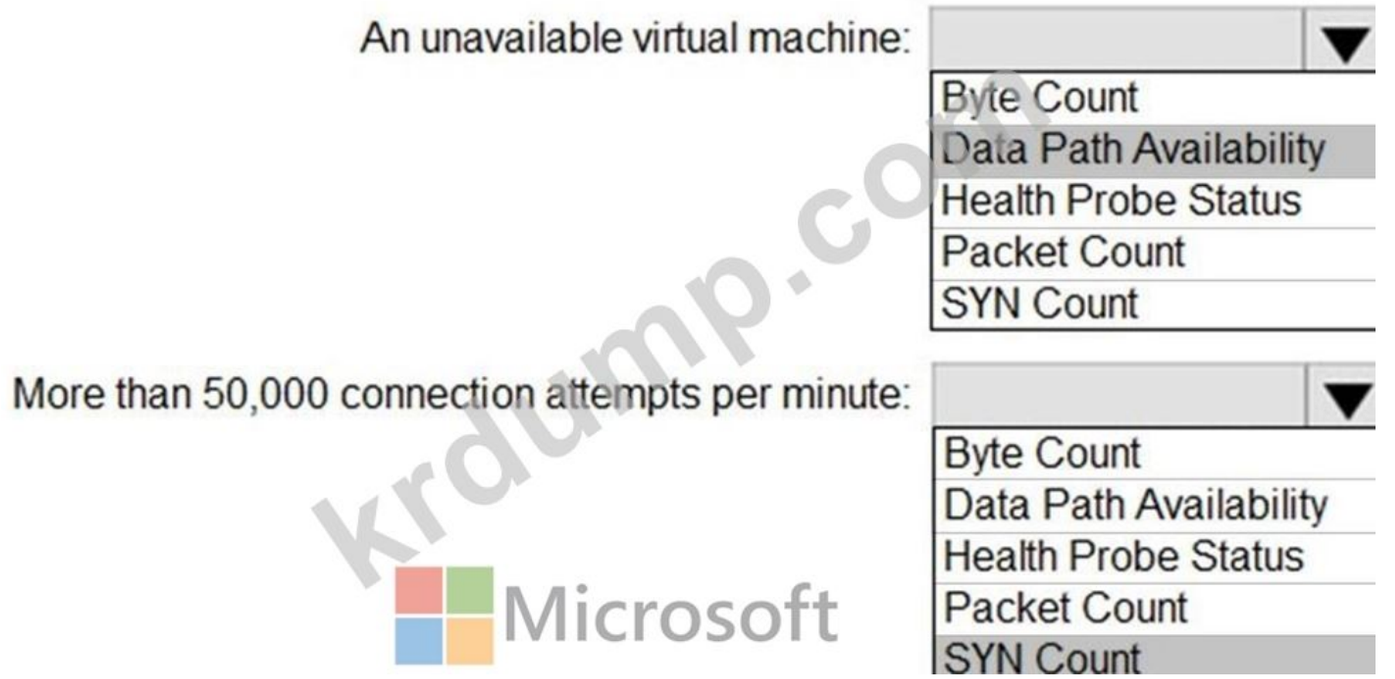


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



Box 1: Data path availability

Standard Load Balancer continuously exercises the data path from within a region to the load balancer front end, all the way to the SDN stack that supports your VM. As long as healthy instances remain, the measurement follows the same path as your application's load-balanced traffic. The data path that your customers use is also validated. The measurement is invisible to your application and does not interfere with other operations.

Note: Load balancer distributes inbound flows that arrive at the load balancer's front end to backend pool instances. These flows are according to configured load-balancing rules and health probes. The backend pool instances can be Azure Virtual Machines or instances in a virtual machine scale set.

Box 2: SYN count

SYN (synchronize) count: Standard Load Balancer does not terminate Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connections or interact with TCP or UDP packet flows. Flows and their handshakes are always between the source and the VM instance. To better troubleshoot your TCP protocol scenarios, you can make use of SYN packets counters to understand how many TCP connection attempts are made. The metric reports the number of TCP SYN packets that were received.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 35

Azure Event Grid□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ C# □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. Azure Logic Apps in the integrated service environment

B. Azure Functions in the Dedicated plan and the Basic Azure App Service plan

C. Azure Logic Apps in the Consumption plan

D. Azure Functions in the Consumption plan

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

When you create a function app in Azure, you must choose a hosting plan for your app. There are three basic hosting plans available for Azure Functions: Consumption plan, Premium plan, and Dedicated (App Service) plan.

For the Consumption plan, you don't have to pay for idle VMs or reserve capacity in advance.

Connect to private endpoints with Azure Functions

As enterprises continue to adopt serverless (and Platform-as-a-Service, or PaaS) solutions, they often need a way to integrate with existing resources on a virtual network. These existing resources could be databases, file storage, message queues or event streams, or REST APIs.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-functions/connect-to-private-endpoints-with-azure-functions/ba-p

NEW QUESTION: 36

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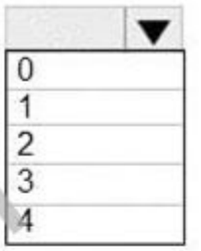
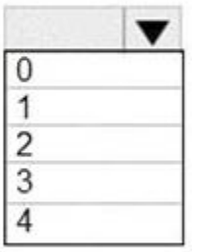
Minimum number of Azure AD tenants:

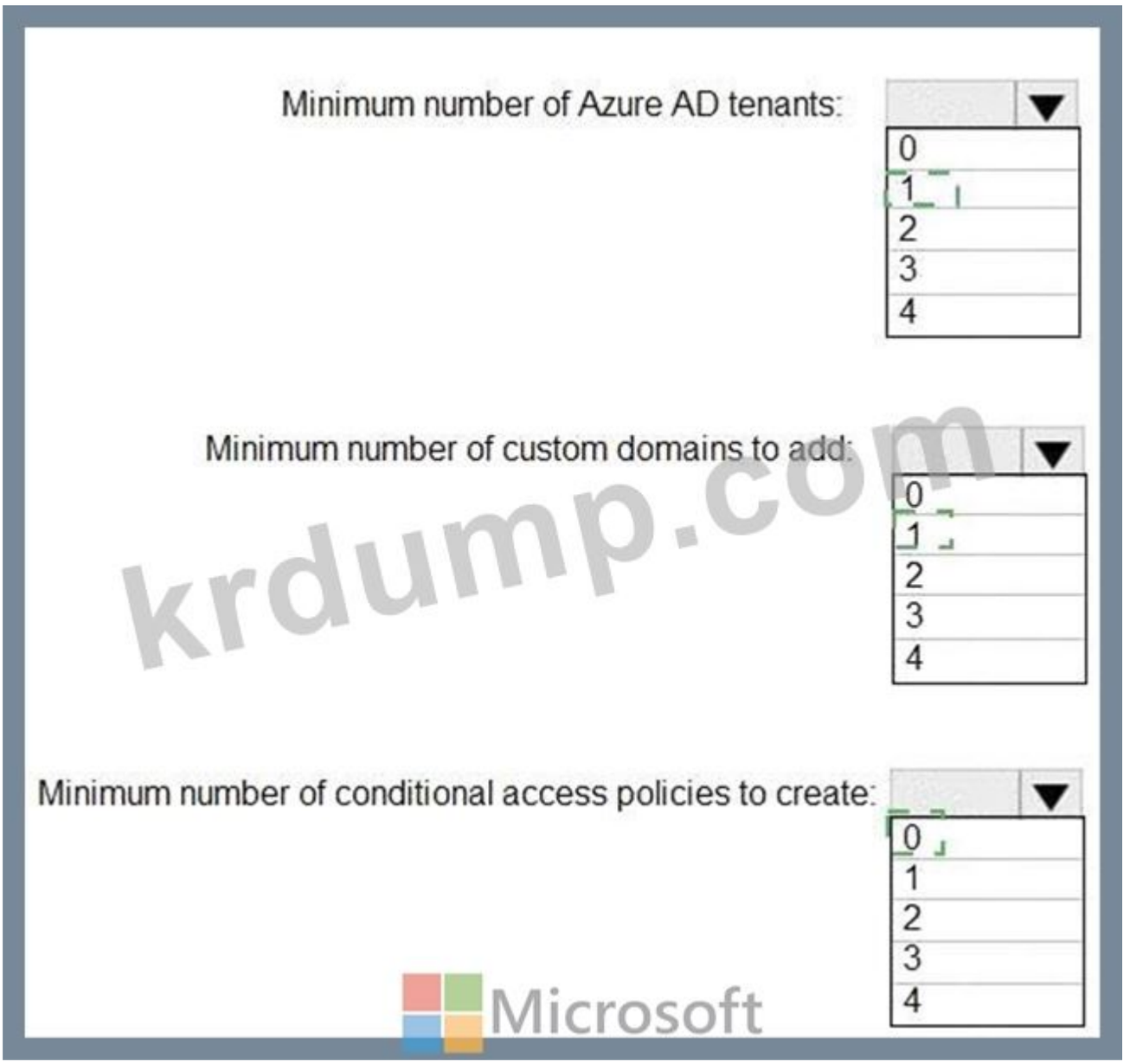


Minimum number of custom domains to add:



Minimum number of conditional access policies to create:

Answer:



Explanation

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NEW QUESTION: 37

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

A. Standard StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

B. Standard Storage (general purpose v1)

C. Premium StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

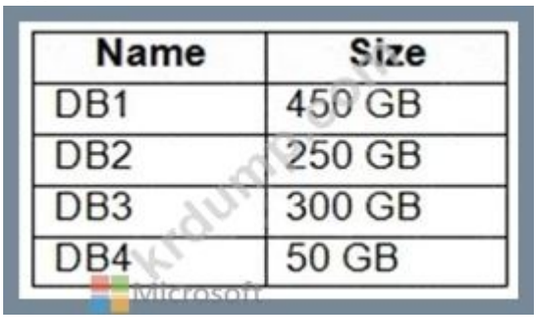
D. Premium Storage (general purpose v1)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Standard StorageV2 supports the Archive access tier, which would be the cheapest solution.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-introduction

NEW QUESTION: 38
□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □Ð□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□.



Name	Size
DB1	450 GB
DB2	250 GB
DB3	300 GB
DB4	50 GB

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□□□□ Azure SQL Database□ □□□□□□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. vCore □□ □□□□ □□□□
B. vCore □□ □□
C. DTU □□ □□
D. DTU □□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
DTU-based Standard supports databases up to 1 TB in size.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/service-tiers-dtu

NEW QUESTION: 39
Azure Linux □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ ExpressRoute□ □□□□ Azure□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
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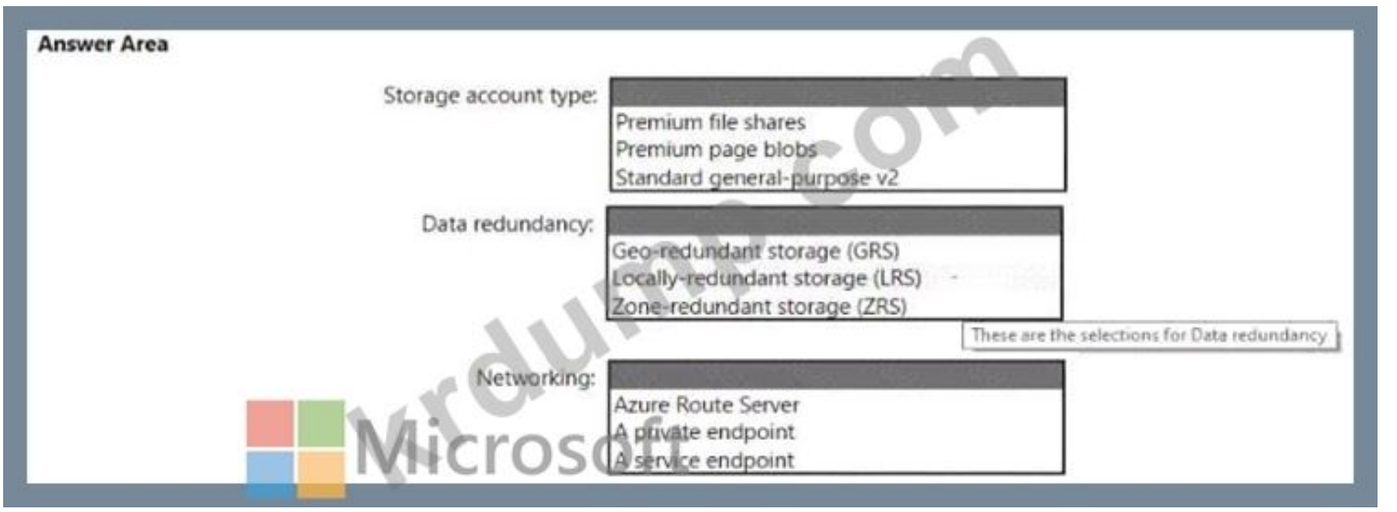
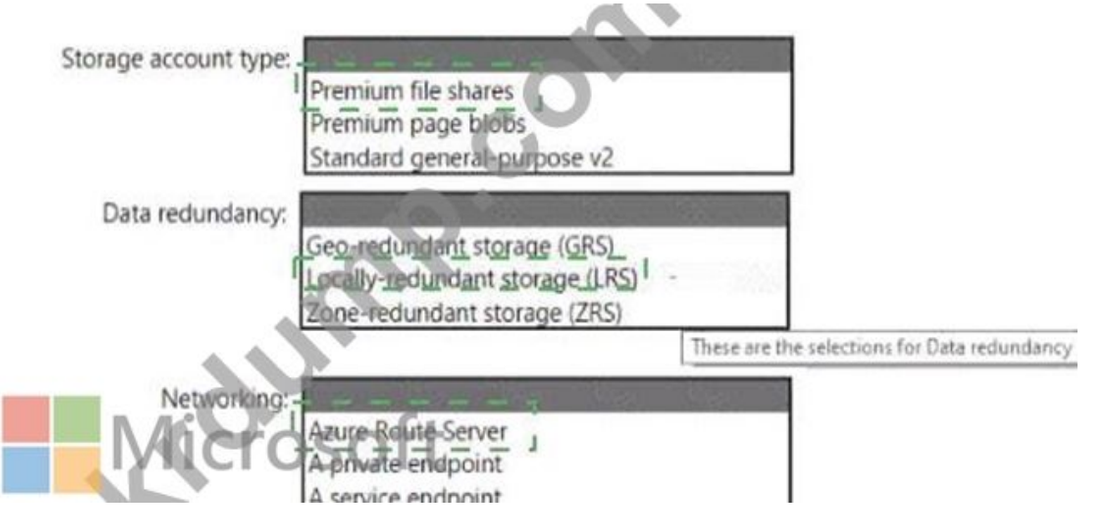


Answer:



Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 40

Azure Blob Storage□ □ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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□□ Azure SQL Database□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. Azure Data Factory

B. Data Migration Assistant

C. Microsoft SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)

D. AzCopy

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

Azure Data Factory is the platform that solves such data scenarios. It is the cloud-based ETL and data integration service that allows you to create data-driven workflows for orchestrating data movement and transforming data at scale. Using Azure Data Factory, you can create and schedule data-driven workflows (called pipelines) that can ingest data from disparate data stores. You can build complex ETL processes that transform data visually with data flows or by using compute services such as Azure HDInsight Hadoop, Azure Databricks, and Azure SQL Database.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/data-factory/introduction

NEW QUESTION: 41
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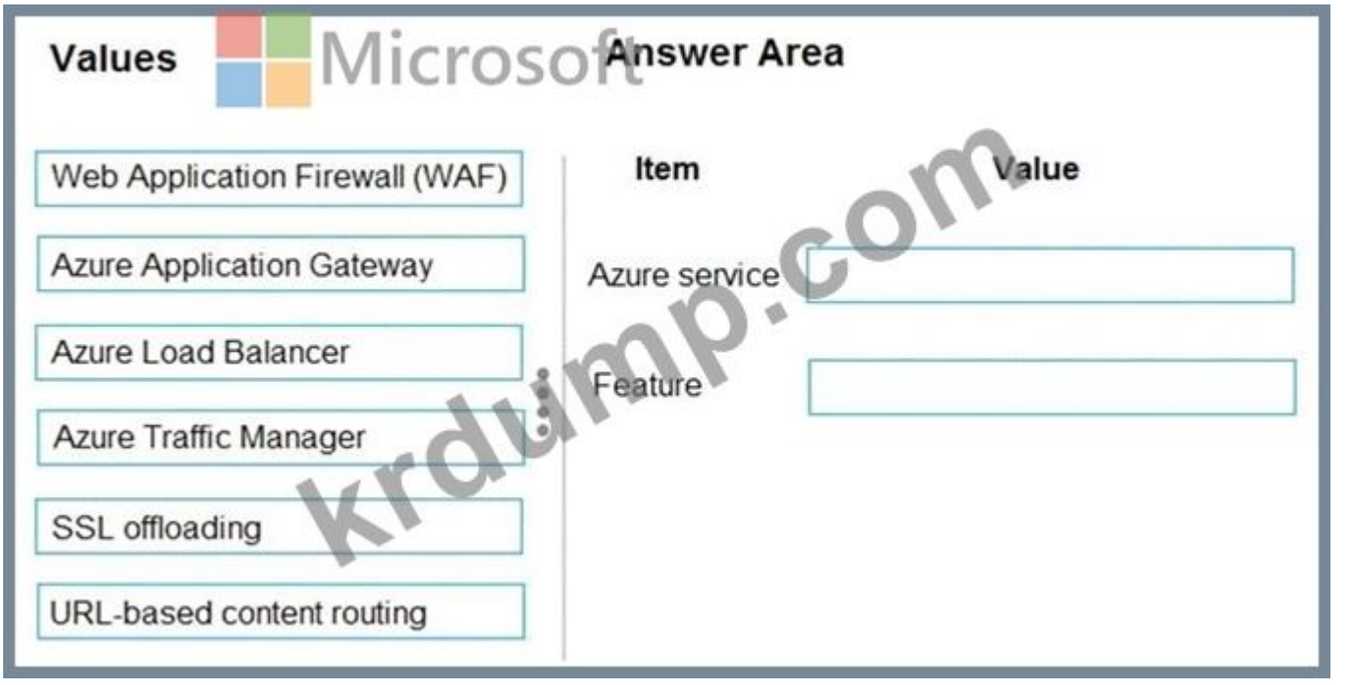
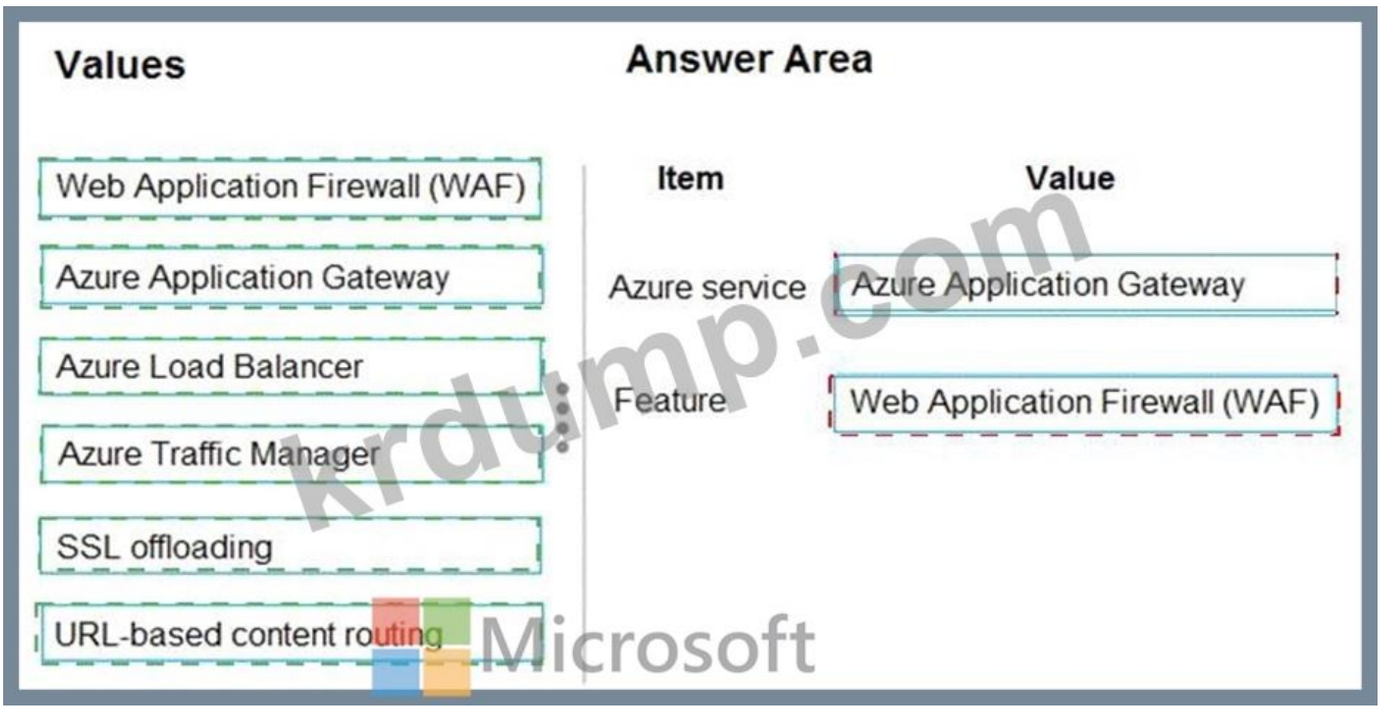
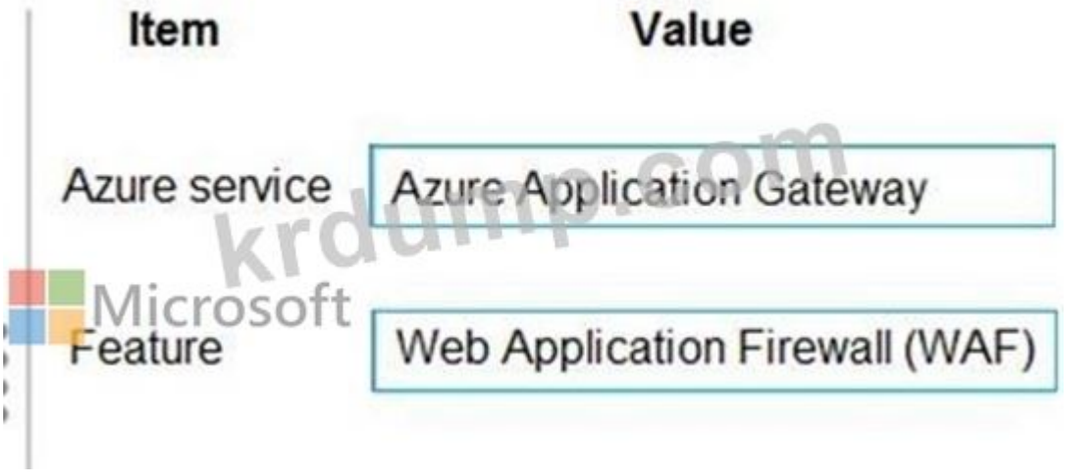


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



Box 1: Azure Application Gateway

Azure Application Gateway provides an application delivery controller (ADC) as a service. It offers various layer 7 load-balancing capabilities for your applications.

Box 2: Web Application Firwewall (WAF)

Application Gateway web application firewall (WAF) protects web applications from common vulnerabilities and exploits.

This is done through rules that are defined based on the OWASP core rule sets 3.0 or 2.2.9.

There are rules that detects SQL injection attacks.

References:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/waf-overview

NEW QUESTION: 42

Windows Server 2019□ □□□□ 500GB□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ VM1□□□ Azure □□ □□ □ □□□□.
Azure Data Factory□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Data Lake Storage□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□ □□□□□ VM1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Pipelines □□□□
B. Azure □□ □□□ □□□□
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□□
D. □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 43
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□, □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□□.
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A. Azure Cosmos DB □□□□□□
B. Azure □□ □□□ Microsoft SQL Server Always On □□□ □□
C. □□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
D. GRS(□□ □□ □□□) □□□ □□□□ Azure Table Storage
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Azure Cosmos DB approaches data consistency as a spectrum of choices. This approach includes more options than the two extremes of strong and eventual consistency. You can choose from five well-defined levels on the consistency spectrum.
With Cosmos DB any write into any region must be replicated and committed to all configured regions within the account.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels-tradeoffs

NEW QUESTION: 44
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure MFA□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Portal□ □□ □□ □ Azure MFA□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□.
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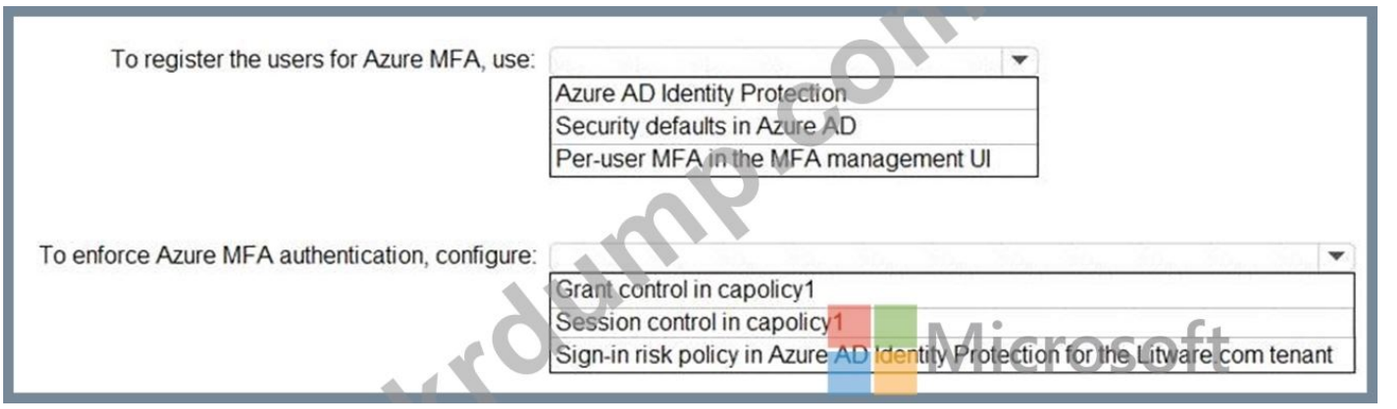
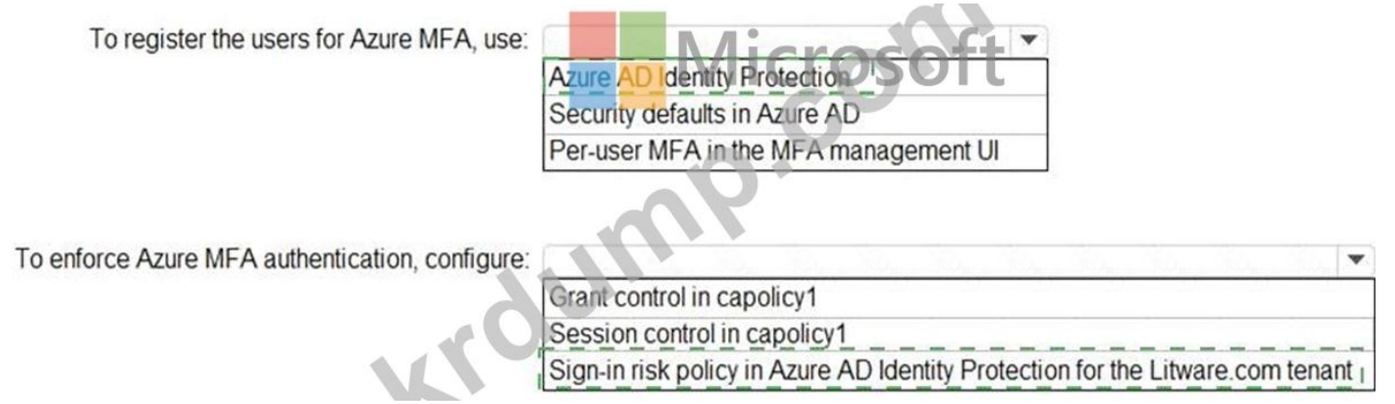
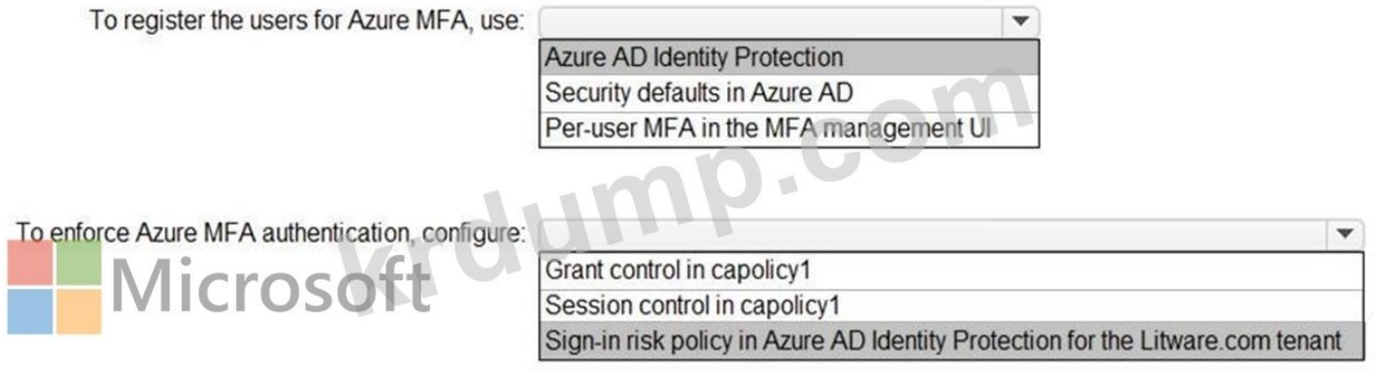


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



Box 1: Azure AD Identity Protection

Azure AD Identity Protection helps you manage the roll-out of Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) registration by configuring a Conditional Access policy to require MFA registration no matter what modern authentication app you are signing in to.

Scenario: Users that manage the production environment by using the Azure portal must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device and authenticate by using Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA).

Box 2: Sign-in risk policy...

Scenario: The Litware.com tenant has a conditional access policy named capolicy1. Capolicy1 requires that when users manage the Azure subscription for a production environment by using the Azure portal, they must connect from a hybrid Azure AD-joined device.

Identity Protection policies we have two risk policies that we can enable in our directory.

* Sign-in risk policy

* User risk policy
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-m
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-r

NEW QUESTION: 45
WebApp1□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure SQL Database □□□ □
B. SQL Server□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□
C. □□ □□ DTU AzureSQL □□□□□□□□□□.
D. vCore □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 46
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□ Azure□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Purpose
App1	Web app	Processes customer orders
Function1	Function	Check product availability at vendor 1
Function2	Function	Check product availability at vendor 2
storage1	Storage account	Stores order processing logs

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A. Azure Data Factory □□□□□
B. Azure Service Bus □
C. Azure Event Grid □□□
D. Azure Event Hubs □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation

A data factory can have one or more pipelines. A pipeline is a logical grouping of activities that together perform a task.
The activities in a pipeline define actions to perform on your data.
Data Factory has three groupings of activities: data movement activities, data transformation activities, and control activities.
Azure Functions is now integrated with Azure Data Factory, allowing you to run an Azure function as a step in your data factory pipelines.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/concepts-pipelines-activities

NEW QUESTION: 47
□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure RBAC □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. 1
B. 2
C. 5
D. 10
E. 15
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Scenario: The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permissions to the network administrators for all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.
RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.
Topic 2, Fabrikam, inc Case Study A
Overview:
Existing Environment
Fabrikam, Inc. is an engineering company that has offices throughout Europe. The company has a main office in London and three branch offices in Amsterdam Berlin, and Rome.
Active Directory Environment:
The network contains two Active Directory forests named corp.fabnkam.com and rd.fabrikam.com. There are no trust relationships between the forests. Corp.fabrikam.com is a production forest that contains identities used for internal user and computer authentication.

Rd.fabrikam.com is used by the research and development (R&D) department only. The R&D department is restricted to using on-premises resources only.
Network Infrastructure:
Each office contains at least one domain controller from the corp.fabrikam.com domain. The main office contains all the domain controllers for the rd.fabrikam.com forest.
All the offices have a high-speed connection to the Internet.
An existing application named WebApp1 is hosted in the data center of the London office. WebApp1 is used by customers to place and track orders. WebApp1 has a web tier that uses Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS) and a database tier that runs Microsoft SQL Server 2016. The web tier and the database tier are deployed to virtual machines that run on Hyper-V.
The IT department currently uses a separate Hyper-V environment to test updates to WebApp1.
Fabrikam purchases all Microsoft licenses through a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement that includes Software Assurance.
Problem Statement:
The use of Web App1 is unpredictable. At peak times, users often report delays. At other times, many resources for WebApp1 are underutilized.
Requirements:
Planned Changes:
Fabrikam plans to move most of its production workloads to Azure during the next few years.
As one of its first projects, the company plans to establish a hybrid identity model, facilitating an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 deployment All R&D operations will remain on-premises.
Fabrikam plans to migrate the production and test instances of WebApp1 to Azure.
Technical Requirements:
Fabrikam identifies the following technical requirements:
* Web site content must be easily updated from a single point.
* User input must be minimized when provisioning new app instances.
* Whenever possible, existing on premises licenses must be used to reduce cost.
* Users must always authenticate by using their corp.fabrikam.com UPN identity.
* Any new deployments to Azure must be redundant in case an Azure region fails.
* Whenever possible, solutions must be deployed to Azure by using platform as a service (PaaS).
* An email distribution group named IT Support must be notified of any issues relating to the directory synchronization services.
* Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabhkam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on premises network.
Database Requirements:
Fabrikam identifies the following database requirements:
* Database metrics for the production instance of WebApp1 must be available for analysis so that database administrators can optimize the performance settings.
* To avoid disrupting customer access, database downtime must be minimized when databases are migrated.

* Database backups must be retained for a minimum of seven years to meet compliance requirement Security Requirements:
Fabrikam identifies the following security requirements:
*Company information including policies, templates, and data must be inaccessible to anyone outside the company
*Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an Internet link fails.
*Administrators must be able authenticate to the Azure portal by using their corp.fabrikam.com credentials.
*All administrative access to the Azure portal must be secured by using multi-factor authentication.
*The testing of WebApp1 updates must not be visible to anyone outside the company.

NEW QUESTION: 48
Azure Event Grid□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ C# □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure Logic Apps in the integrated service environment
B. Azure Functions in the Dedicated plan and the Basic Azure App Service plan
C. Azure Logic Apps in the Consumption plan
D. Azure Functions in the Consumption plan
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
When you create a function app in Azure, you must choose a hosting plan for your app. There are three basic hosting plans available for Azure Functions: Consumption plan, Premium plan, and Dedicated (App Service) plan.
For the Consumption plan, you don't have to pay for idle VMs or reserve capacity in advance.
Connect to private endpoints with Azure Functions
As enterprises continue to adopt serverless (and Platform-as-a-Service, or PaaS) solutions, they often need a way to integrate with existing resources on a virtual network. These existing resources could be databases, file storage, message queues or event streams, or REST APIs.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-functions/connect-to-private-endpoints-with-azure-functions/ba-p Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#hosting-plans-comparison

NEW QUESTION: 49

DB1 □ DB2□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
Azure □□□□□□ □ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □.
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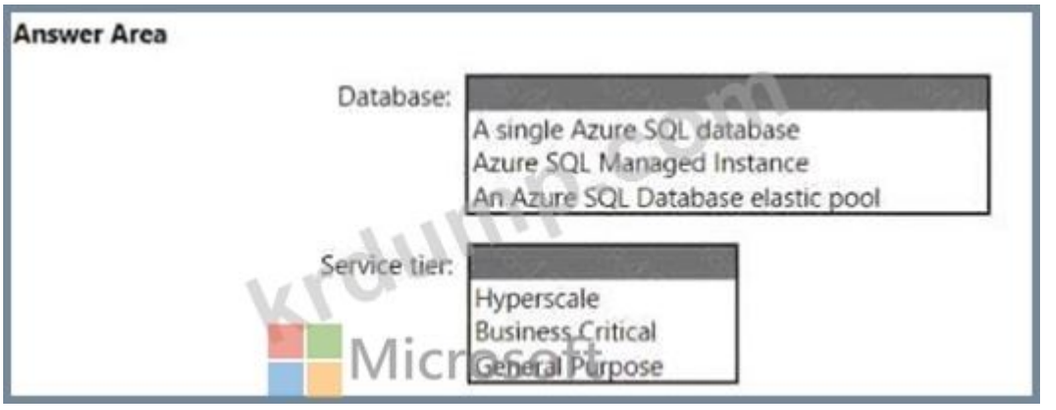
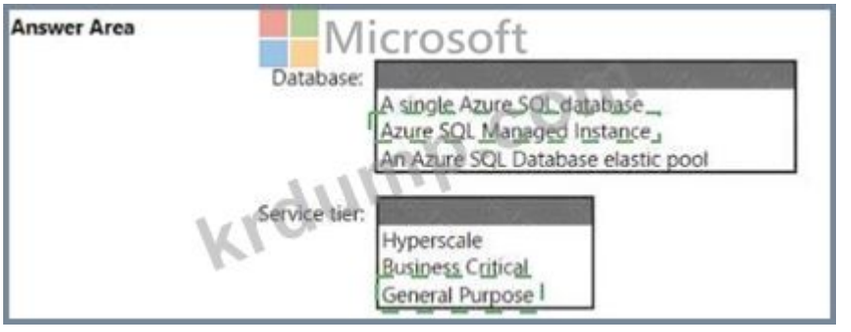
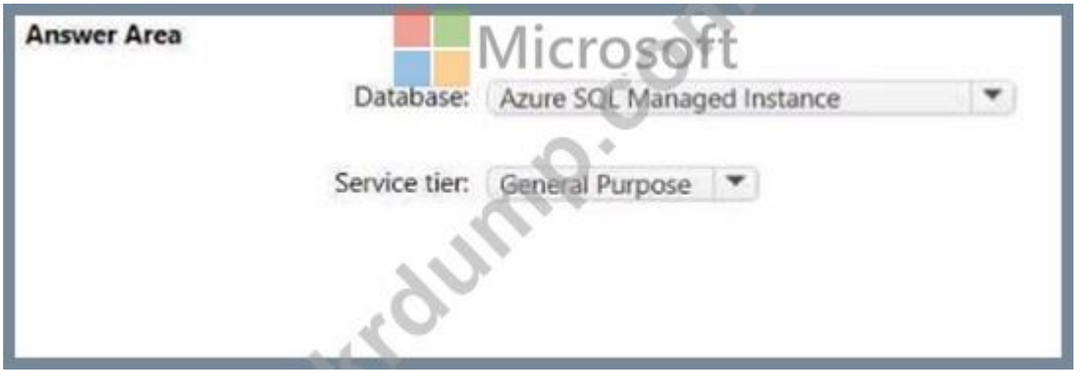


Answer:



Explanation



NEW QUESTION: 50
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D. rd.fabrikam.com □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ Azure□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
Directory synchronization between Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and corp.fabrikam.com must not be affected by a link failure between Azure and the on-premises network. (This requires

domain controllers in Azure) Users on the on-premises network must be able to authenticate to corp.fabrikam.com if an Internet link fails.
(This requires domain controllers on-premises)
Topic 3, Contoso
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 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 button to return to the question.
Existing Environment: Technical Environment
The on-premises network contains a single Active Directory domain named contoso.com.
Contoso has a single Azure subscription.
Existing Environment: Business Partnerships
Contoso has a business partnership with Fabrikam, Inc. Fabrikam users access some Contoso applications over the internet by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) guest accounts.
Requirements: Planned Changes
Contoso plans to deploy two applications named App1 and App2 to Azure.
Requirements: App1
App1 will be a Python web app hosted in Azure App Service that requires a Linux runtime. Users from Contoso and Fabrikam will access App1.
App1 will access several services that require third-party credentials and access strings. The credentials and access strings are stored in Azure Key Vault.
App1 will have six instances: three in the East US Azure region and three in the West Europe Azure region.
App1 has the following data requirements:
* Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
* Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

App1 will only be accessible from the internet. App1 has the following connection requirements:
* Connections to App1 must pass through a web application firewall (WAF).
* Connections to App1 must be active-active load balanced between instances.
* All connections to App1 from North America must be directed to the East US region. All other connections must be directed to the West Europe region.
Every hour, you will run a maintenance task by invoking a PowerShell script that copies files from all the App1 instances. The PowerShell script will run from a central location.
Requirements: App2
App2 will be a NET app hosted in App Service that requires a Windows runtime. App2 has the following file storage requirements:
* Save files to an Azure Storage account.
* Replicate files to an on-premises location.
* Ensure that on-premises clients can read the files over the LAN by using the SMB protocol.
You need to monitor App2 to analyze how long it takes to perform different transactions within the application. The solution must not require changes to the application code.
Application Development Requirements
Application developers will constantly develop new versions of App1 and App2. The development process must meet the following requirements:
* A staging instance of a new application version must be deployed to the application host before the new version is used in production.
* After testing the new version, the staging version of the application will replace the production version.
* The switch to the new application version from staging to production must occur without any downtime of the application.
Identity Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for managing Fabrikam access to resources:
* Every month, an account manager at Fabrikam must review which Fabrikam users have access permissions to App1. Accounts that no longer need permissions must be removed as guests.
* The solution must minimize development effort.
Security Requirement
All secrets used by Azure services must be stored in Azure Key Vault.
Services that require credentials must have the credentials tied to the service instance. The credentials must NOT be shared between services.

NEW QUESTION: 51
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Answer:
Scenario: App1 has the following data requirements:
Each instance will write data to a data store in the same availability zone as the instance.
Data written by any App1 instance must be visible to all App1 instances.

Azure Cosmos DB: Each partition across all the regions is replicated. Each region contains all the data partitions of an Azure Cosmos container and can serve reads as well as serve writes when multi-region writes is enabled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/high-availability

NEW QUESTION: 52
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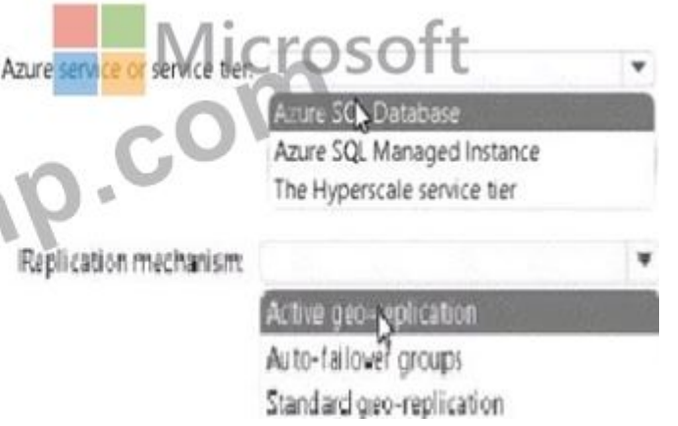

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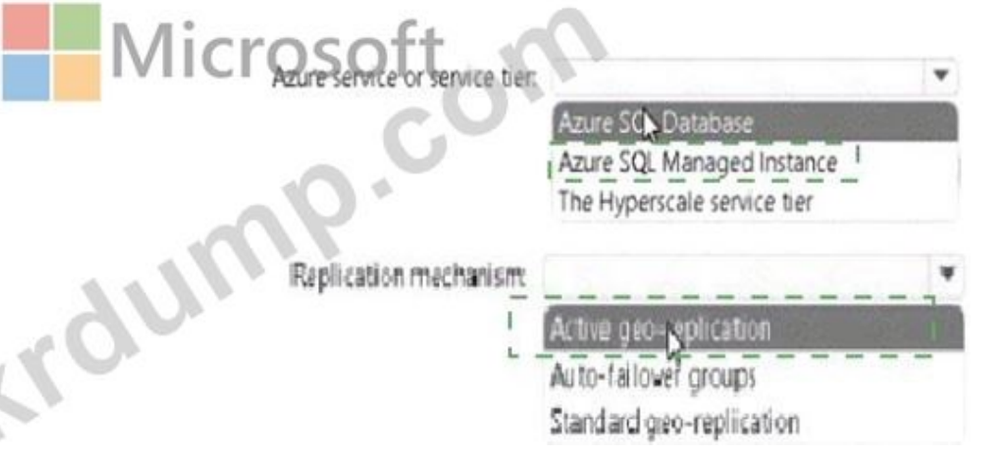
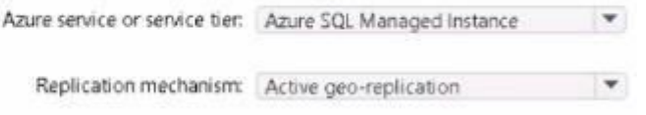


Explanation

Answer Area



NEW QUESTION: 53

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C. □□□ □□□ □□□ ASE(App Service Environment)
D. □□□ □□□ App Service Environment(ASE)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 54
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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 55
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Microsoft recommends that you use a GPv2 storage account for most scenarios. It supports up to 5 PB, and blob storage including Data Lake storage.

Note: A key mechanism that allows Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 to provide file system performance at object storage scale and prices is the addition of a hierarchical namespace. This allows the collection of objects/files within an account to be organized into a hierarchy of directories and nested subdirectories in the same way that the file system on your computer is organized. With a hierarchical namespace enabled, a storage account becomes capable of providing the scalability and cost-effectiveness of object storage, with file system semantics that are familiar to analytics engines and frameworks.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-namespace

NEW QUESTION: 56
□□□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □ □ □□□□ □□□□□.
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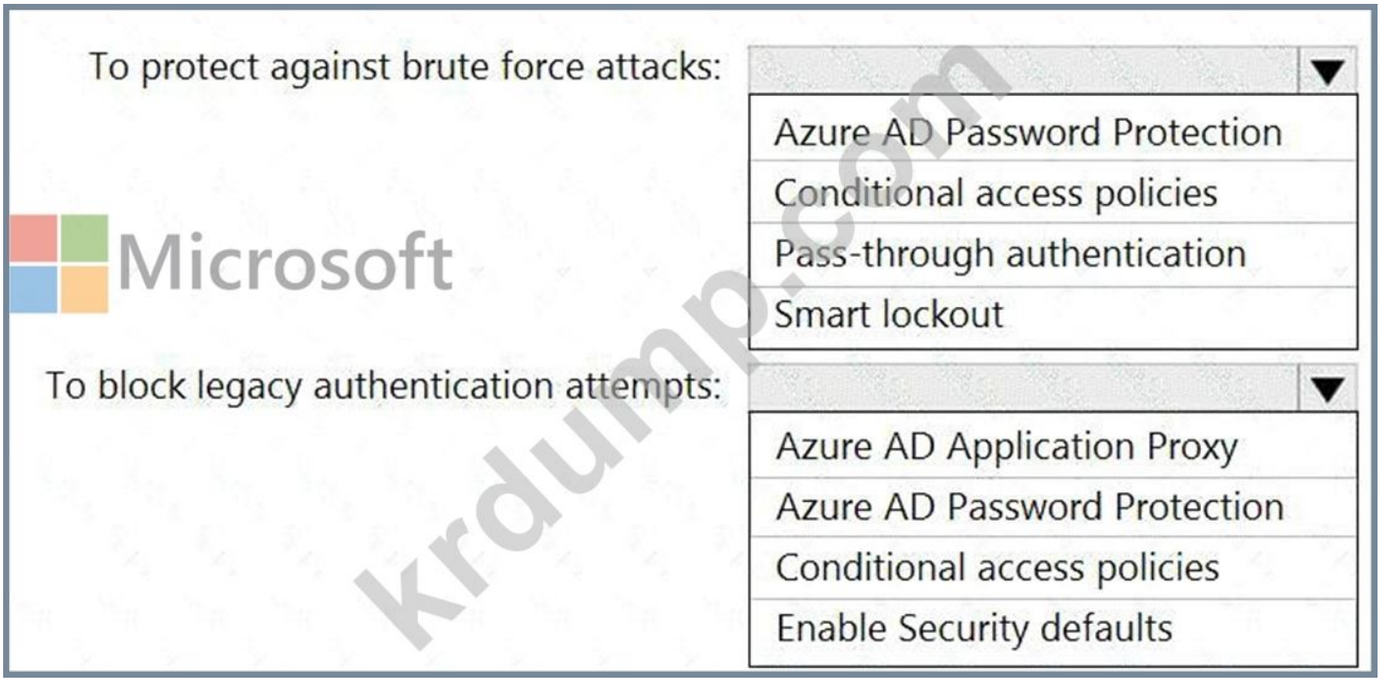
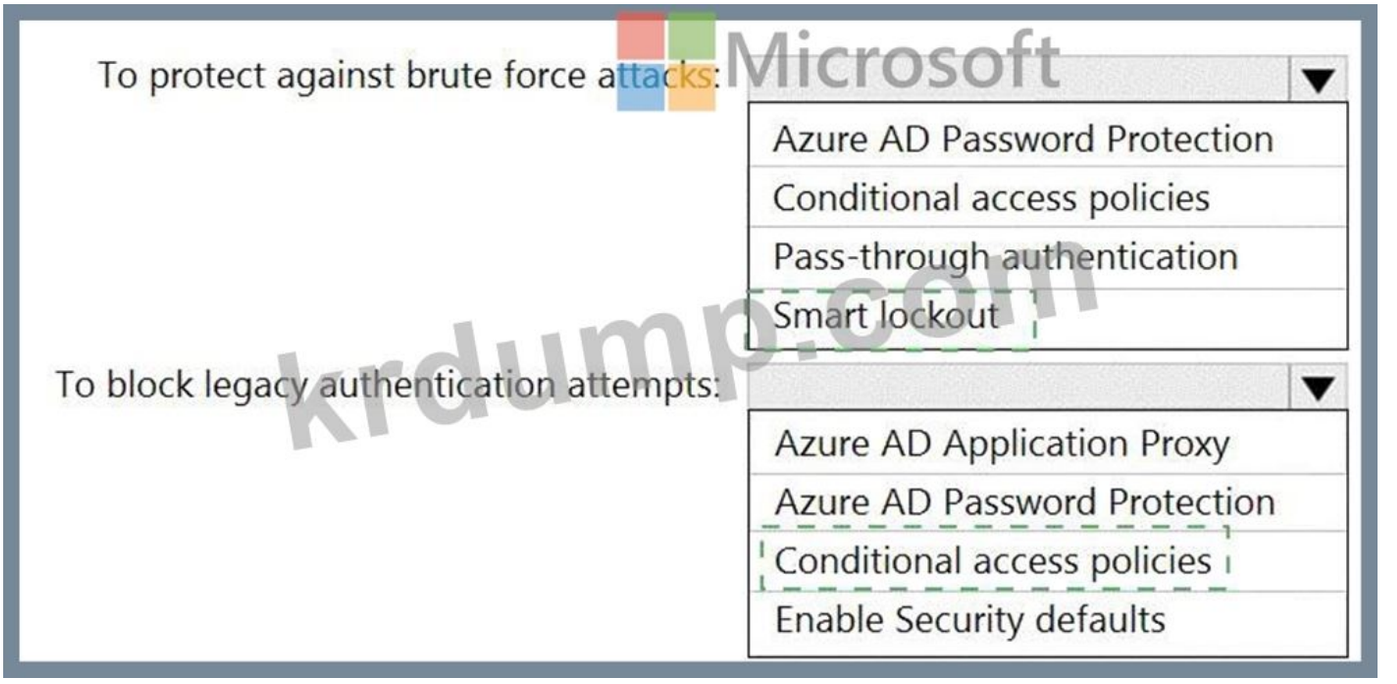


Answer:



Explanation

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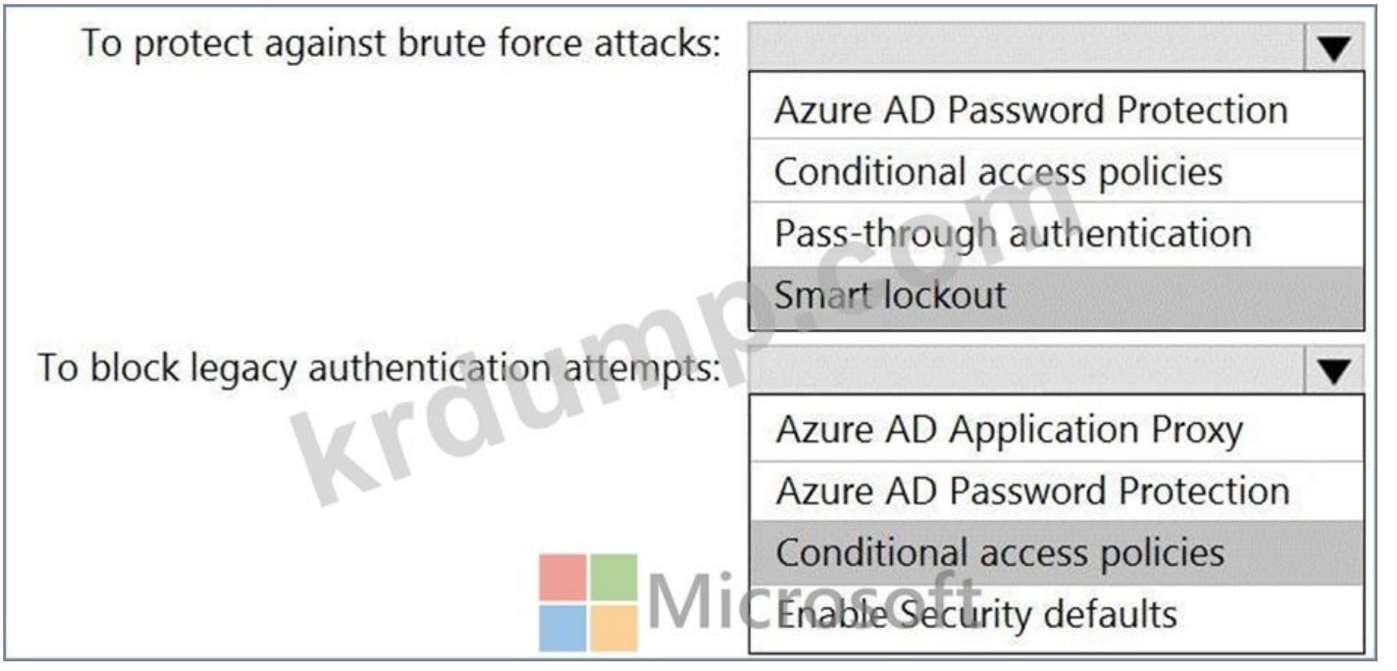

Box 1: Smart lockout

Smart lockout helps lock out bad actors that try to guess your users' passwords or use brute-force methods to get in. Smart lockout can recognize sign-ins that come from valid users and treat them differently than ones of attackers and other unknown sources. Attackers get locked out, while your users continue to access their accounts and be productive.

Box 2: Conditional access policies

If your environment is ready to block legacy authentication to improve your tenant's protection, you can accomplish this goal with Conditional Access.

How can you prevent apps using legacy authentication from accessing your tenant's resources? The recommendation is to just block them with a Conditional Access policy. If necessary, you

allow only certain users and specific network locations to use apps that are based on legacy authentication.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-password-smart-lockout
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/block-legacy-authentication

NEW QUESTION: 57
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D. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 58
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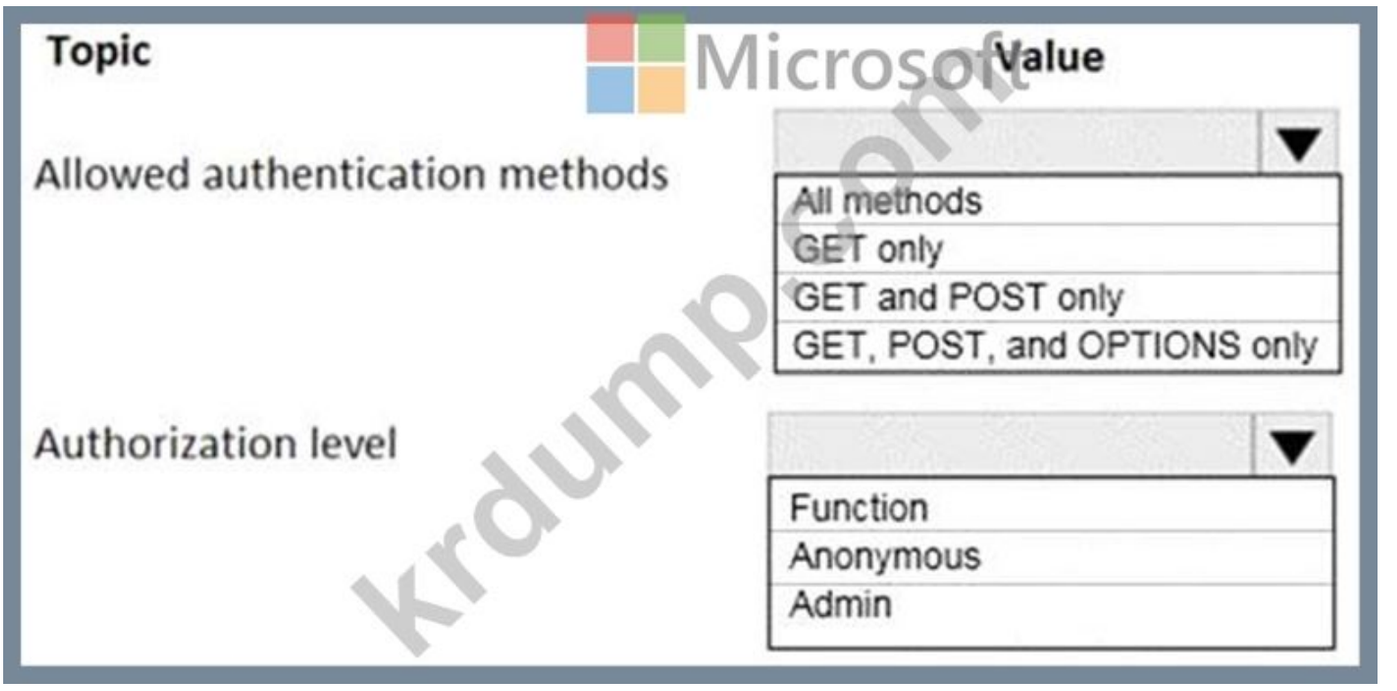
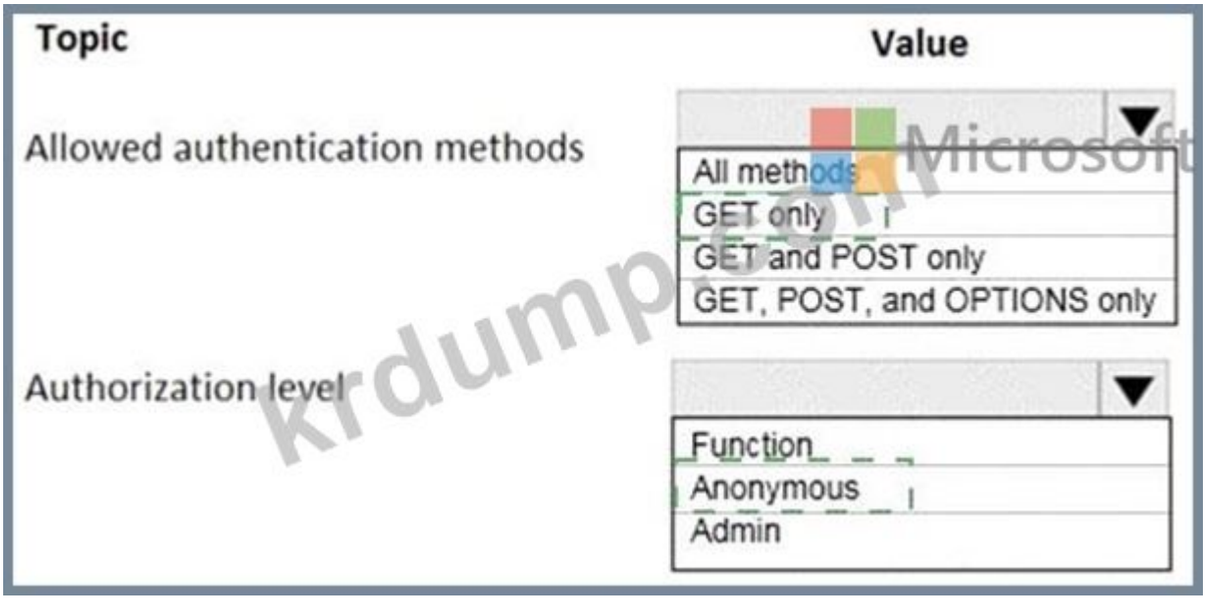


Answer:



Explanation

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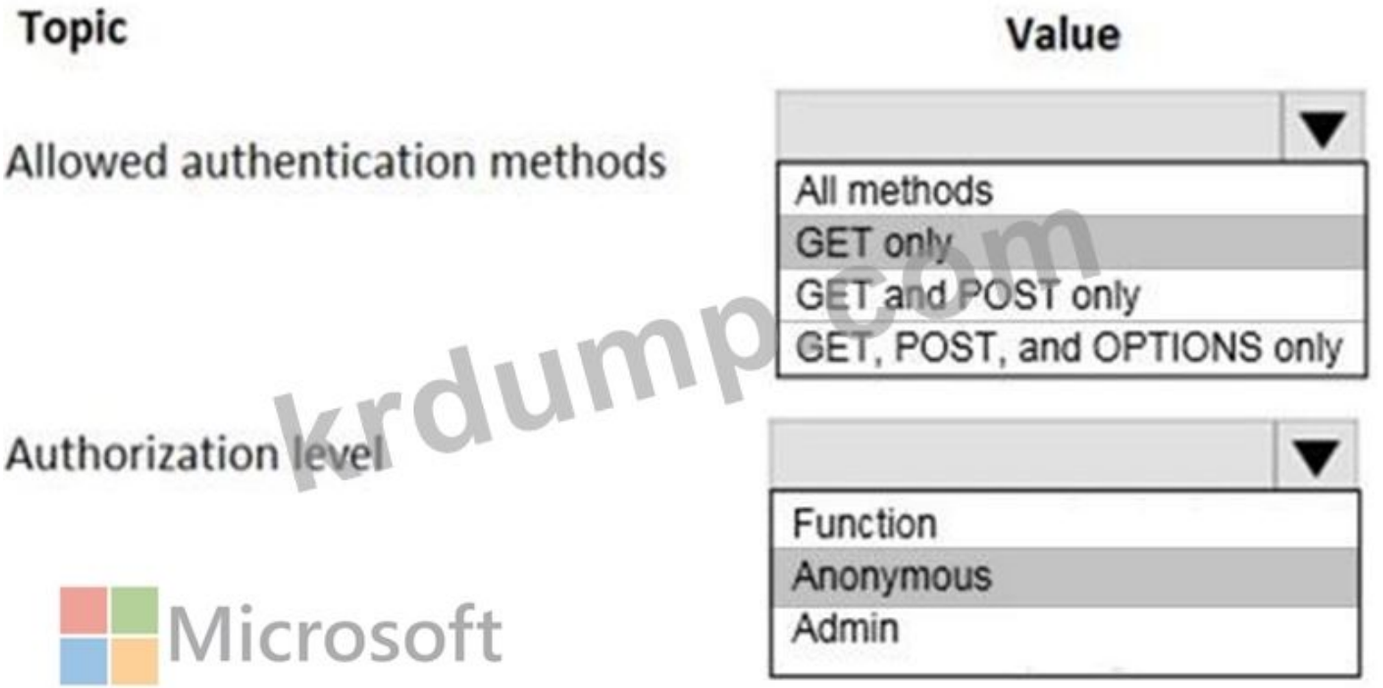

Allowed authentication methods: GET only
Authorization level: Anonymous
The option is Allow Anonymous requests. This option turns on authentication and authorization in App Service, but defers authorization decisions to your application code. For authenticated requests, App Service also passes along authentication information in the HTTP headers.
This option provides more flexibility in handling anonymous requests.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-authentication-authorization

NEW QUESTION: 59
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
You need to deploy two Azure virtual machines to two Azure regions, but also create a Traffic Manager profile.

NEW QUESTION: 60
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B. Azure CosmosDB
C. Azure BLOB □□□□
D. Azure HDInsight
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 61
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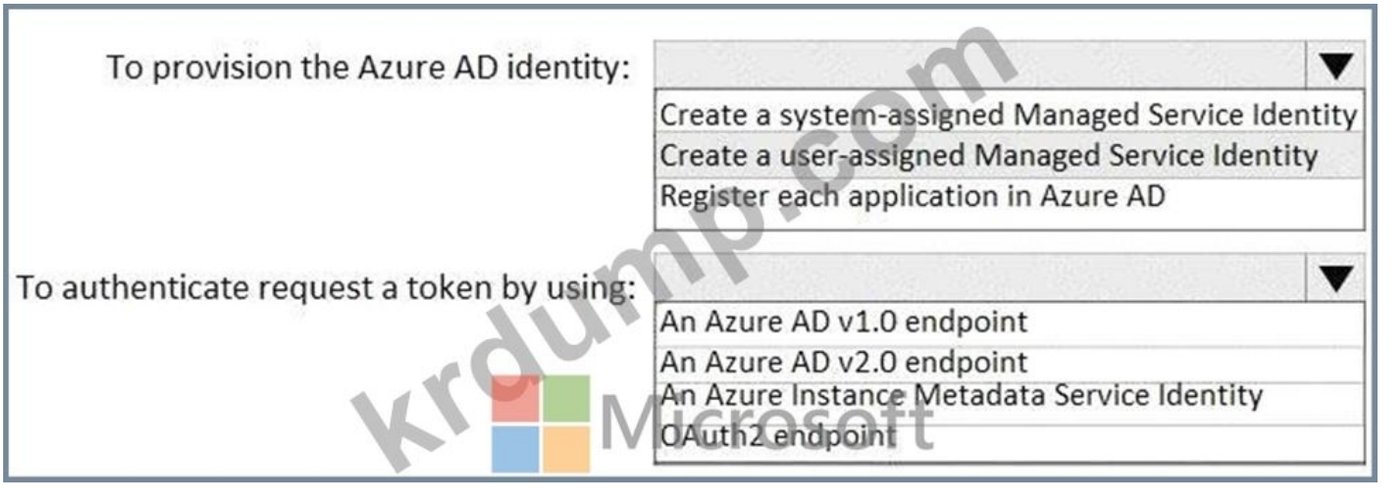
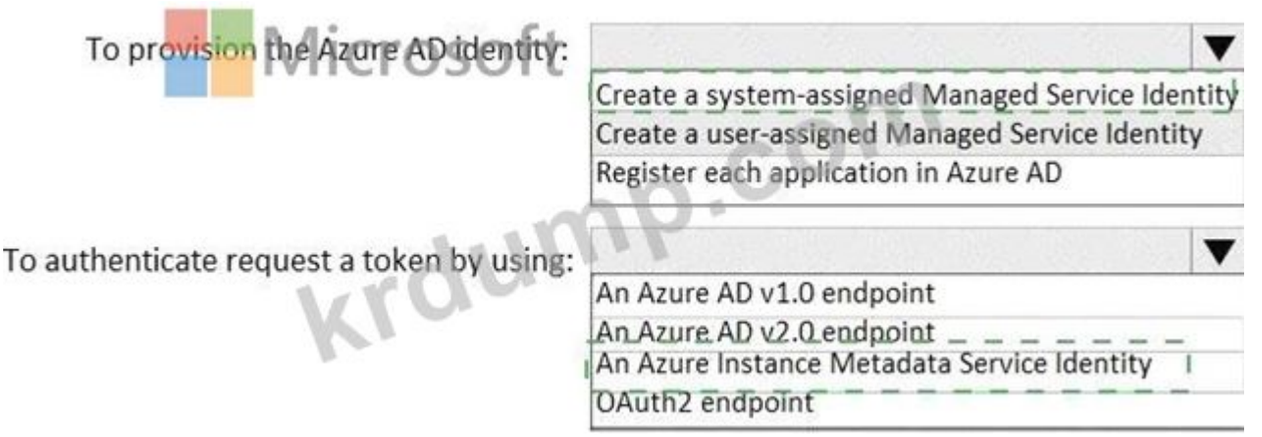


Answer:



Explanation

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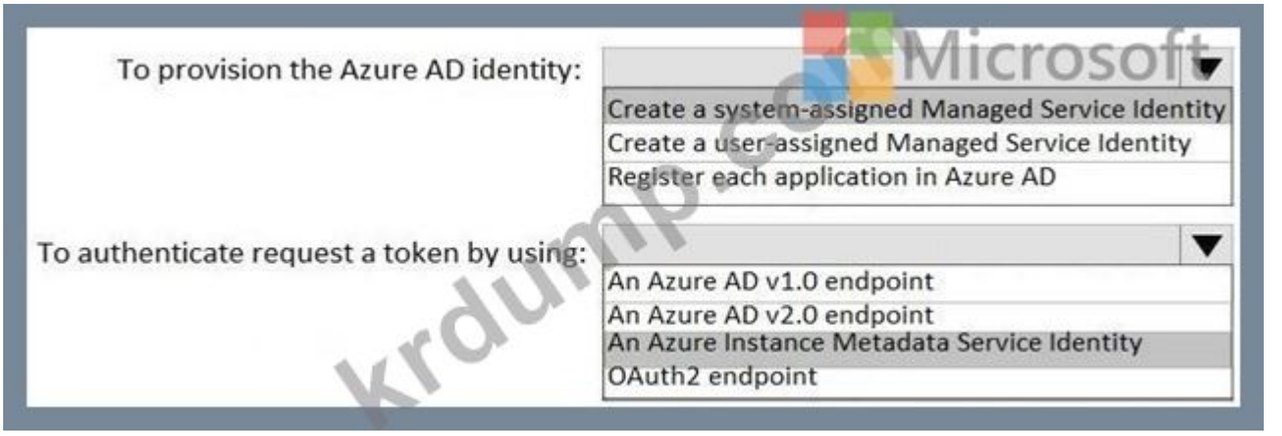

NEW QUESTION: 62

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D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Azure Traffic Manager performs the global load balancing of web traffic across Azure regions, which have a regional load balancer based on Azure Application Gateway. This combination gets you the benefits of Traffic Manager many routing rules and Application Gateway's capabilities such as WAF, TLS termination, path-based routing, cookie-based session affinity among others.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/features

NEW QUESTION: 63

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

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A. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□

B. Microsoft SQL Server □□□ □□□□ Azure □□ □□

C. Always On □□□ □□

D. □□ □□□□(VNET) □□□ □□□□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

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

NEW QUESTION: 64

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A. □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Blob Storage

B. Azure SQL □□□□□□

C. Cool □□□ □□□□ Azure Blob Storage

D. Recovery Services □□ □□ □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Azure Front Door enables you to define, manage, and monitor the global routing for your web traffic by optimizing for best performance and instant global failover for high availability. With Front Door, you can transform your global (multi-region) consumer and enterprise applications

into robust, high-performance personalized modern applications, APIs, and content that reaches a global audience with Azure.
Front Door works at Layer 7 or HTTP/HTTPS layer and uses anycast protocol with split TCP and Microsoft's global network for improving global connectivity.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-overview

NEW QUESTION: 65
Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□. □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ a□ □□□ □□. □ □□□ □□ P40 □□ □□□□□□.
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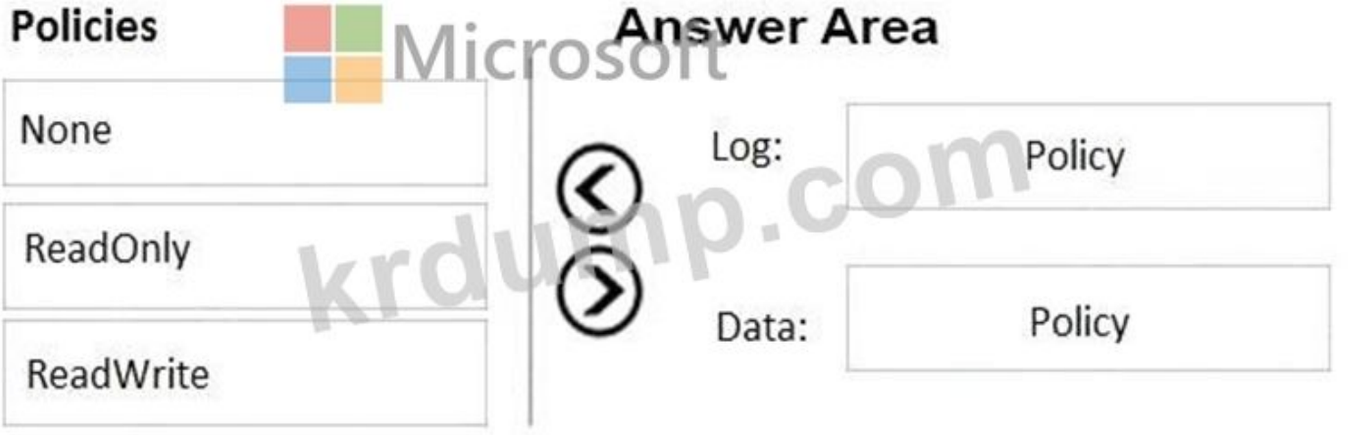

Answer:

Explanation
Graphical user interface, application Description automatically generated

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performanc

NEW QUESTION: 66

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Name	Type
AS1	Azure Synapse Analytics instance
CDB1	Azure Cosmos DB SQL API account

CDB1□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.

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A. Azure Cosmos DB □□ □□

B. Azure Cosmos DB□ Azure Synapse □□

C. PolyBase □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Synapse Analytics

D. Azure Cosmos DB □ Azure Synapse Analytics □□□□ □□ Azure Data Factory

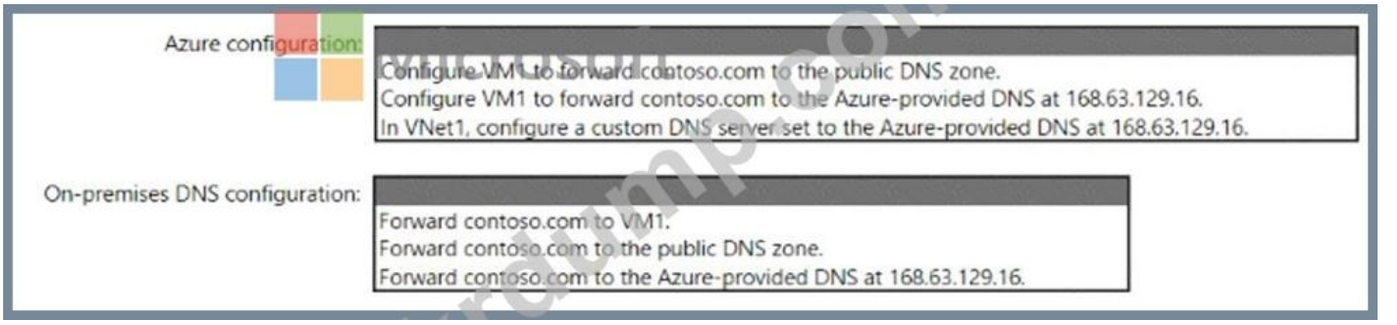
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 67

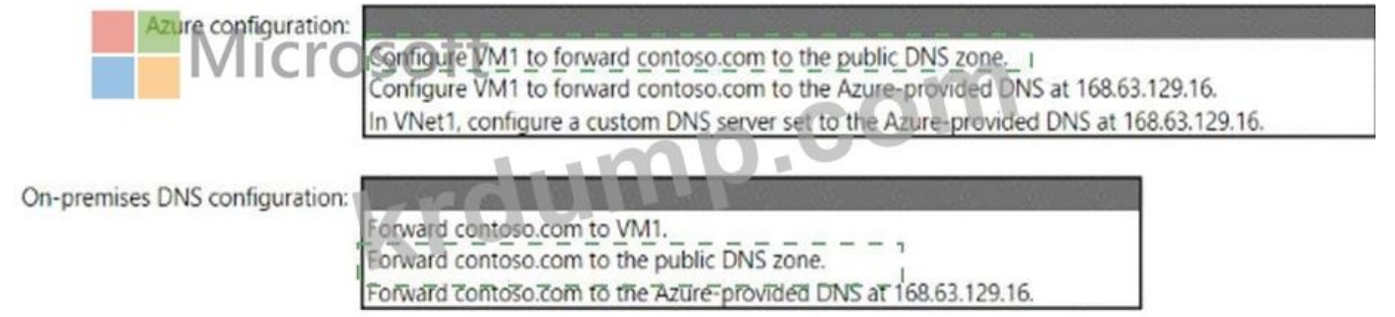
□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Connected to an on-premises network by using ExpressRoute
VM1	Virtual machine	Configured as a DNS server
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	Single instance
PE1	Private endpoint	Provides connectivity to SQLDB1
contoso.com	Private DNS zone	Linked to VNET1 and contains an A record for PE1
contoso.com	Public DNS zone	Contains a CNAME record for SQLDB1

PE1□ □□ SQLDB1□ □Ł□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 68

Windows Server 2012 R2□ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server 2012 R2 □□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ 100□ □□□□. □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. Azure SQL Database □□ □□□□□□
B. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□
C. Azure SQL Database □□□ □
D. Azure □□ □□□ SQL Server 2016

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance SQL Managed Instance allows existing SQL Server customers to lift and shift their on-premises applications to the cloud with minimal application and database changes. At the same time, SQL Managed Instance preserves all PaaS capabilities (automatic patching and version updates, automated backups, high availability) that drastically reduce management overhead and TCO.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/transact-sql-tsql-differences-sql-server#clr
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-sql/database/transact-sql-tsql-differences-sql-server#transact-sql-sy

NEW QUESTION: 69
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Windows Server 2019 □□□ □□□ AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Windows Server □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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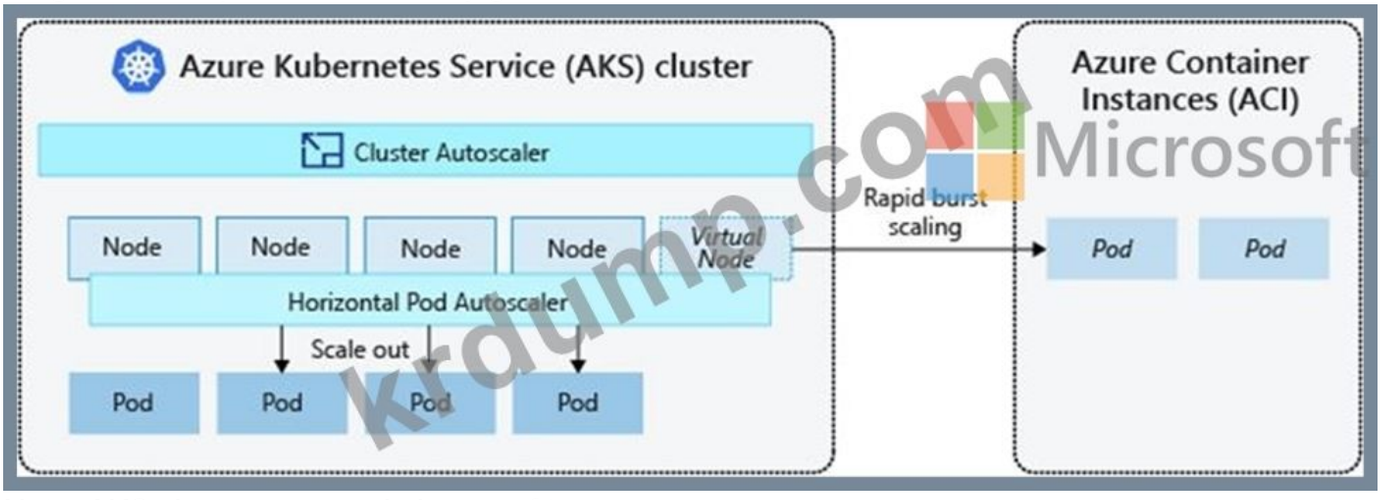
A. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□
B. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□
C. Kubernetes □□ 1.20.2 □□
D. Virtual Kubelet ACI□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Azure Container Instances (ACI) lets you quickly deploy container instances without additional infrastructure overhead. When you connect with AKS, ACI becomes a secured, logical extension of your AKS cluster. The virtual nodes component, which is based on Virtual Kubelet, is installed in your AKS cluster that presents ACI as a virtual Kubernetes node. Kubernetes can then schedule pods that run as ACI instances through virtual nodes, not as pods on VM nodes directly in your AKS cluster.
Your application requires no modification to use virtual nodes. Deployments can scale across AKS and ACI and with no delay as cluster autoscaler deploys new nodes in your AKS cluster.
Diagram Description automatically generated



Note: AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways:
* The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints.

The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes.
* The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-scale5

NEW QUESTION: 70
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Azure Table Storage□ □□□□ App1□□□ □+□□□□ □□ □□□□. □ □□□□ App1□ □ □ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. Azure SQL □□□□□□
B. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
C. □□ □□□□ DB
D. GZRS(□□ □□ □□□) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Azure Cosmos DB Table API has
* Single-digit millisecond latency for reads and writes, backed with <10-ms latency reads and <15-ms latency writes at the 99th percentile, at any scale, anywhere in the world.
* Automatic and complete indexing on all properties, no index management.
* Turnkey global distribution from one to 30+ regions. Support for automatic and manual failovers at any time, anywhere in the world.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/table-support

NEW QUESTION: 71
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A. □□□

B. □

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 72

Group'□□□ □□ □□□ □□ contoso.com□□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ □□□□. □□ i□ Tor □□ □□□□□ □□□□□. □□ I□ □□□□ 50□□□□. 20□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□.

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A. Azure AU ID □□□ □□□□□.

B. Group1□ Membership □□□ Dynamic User□ □□□□□.

C. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management□ □□□□□.

D. □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Explanation

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview#learn-about-access Have reviews recur periodically: You can set up recurring access reviews of users at set frequencies such as weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually, and the reviewers will be notified at the start of each review.

Reviewers can approve or deny access with a friendly interface and with the help of smart recommendations.

An administrator creates an access review of Group C with 50 member users and 25 guest users. Makes it a self-review. 50 licenses for each user as self-reviewers.*

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview#example-license-s There are 4 requirements and every single one is only met by access reviews.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview#when-should-you- Dynamic User is needed if a user must be automatically granted access on base of its attributes (department, jobtitle, location, etc.)

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/itops-talk-blog/dynamic-groups-in-azure-ad-and-microsoft-365/ba-p/22 Implementing Azure AD PIM is no solution and absolutely not necessary for access reviews.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview#where-do-you-cre

NEW QUESTION: 73
Azure □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Azure Blueprints□ ARM(Azure Resource Manager) □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□?
A. ARM □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. ARM □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
C. Blueprint□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Blueprint□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved. This connection supports improved tracking and auditing of deployments. Azure Blueprints can also upgrade several subscriptions at once that are governed by the same blueprint.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/26851/how-is-azure-blue-prints-different-from-resource-m.h

NEW QUESTION: 74
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Azure□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□□ □□ □□□□□?
A. Azure Synapse □□
B. Azure Databricks
C. □□ □□□ □□□
D. Azure Data Lake Gen2 Storage □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 75
□□□ Premium App Service □□□ □□ □□□□ Azure Web App□ □□□□. □□ □□ Azure Web App□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ Azure □ □□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□ □□
B. Azure □ □ □□

C. □□□ App Service □□ □□
D. □□□ □□ □□□ □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 76
AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
HTTPS □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Azure WAF(□ □□□□□□ □□□)□ □□□□□.
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URL □□□□ □□□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. NGINX □□ □□□□
B. AGIC(Application Gateway □□ □□□□)
C. HTTP □□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□
D. Kubernetes □□ □□□ □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Much like the most popular Kubernetes Ingress Controllers, the Application Gateway Ingress Controller provides several features, leveraging Azure's native Application Gateway L7 load balancer. To name a few:
* URL routing
* Cookie-based affinity
* Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) termination
* End-to-end SSL
* Support for public, private, and hybrid web sites
* Integrated support of Azure web application firewall
Application Gateway redirection support isn't limited to HTTP to HTTPS redirection alone. This is a generic redirection mechanism, so you can redirect from and to any port you define using rules. It also supports redirection to an external site as well.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/features

NEW QUESTION: 77

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Answer:

Explanation

1) Sales: Azure Site Recovery only

2) Finance: Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup

3) Reporting: Azure Backup only

NEW QUESTION: 78

□□ □□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Resource group	Location
SQLsvr1	RG1	East US
SQLsvr2	RG2	West US

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Name	Resource group	Location	Account kind
storage1	RG1	East US	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
storage2	RG2	Central US	BlobStorage

□□ □□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□.

Name	Resource group	Server	Pricing tier
SQLdb1	RG1	SQLsvr1	Standard
SQLdb2	RG1	SQLsvr1	Standard
SQLdb3	RG2	SQLsvr2	Premium

Answer:

Explanation

Box 1: Yes

Be sure that the destination is in the same region as your database and server.

Box 2: No

Box 3: Yes

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-auditing Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-auditing

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/azure/dn741340(v=azure.100)?redirectedfrom=MSDN

NEW QUESTION: 79

□□□□□ □-□□□□ Active Directory □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□.

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Azure AD Connect□ □□□□ Active Directory□ Azure Active Directory(Azure AD)□ □□□ □ □□□□.
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A. □□□ □□ □□
B. □□□ □□
C. Azure AD □□□ □□
D. Azure AD ID □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview

NEW QUESTION: 80
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□□□: □ □□ Azure □□ □□□ □ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□ Traffic Manager □□□□ □□ □□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview

NEW QUESTION: 81
□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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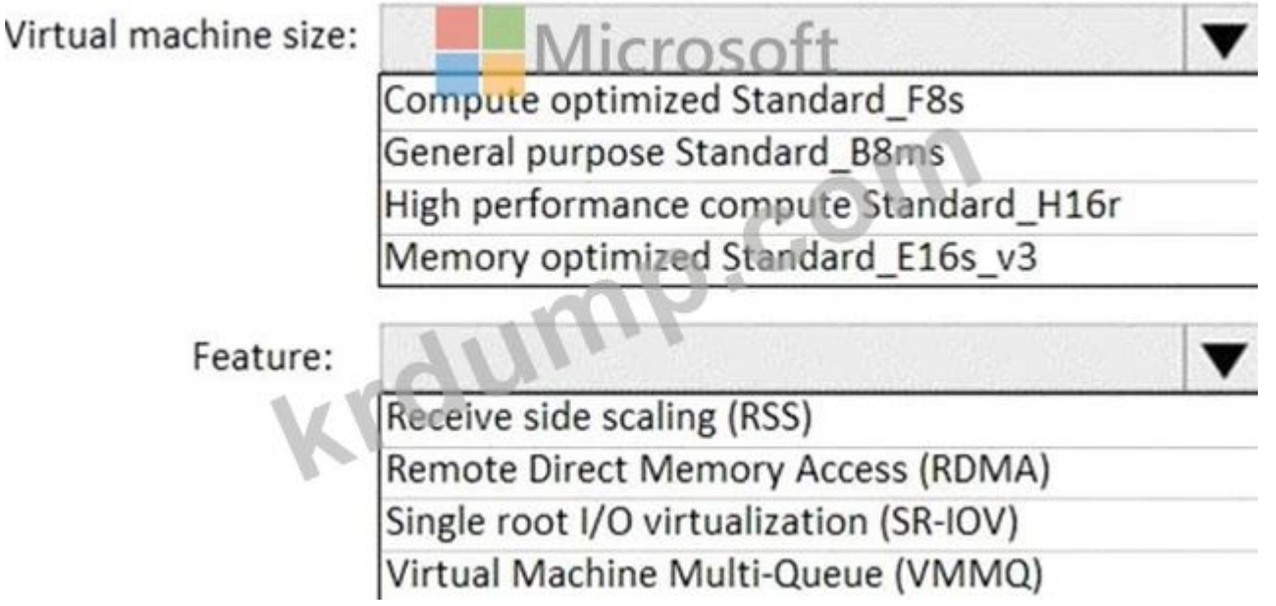
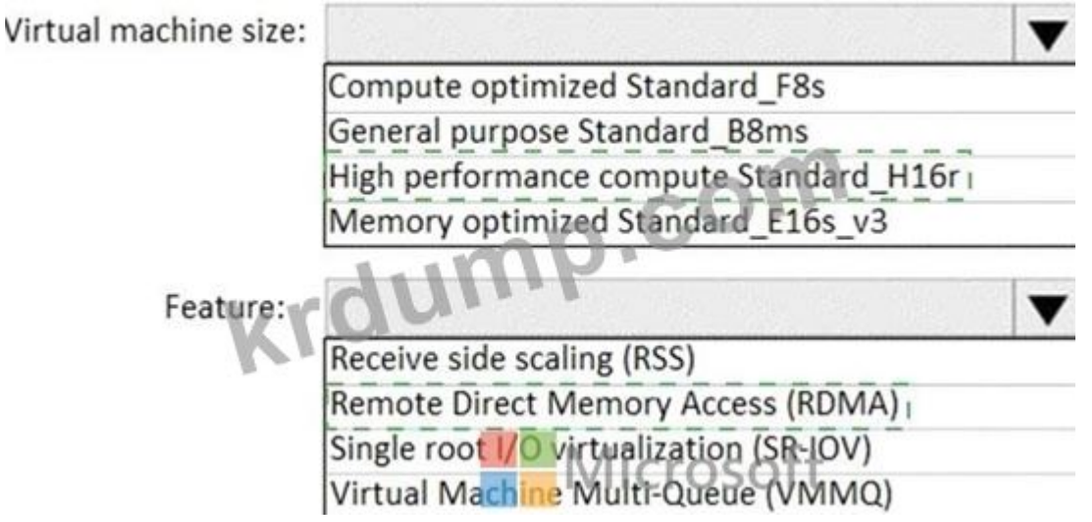
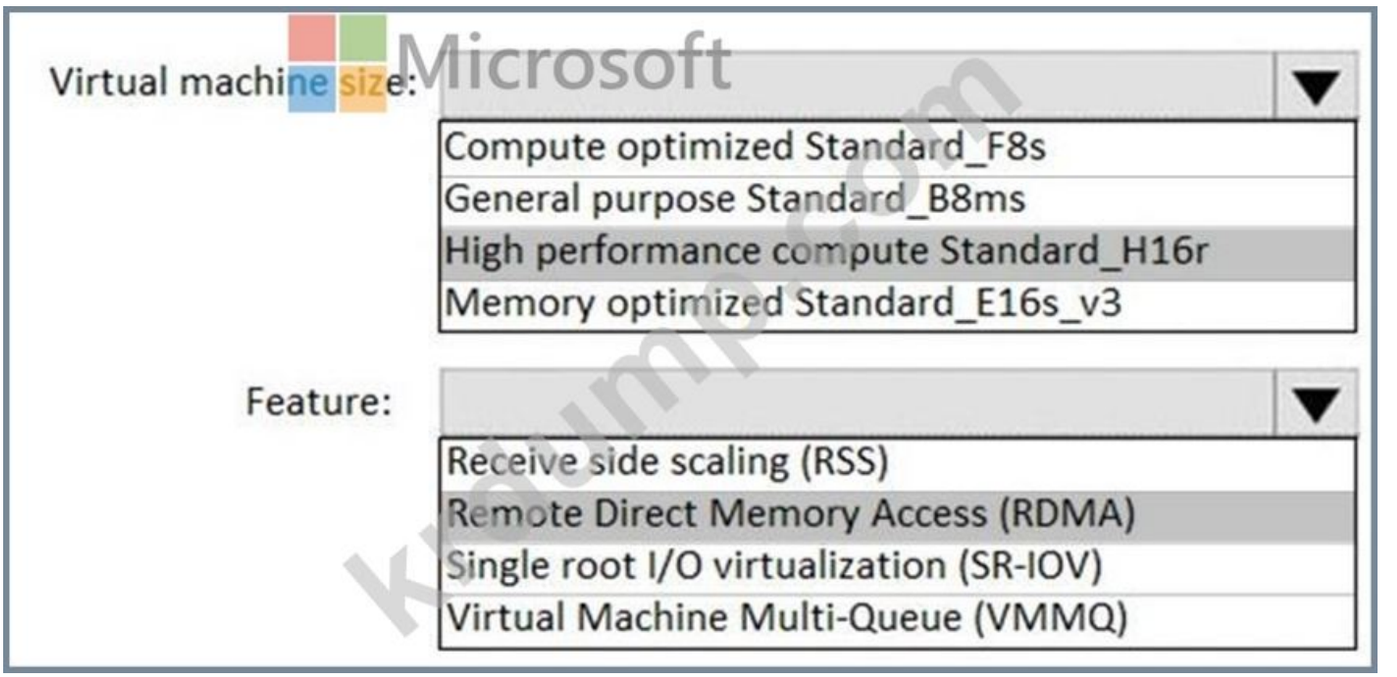


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sizes-hpc#h-series

NEW QUESTION: 82
Virtual/WAN1□□□ □□ Azure □□ WAN□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Azure region
Hub1	US East
Hub2	US West

□□ □□ □□□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□.
VirtualWAN1□ □□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□ □□□ □□ □□□?
A. VirtualWAN1□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
B. Hub1□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
D. ExpressRoute □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
US East and US West are in the same geopolitical region so there is no need for enabling ExpressRoute premium add-on https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#basicstandard The current config of virtual WAN is only Basic as given, so it can connect to only site to site VPN, to connect to express route it needs to be upgraded from basic to standard.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about

NEW QUESTION: 83

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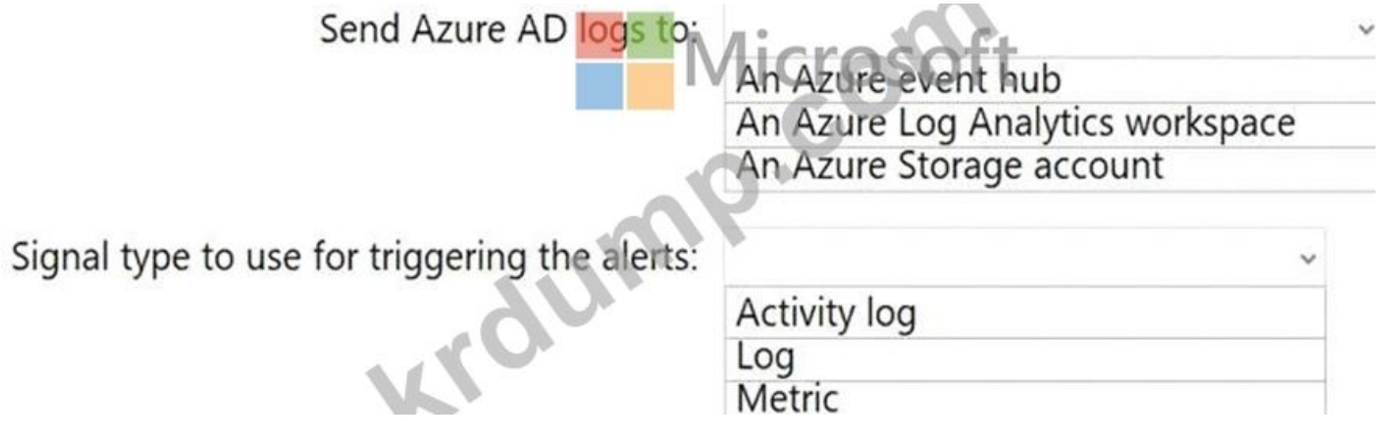
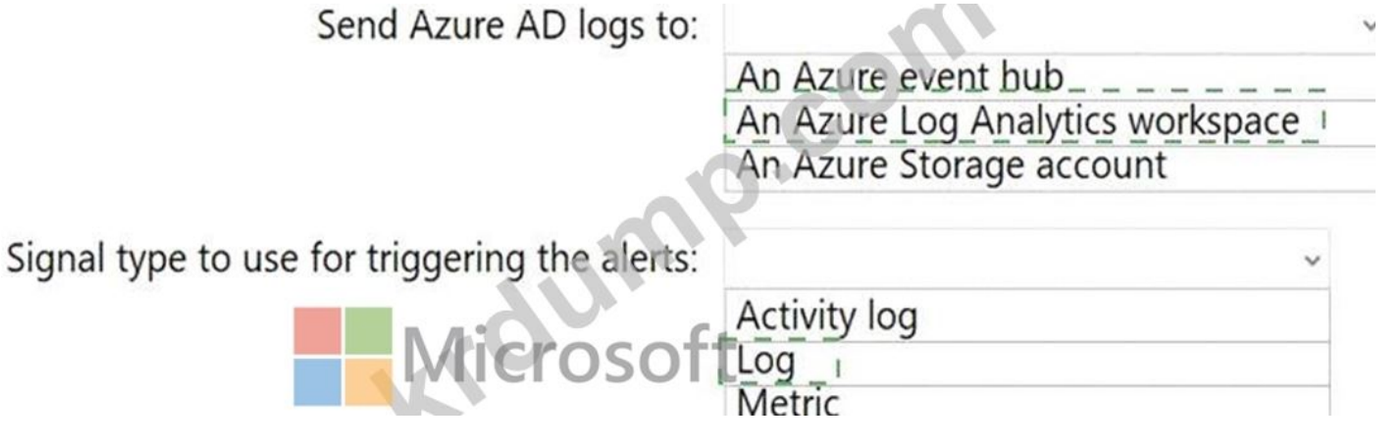
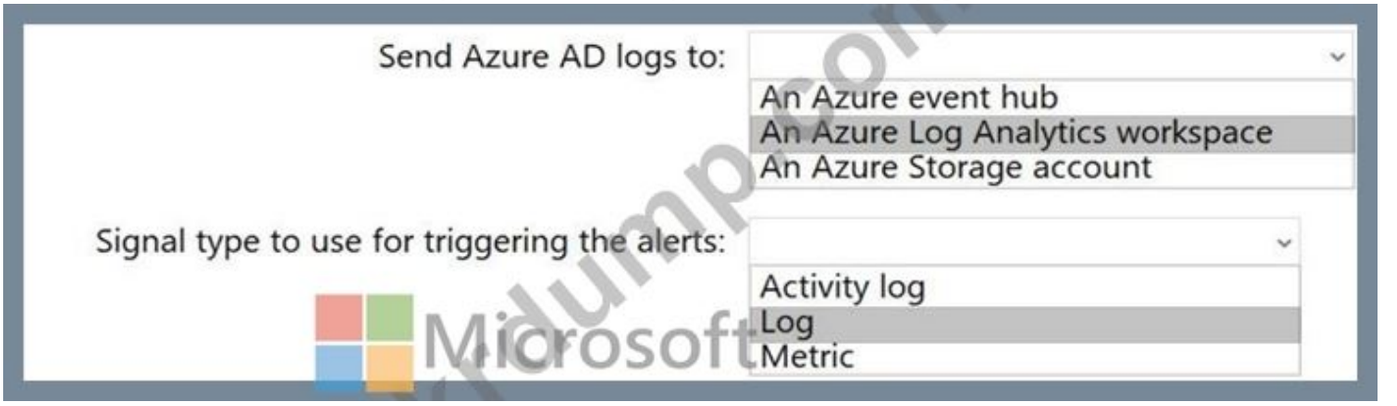


Answer:



Explanation

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated



Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

To be able to create an alert we send the Azure AD logs to An Azure Log Analytics workspace.

Note: You can forward your AAD logs and events to either an Azure Storage Account, an Azure Event Hub, Log Analytics, or a combination of all of these.

Box 2: Log

Ensure Resource Type is an analytics source like Log Analytics or Application Insights and signal type as Log.
Reference:
https://4sysops.com/archives/how-to-create-an-azure-ad-admin-login-alert/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-log

NEW QUESTION: 84
PII(□□ □□ □□)□ □□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□□ PII□ □ □ □□□ □□ □□□.
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A. □□ □□□ □□□
B. □□□ □□ □ □□
C. □□□ □□□ □□□(TDE)
D. □□ □□ □□□ □□(RBAC)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 85
App1 □ App2□□ □ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. App1□ □□ □□ □ □ □□□□□□□. App1□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure Storage □□ □□ □□□□ □ □□□ App2□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□.
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□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Service Bus □ 1□
B. □□□ Azure Service Bus □□
C. Azure Data Factory □□□□□ 1□
D. □□ □□□□ □□ □
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
A queue allows processing of a message by a single consumer. In contrast to queues, topics and subscriptions provide a one-to-many form of communication in a publish and subscribe pattern. It's useful for scaling to large numbers of recipients. Each published message is made available to each subscription registered with the topic. Publisher sends a message to a topic and one or more subscribers receive a copy of the message, depending on filter rules set on these subscriptions.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topics-subscriptions

NEW QUESTION: 86

□□□ □□ □□ ID□ □□□□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□.

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

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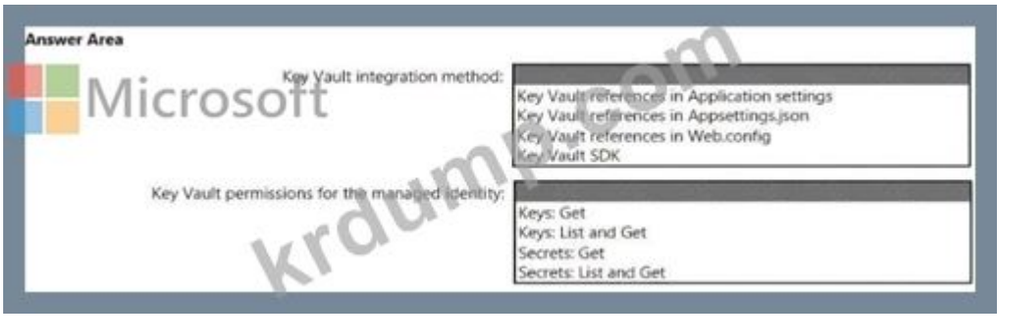
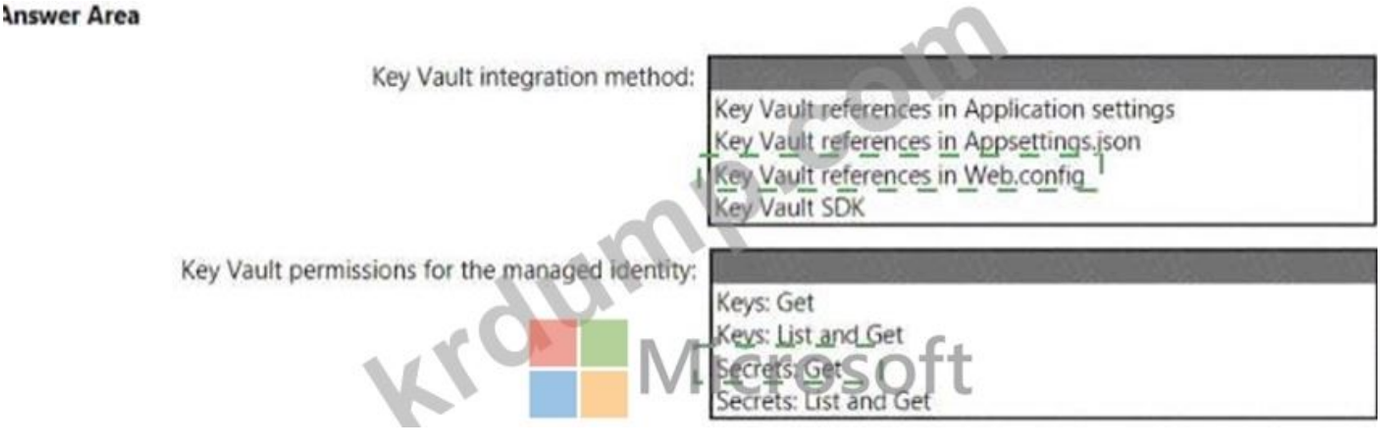


Answer:



Explanation

NEW QUESTION: 87

Azure Storage □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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* Microsoft □ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

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A. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

B. □□ v2 □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ v2 □□□□ □□□ blob

D. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 □□□ blob□□□.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)