Microsoft.AZ-305-KR.v2025-02-15.q141

□□□□:	AZ-305-KR
□□□□:	Designing Microsoft Azure Infrastructure Solutions (AZ-305 Korean Version)
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https://www.krdump.com/Microsoft.AZ-305-KR.v2025-02-15.q141.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

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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 □□□ □□□ □□□

D. Azure Event Hubs □□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 2
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A. Azure App Service □□
B. Azure □□ □□ □□ □□
C. □ □□□ □□(ASE)
D. Azure Functions □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/vstudio/en-US/294b9e3e-e89c-4095-b8d0-ee1646e77268/writing-to-local-file-system-from-web-app-in-azure?forum=windowsazurewebsitespreview

NEW QUESTION: 3
□□ □□□ □□ API Management□□ OAuth2 □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Add OAuth2 service

API Management service

Display name *

Unique name used to reference this authorization server on t...

Id * ⓘ

Description

Authorization server description

Client registration page URL*

https://contoso.com/register

Authorization grant types

- [x] Authorization code
- [ ] Implicit
- [ ] Resource owner password
- [ ] Client credentials

Authorization endpoint URL*

https://loginmicrosoftonline.com/contosoonmicrosoft.com...

- [ ] Support state parameter

Authorization request method

- [x] GET
- [ ] POST

Token endpoint URL *

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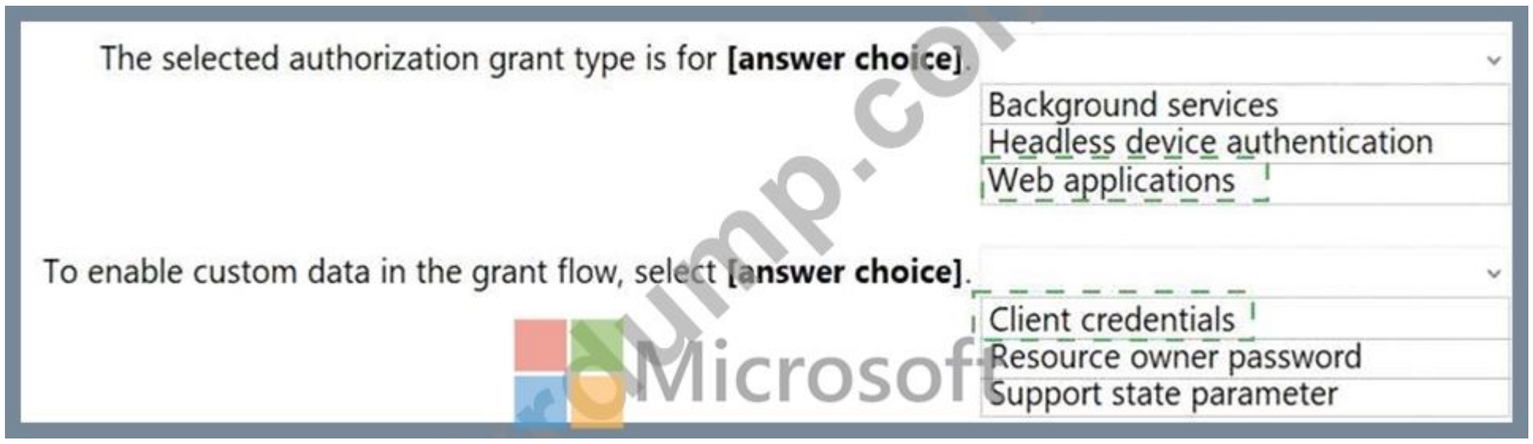
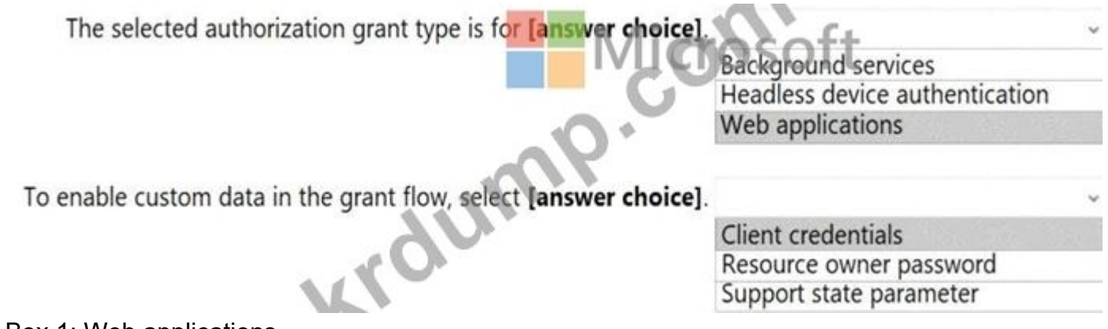
Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: Web applications

The Authorization Code Grant Type is used by both web apps and native apps to get an access token after a user authorizes an app.

Note: The Authorization Code grant type is used by confidential and public clients to exchange an authorization code for an access token.

After the user returns to the client via the redirect URL, the application will get the authorization code from the URL and use it to request an access token.

Reference:

https://developer.okta.com/blog/2018/04/10/oauth-authorization-code-grant-type
https://connect2id.com/products/server/docs/guides/client-registration

NEW QUESTION: 4
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 5
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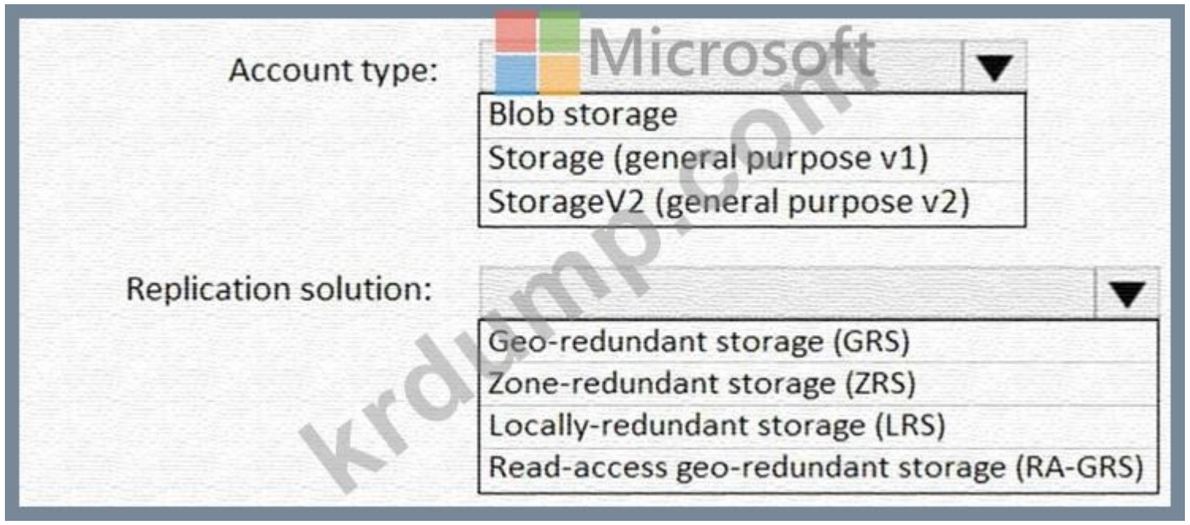
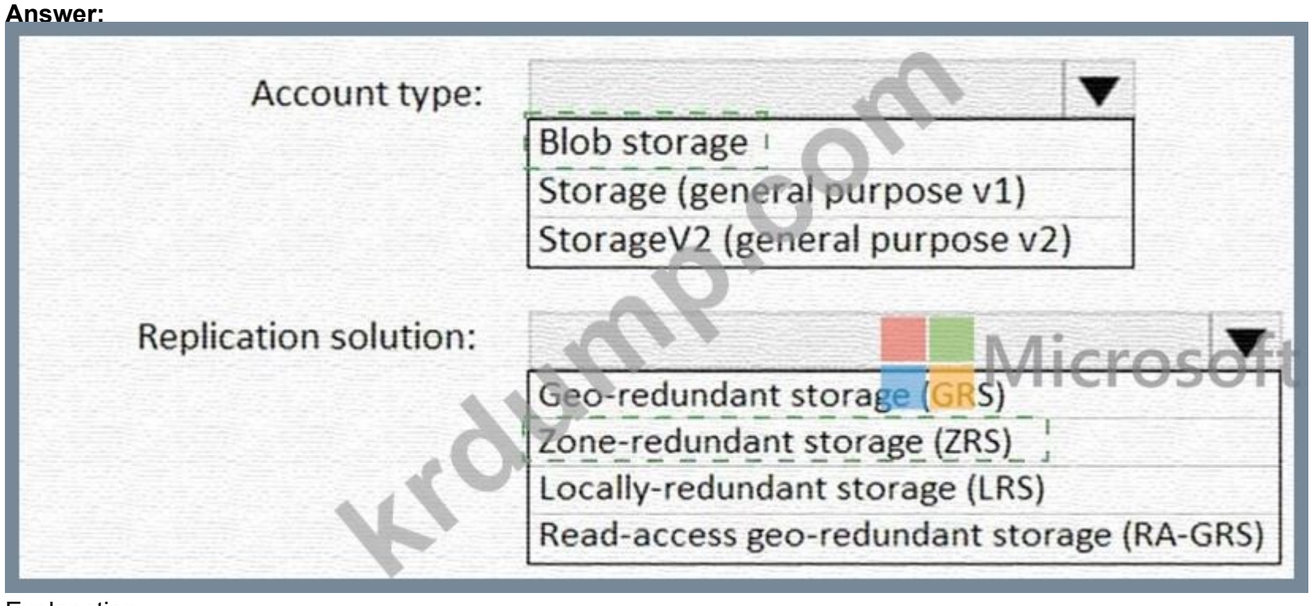
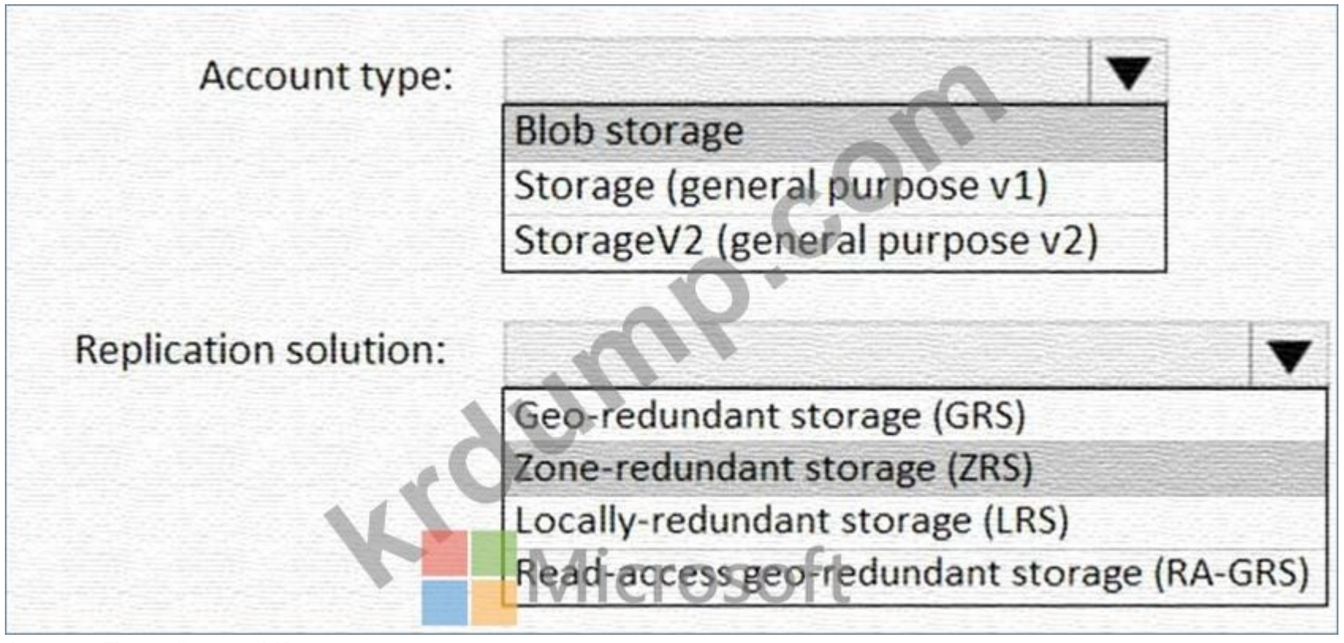


Answer:



Explanation:



Account Type: StorageV2

Replication solution: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

NEW QUESTION: 6

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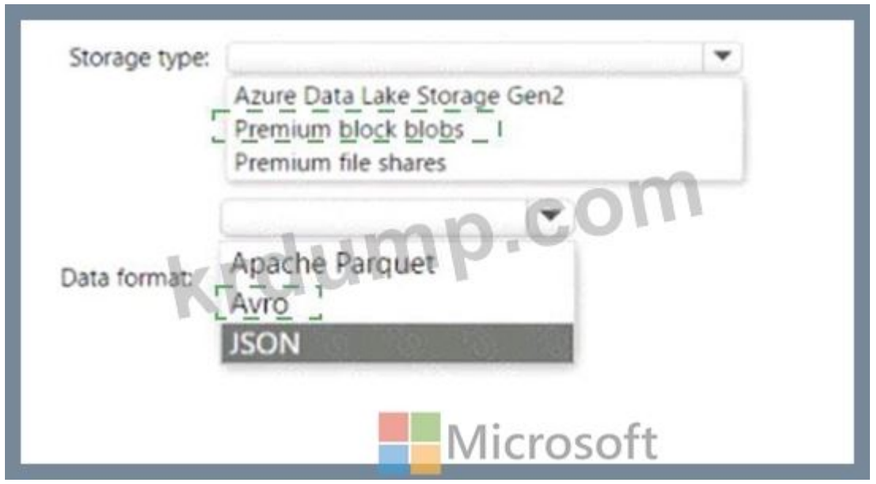
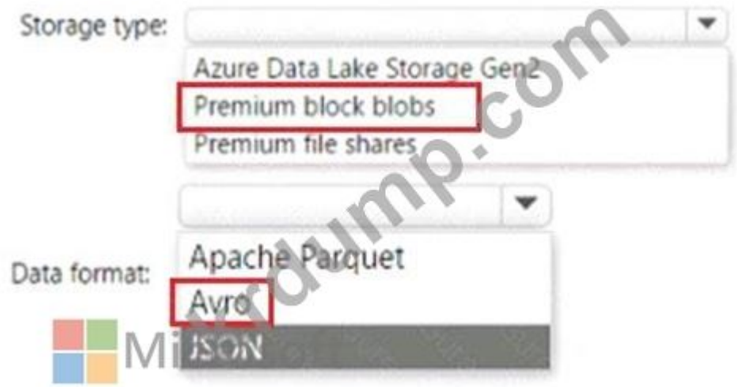
Answer:



Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 7

Virtual/WAN1□□□ □□ Azure □□ WAN□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Azure region
Hub1	US East
Hub2	US West

□□ □□ □□□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□.

VirtualWAN1□ □□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□ □□□.

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A. VirtualWAN1□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.

B. Hub1□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.

C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.

D. ExpressRoute □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 8
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A. Azure SQL Database □□□□□ □□
B. Azure SQL Database Managed Instance □□□□□ □□
C. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□
D. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
General Purpose / Standard prevents data loss through high available storage https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us /azure/azure-sql/database/service-tier-general-purpose?view=azuresql. This architectural model relies on high availability and reliability of Azure Blob storage that transparently replicates database files and guarantees no data loss if underlying infrastructure failure happens. General Purpose / Standard support Zone Redundancy For General Purpose tier the zone-redundant configuration is Generally Available in the following regions:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/high-availability-sla?view=azuresql&tabs=azure- powershell Without any information regarding the usage pattern, serverless is possible. Other option is D
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/serverless-tier-overview?view=azuresql

NEW QUESTION: 9
□□ □□ □□□ SQL □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

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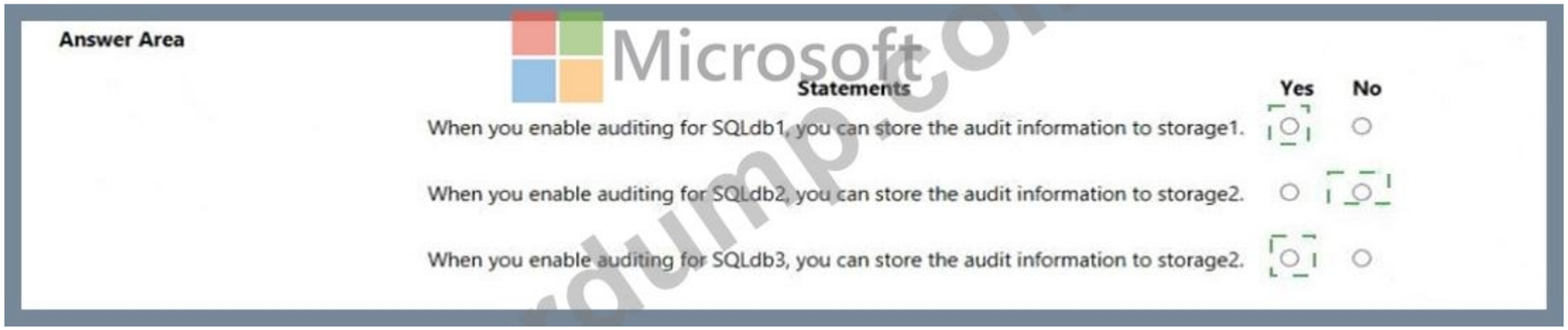
Name	Resource group	Location	Account kind
storage1	RG1	East US	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
storage2	RG2	Central US	BlobStorage

□□ □□ □□□ 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: 10

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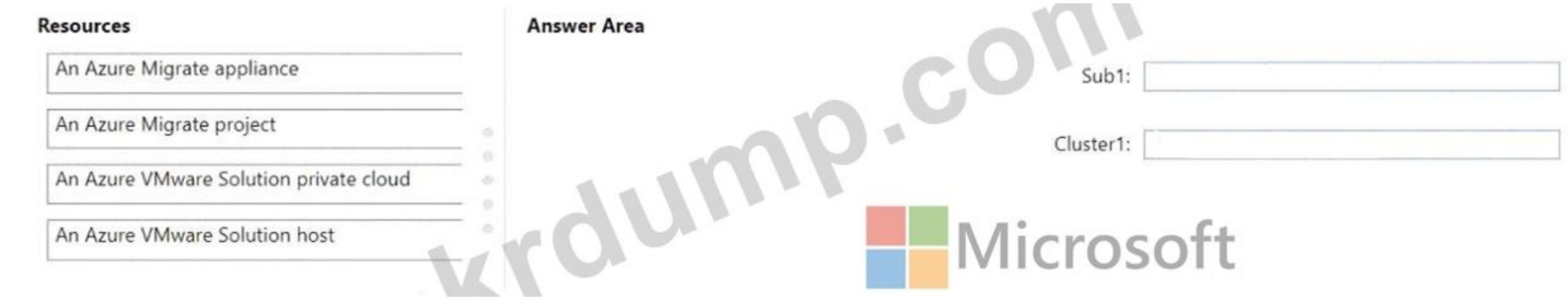

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 11

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A. Azure SQL Managed Instance □□

B. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□

C. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□

D. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 12
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App1□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ COM □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Azure□□ App1□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□ App1□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.
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A. □ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
B. □ Azure □□□□ Traffic Manager □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
C. □ Azure □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
(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: 13
MG1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Management group
Sub1	MG1
Sub2	MG1
Sub3	Tenant Root Group

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Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2
RG3	Sub3

□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ Azure AD □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Name	Member of
Group1	Group3
Group2	Group3
Group3	None

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Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1, Group2

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* User3□□ Sub1□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
* Group1□ MG1□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
* Group3□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a new virtual machine in RG1.	○	○
User2 can grant permissions to Group2.	○	○
User3 can create a storage account in RG2.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a new virtual machine in RG1.	○	○
User2 can grant permissions to Group2.	○	○
User3 can create a storage account in RG2.	○	○

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 14

Virtual/WAN1□□□ □□ Azure □□ WAN□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Name	Azure region
Hub1	US East
Hub2	US West

□□ □□ □□□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□.
VirtualWAN1□ □□ ExpressRoute □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. VirtualWAN1□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□.
B. Hub1□ □□□□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□.
D. ExpressRoute □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 15
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□□□□ Azure□ □□□□□□□□ □□□. □□□□ HDFS(Hadoop □□ □□ □□□)□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure NetApp □□
B. Azure □□□ □□□
C. Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2
D. Azure □□□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 16
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HABInsurance□ □□ □□ □□□□ Insurance Processing System(IPS)□□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ IIS/Windows □□□□ □□□□ ASP.Net/C# □□□□□□□□□. IPS□□ □, □□□□ □□ API, □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server□ MongoDB□ □□□□□.
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C. □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
E. □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

AZ-305-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ DumpTop □□ □□□□ □□□ AZ-305-KR □□! DumpTop □ □□ **AZ-305-KR** □□ □□□ □□□□□□, DumpTop AZ-305-KR □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ DumpTop AZ-305-KR □□□ □□□□□. https://www.dumptop.com/Microsoft/AZ-305-KR-dump.html (**345** Q&As Dumps, **30%OFF Special Discount: KrDump**)

NEW QUESTION: 17
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App1□ AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service) □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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A. AKS □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
B. Horizontal Pod Autoscaler□ □□□□□.
C. Kubemetes □□ KEDA(Event Driven Autoscaling)□ □□□□□.
D. □□ Kubelet□ □□□□□.
E. □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 18
Azure □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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* Azure □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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□□□: □□□ App Service □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Instead, you should deploy an Azure virtual machine to two Azure regions, and you create a Traffic Manager profile.

NEW QUESTION: 19
Azure □□□ □ □□□□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□ Azure Blob Storage□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□(RA-GRS)
B. Azure □□ □□□
C. □□ □□ □□□□(GRS)
D. □□ □□ □□□(DFS)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 20
Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□ SaaS(Software as a Service) □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□. SaaS □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □ API□ □□□□.
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SaaS □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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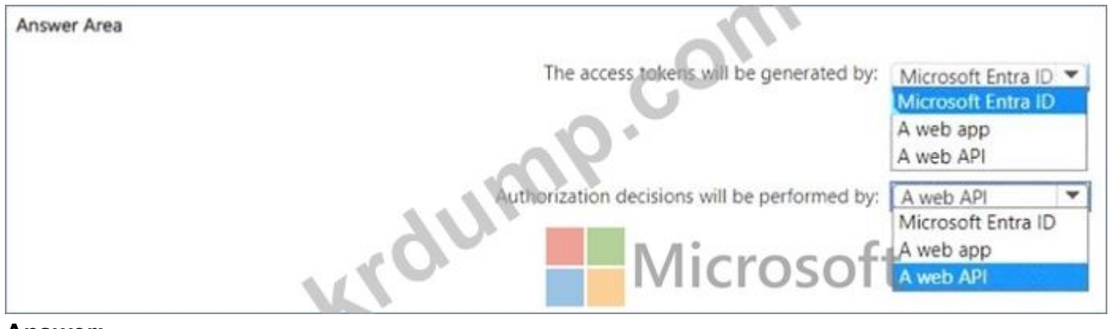

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 21

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□□□: Azure Front Door□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 22

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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: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview

NEW QUESTION: 23

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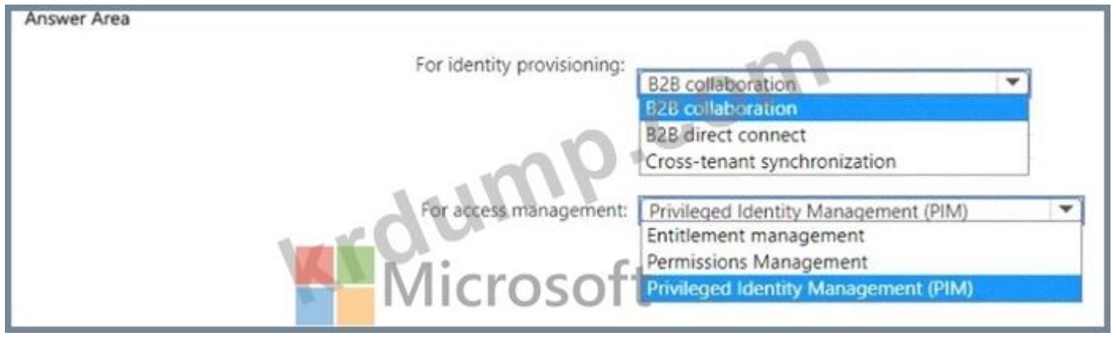
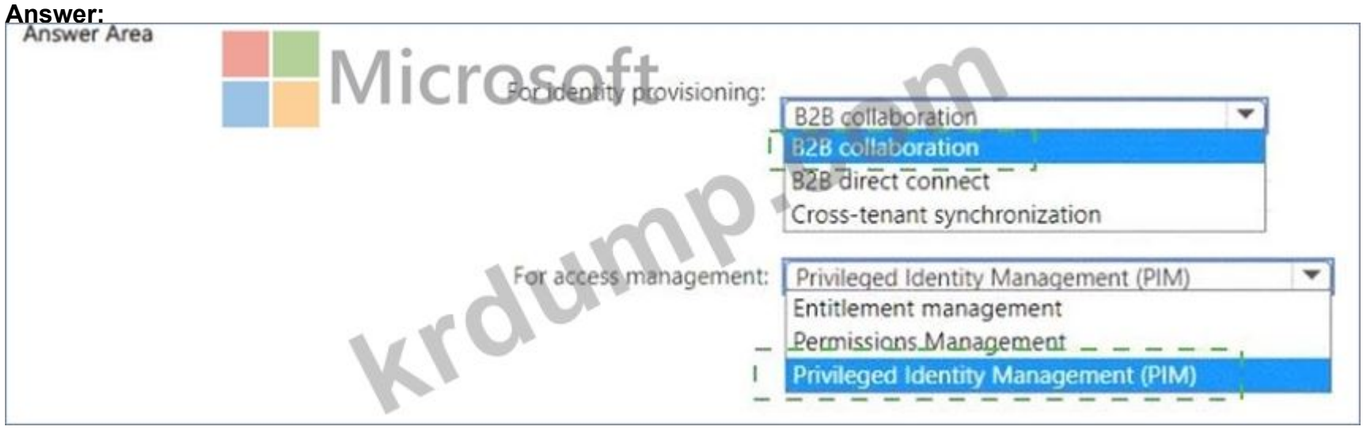


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 24

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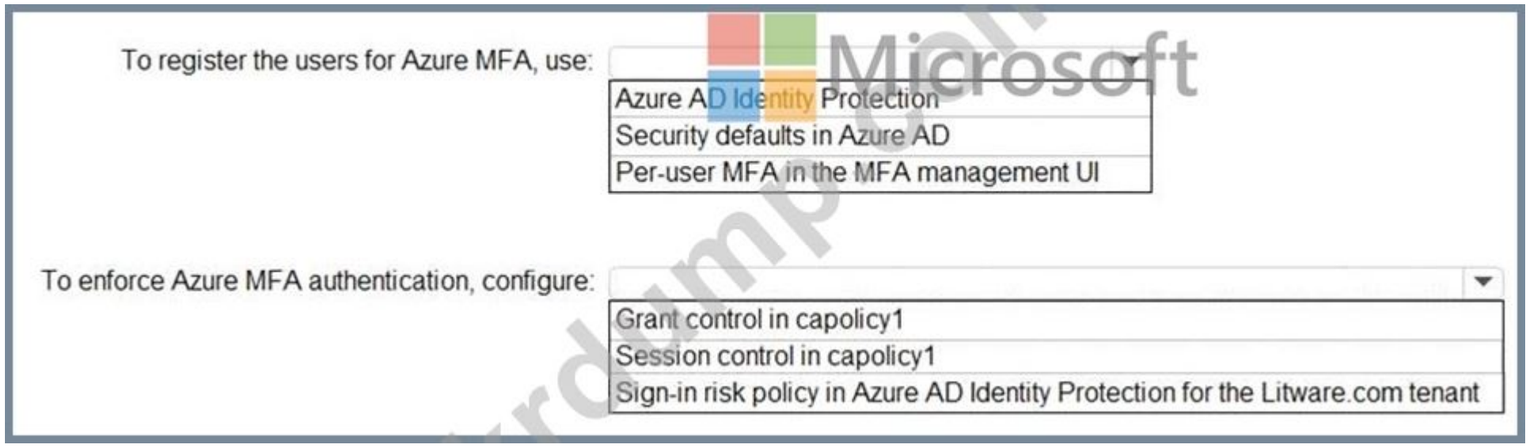
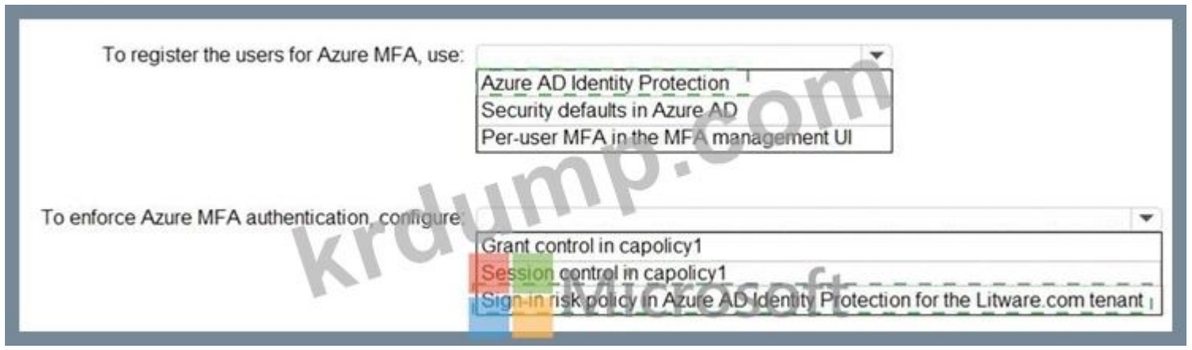
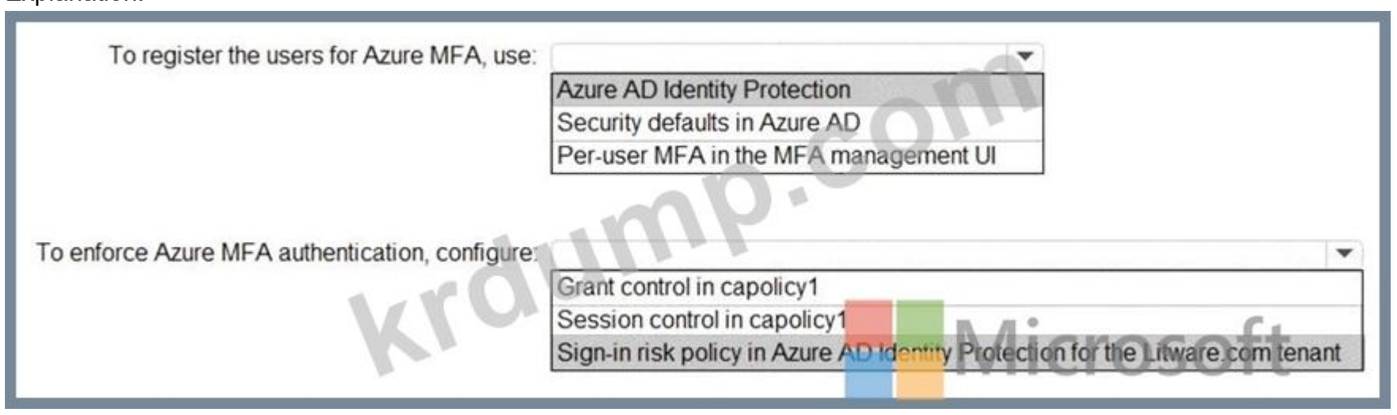


Answer:



Explanation:



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-mfa-policy
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection- configure-risk-policies
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: 25
IT □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure □□□□ □□□
B. □□ □□
C. □□ □□ □□□ □□ SendGrid □□
D. Azure AD Connect □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-health-operations

NEW QUESTION: 26
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A. Azure Container Registry □□□□
B. □□ □□
C. CI/CD(□□□□ □□/□□□□ □□) □□
D. Azure □ □□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Topic 4, HABInsurance
Case Study
An insurance company, HABInsurance, operates in three states and provides home, auto, and boat insurance.
Besides the head office, HABInsurance has three regional offices.
Current environment
General
An insurance company, HABInsurance, operates in three states and provides home, auto, and boat insurance.
Besides the head office, HABInsurance has three regional offices.

NEW QUESTION: 27
App1□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.

App1□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□?

A. Azure □□□□ □□□(IMDS)

B. Azure □□□ □□

C. Azure AD

D. Microsoft □□ □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 28

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A. Azure □□ □□

B. Azure □□□ □□□

C. Azure □□□ □□□

D. Azure □ □□□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 29

Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

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

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A. vCore □□□

B. DTU □□

C. □□

D. □□□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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: 30

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

□□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□ □□ IP □□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□□.

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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)
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/1426615
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale#hosting-plans-comparison

NEW QUESTION: 31
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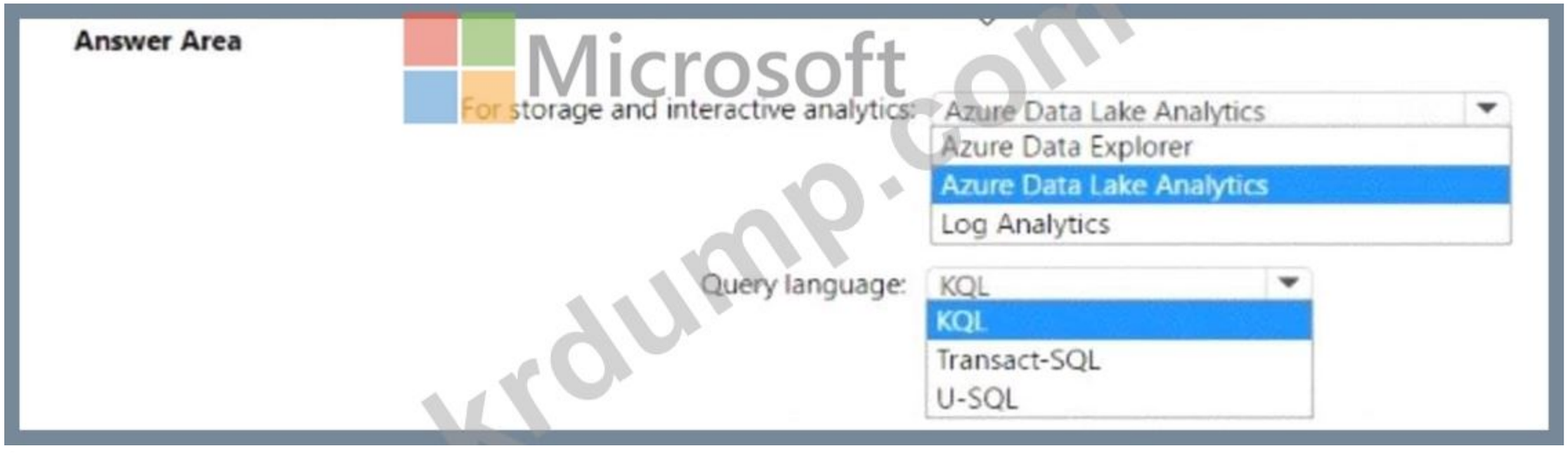

Answer:

Answer Area

For storage and interactive analytics: Azure Data Lake Analytics

Query language: KQL

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NEW QUESTION: 32

□□□ □□ db1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. IT □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □ □ □□□ □□□. IT □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ 4□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □ □□□. □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□. □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □ □□ □□ □□□□□?

A. □□ □□□

B. Azure Advanced Threat Protection

C. □□□ □□□ □□□

D. □□ □□□ □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/encryption/always-encrypted-database-engine?view=sql-server-ver15

NEW QUESTION: 33

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

Name	Type	Performance
storage1	StorageV2	Standard
storage2	SrorageV2	Premium
storage3	BlobStorage	Standard
storage4	FileStorage	Premium

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Name	Requirement
App1	Use lifecycle management to migrate app data between storage tiers
App2	Store app data in an Azure file share

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App1:
- Storage1 and storage2 only
- Storage1 and storage3 only
- Storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

App2:
- Storage4 only
- Storage1 and storage4 only
- Storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
- Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Answer:

App1:
- Storage1 and storage2 only
- Storage1 and storage3 only
- Storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

App2:
- Storage4 only
- Storage1 and storage4 only
- Storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
- Storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview
https://www.edureka.co/community/40011/different-storage-accounts-there-major-difference-between

https://insidemstech.com/tag/general-purpose-v2/
In conclusion the correct answers are:
Box1 --> Storage1 and Storage3 only
Box2 --> Storage1 and Storage4 only
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share?tabs=azure-portal#basics

NEW QUESTION: 34
□□ Azure □□□ Azure □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □□□
B. □
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 35
□□ Azure SQL Database □□□□□ □□□□□.
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Diagnostics settings
Save
Discard
Delete
Diagnostics
Archive to a storage account
Storage account
csa14d260928e42x4ea7xb77
Stream to an event hub
Send to Log Analytics
Log Analytics
fabrikamproductionworkspace
LOG
SQLInsights
Retention (days)
90
AutomaticTuning
Retention (days)
30
QueryStoreRuntimeStatistics
Retention (days)
0
QueryStoreWaitStatistics
Retention (days)
0

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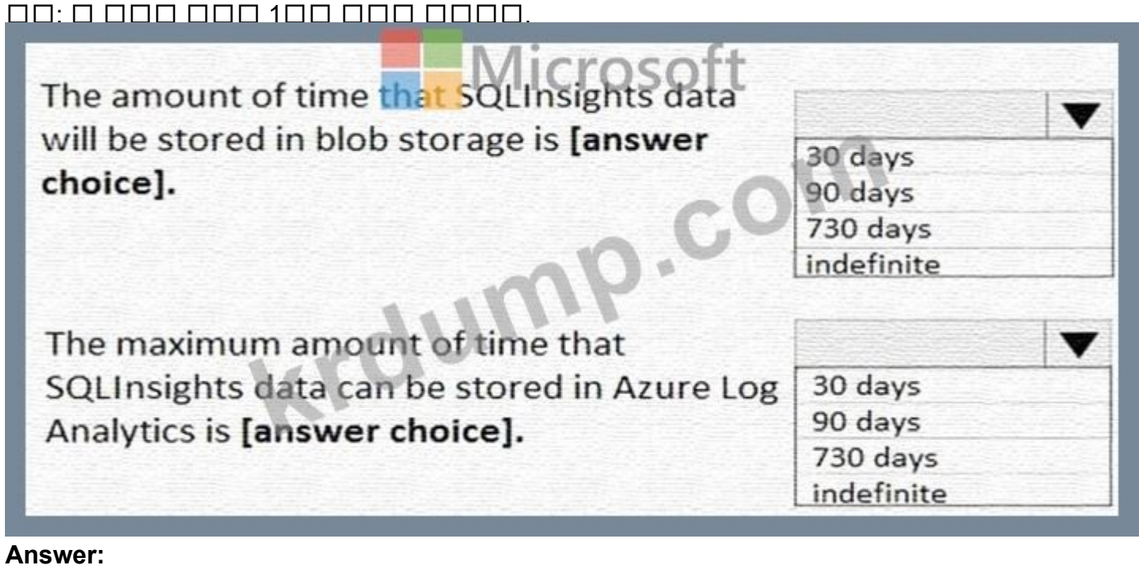
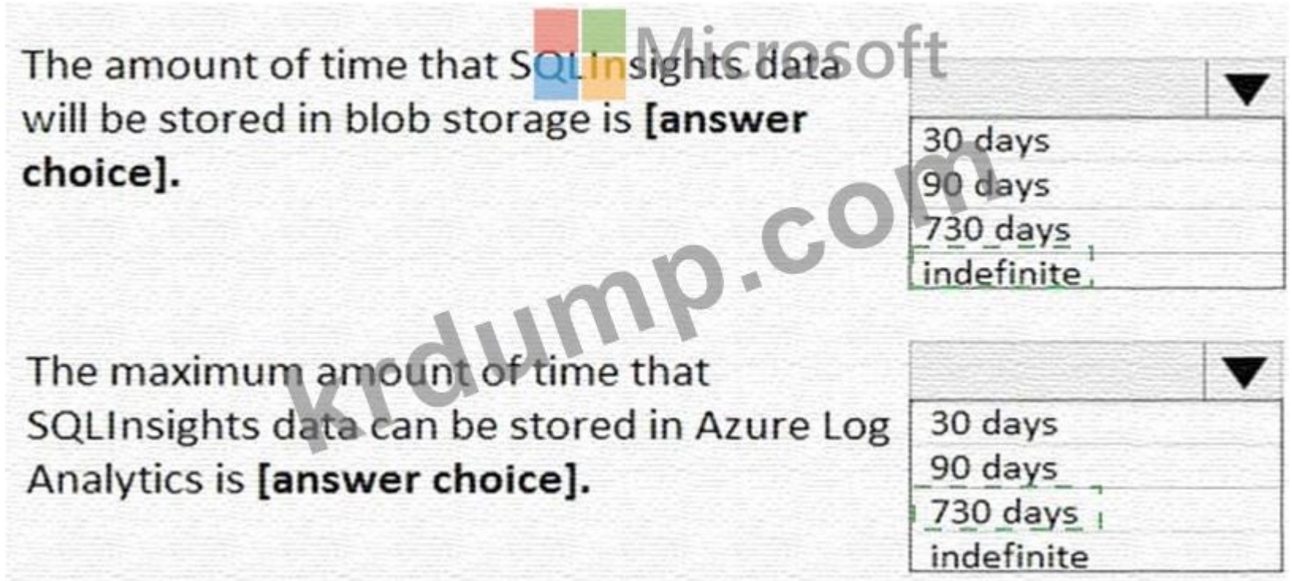
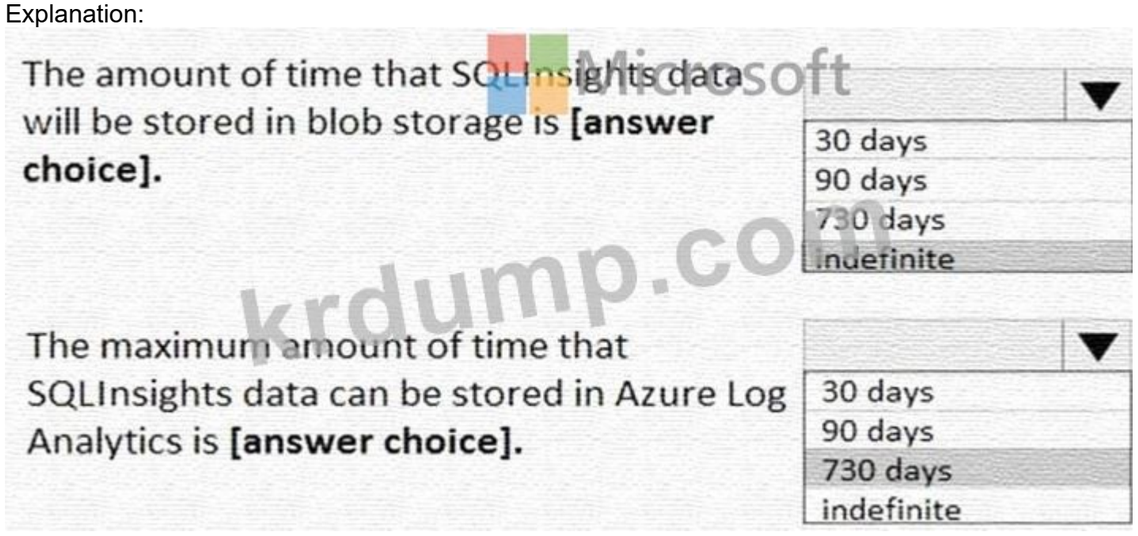

The amount of time that SQLInsights data will be stored in blob storage is [answer choice].
30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite
The maximum amount of time that SQLInsights data can be stored in Azure Log Analytics is [answer choice].
30 days
90 days
730 days
indefinite

Answer:



Explanation:



In the exhibit, the SQLInsights data is configured to be stored in Azure Log Analytics for 90 days. However, the question is asking for the "maximum" amount of time that the data can be stored which is 730 days.

NEW QUESTION: 36

□□□□□ □□□□□□ Active Directory Domain Services(AD DS) □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□ Server1□□□ □□□ □□□□. Server1□□ AD DS □□□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□.
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Microsoft Entra Connect□ □□□□ AD DS □□□□ □□□□□ Microsoft Entra □□□□ □□□□.
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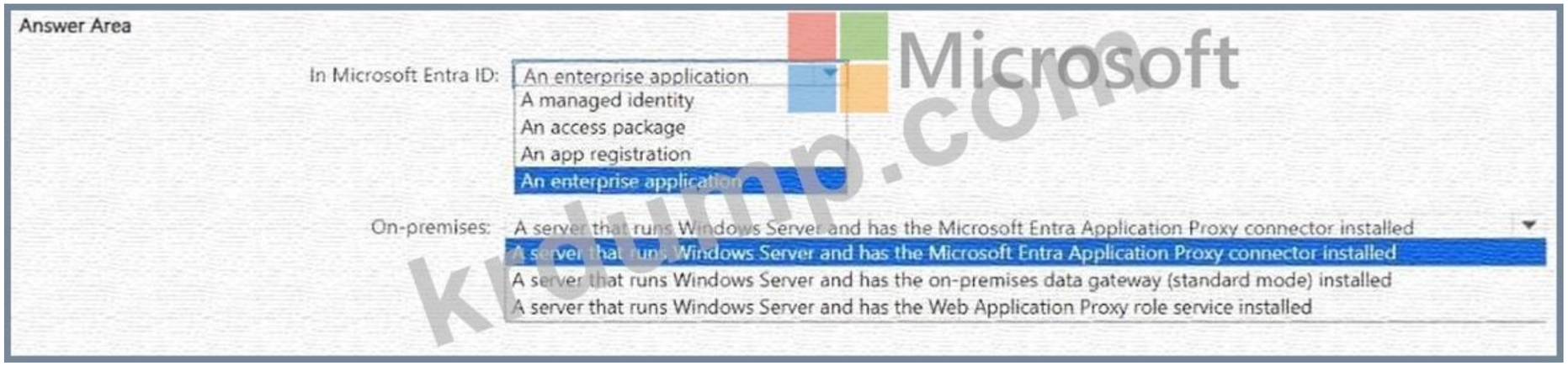
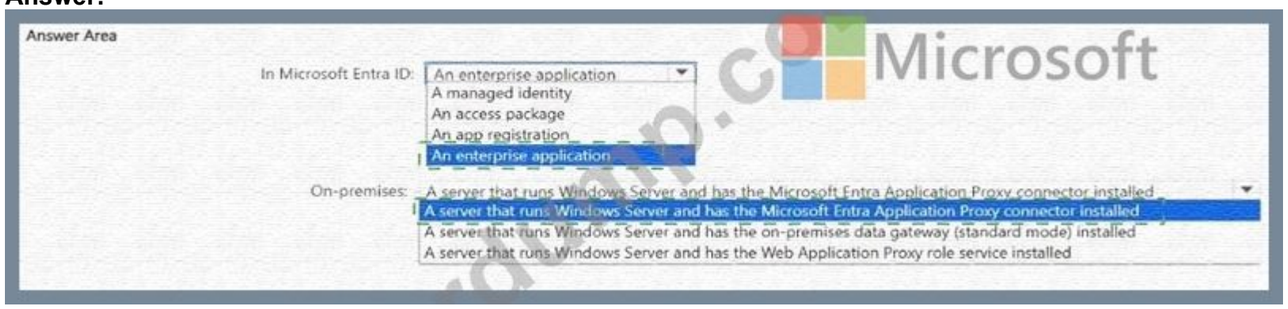


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 37

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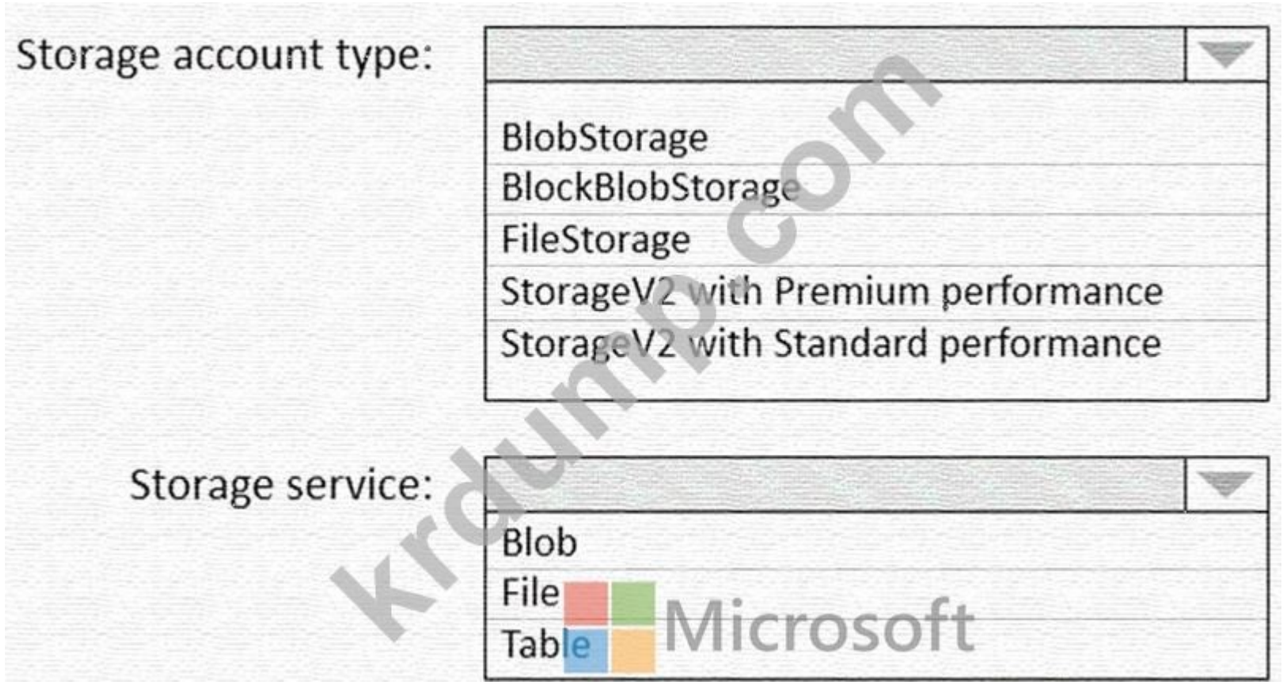
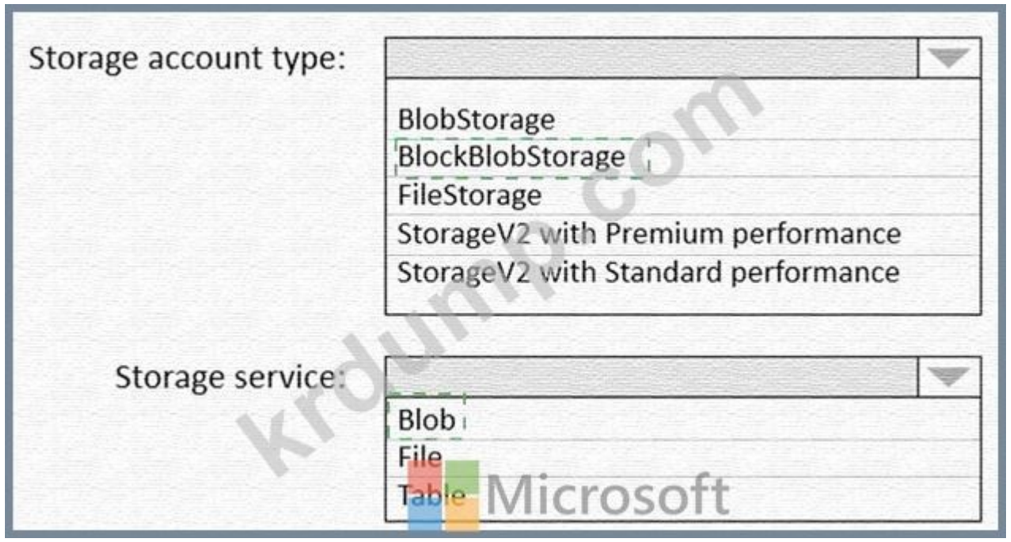


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: BlockBlobStorage

Block Blob is a premium storage account type 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.

Box 2: Blob

The Archive tier is an offline tier for storing blob data that is rarely accessed. The Archive tier offers the lowest storage costs, but higher data retrieval costs and latency compared to the online tiers (Hot and Cool).

Data must remain in the Archive tier for at least 180 days or be subject to an early deletion charge.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-blob

NEW QUESTION: 38
DB1□□□ Azure SQL □□□□□□□ □□□□ Webapp1□□□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□. Webapp1 □ DB1□ □□ □□ Azure □□□ □□□□□.
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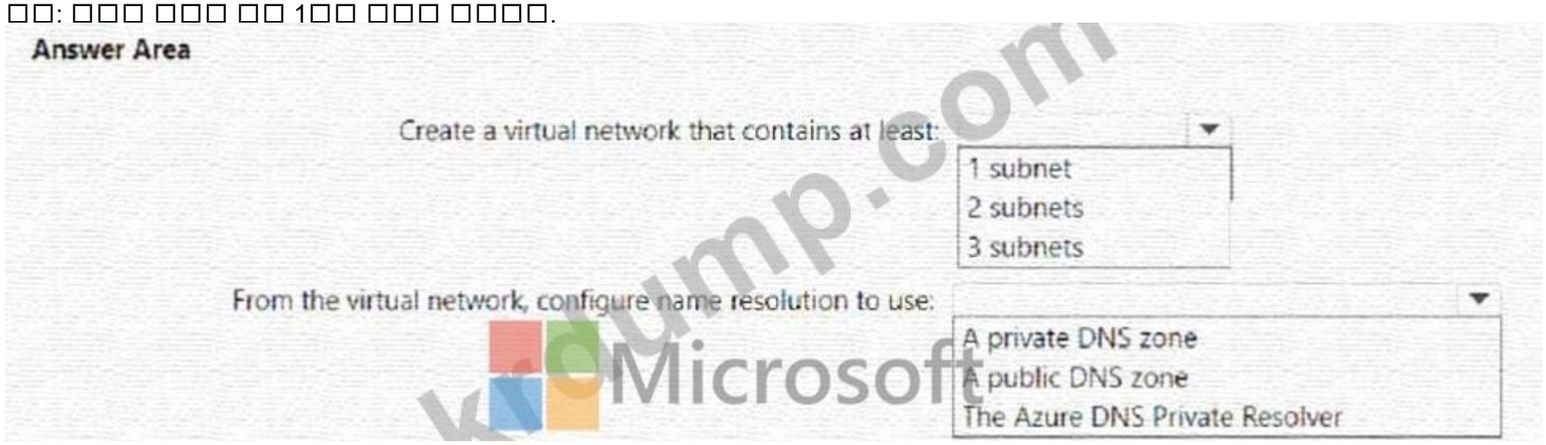
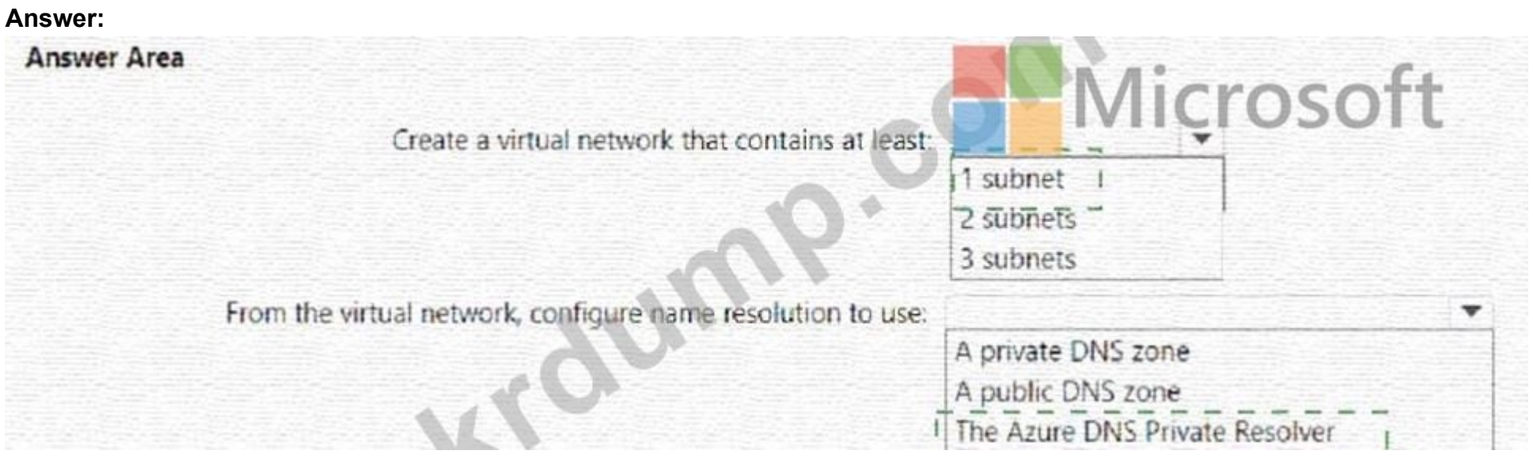


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 39

Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ LOB(□□ □□) □□□□□□□ □□□□.
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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 40
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* AKS(Azure Kubernetes Service)□□ □□□□□ □□□ API□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure API Management□ □□□□ □□□□□.
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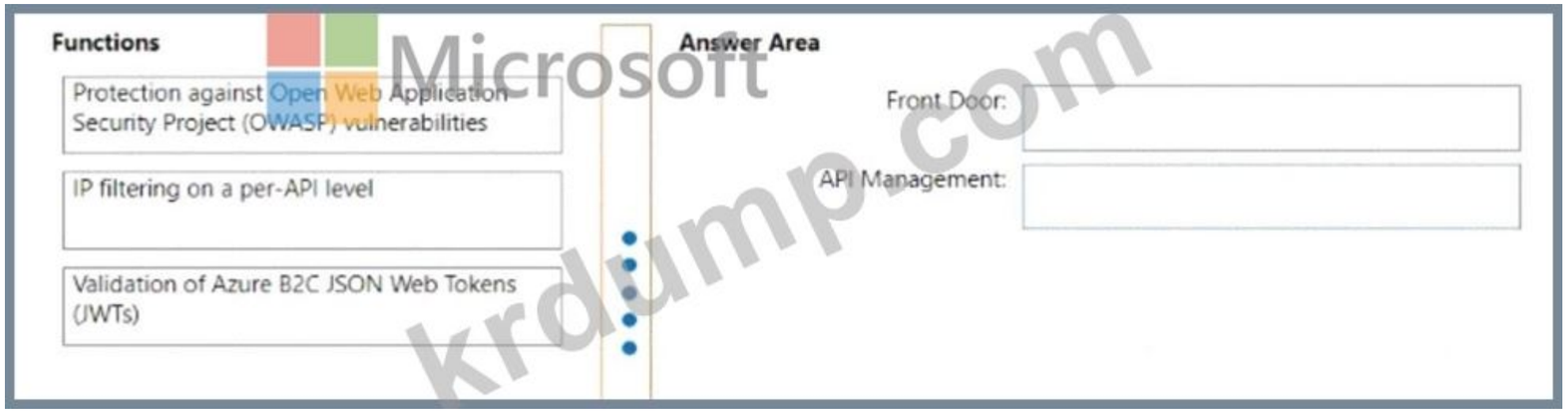
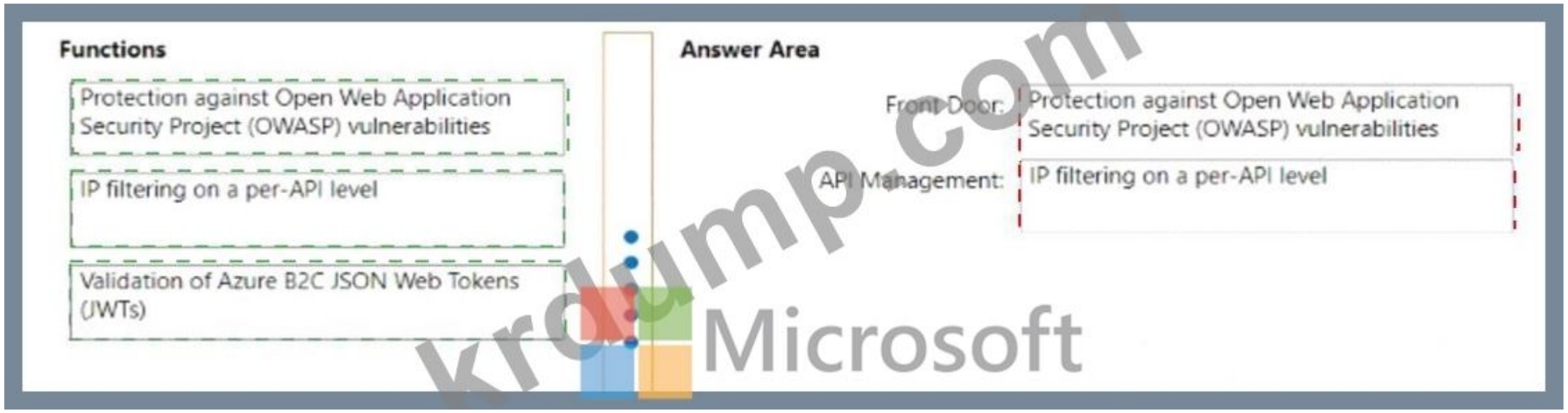


Answer:



Explanation:

Front Door: Protection against Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) vulnerabilities1 API Management: IP filtering on a per-API level2 and validation of Azure B2C JSON Web Tokens (JWTs)3

References:

1: Azure Front Door - Web Application Firewall 2: Azure API Management policy reference - ip- filter 3: How to validate an Azure B2C JWT token in a web API?

NEW QUESTION: 41

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□□□: Azure Network Watcher□ □□□□ IP □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□?

A. □

B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Network Watcher Network performance monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.

Note:

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.

IP flow verify looks at the rules for all Network Security Groups (NSGs) applied to the network interface, such as a subnet or virtual machine NIC. Traffic flow is then verified based on the configured settings to or from that network interface. IP flow verify is useful in confirming if a rule in a Network Security Group is blocking ingress or egress traffic to or from a virtual machine.

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

NEW QUESTION: 42

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B. Azure Site Recovery□ □□□□□.
C. □□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. □□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/long-term-retention-overview In Azure SQL Database, you can configure a database with a long-term backup retention policy (LTR) to automatically retain the database backups in separate Azure Blob storage containers for up to 10 years
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 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.
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: 43

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A. □□ □□□ □□(SAS)
B. □□□ □
C. □□□ □□ □□
D. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview This allows for limited-time fine grained access control to resources. So you can generate URL, specify duration (for month of April) and disseminate URL to 10 team members. On May 1, the SAS token is automatically invalidated, denying team members continued access.

NEW QUESTION: 44

Azure Blob Storage□ □□□ □□□ □□□□.
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A. Azure Data Box □□□□
B. Azure Databricks
C. □□ □□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
You can use Copy Activity in Azure Data Factory to copy data from and to Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, and use Data Flow to transform data in Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-azure-data-lake-storage

NEW QUESTION: 45

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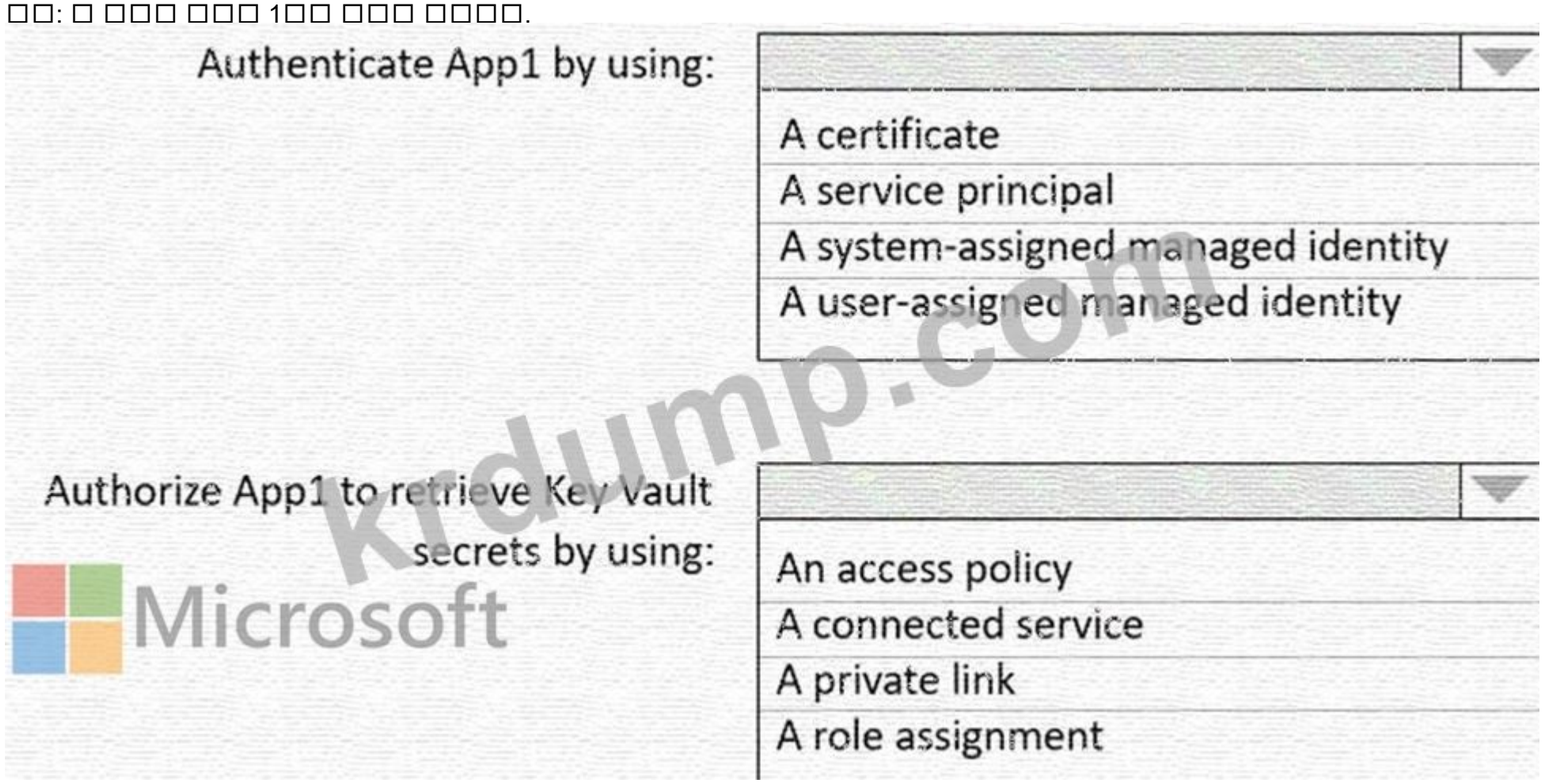
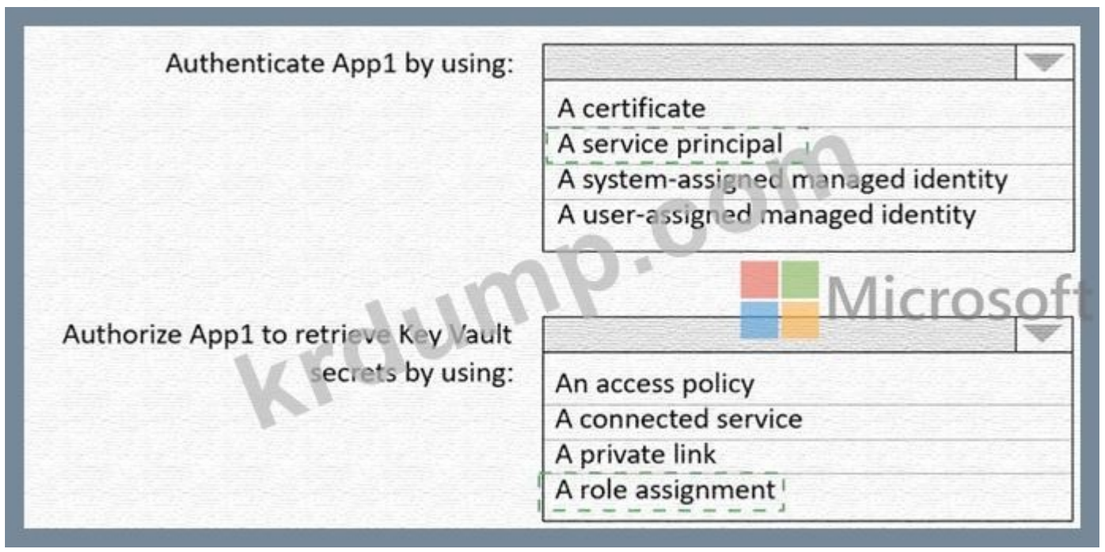
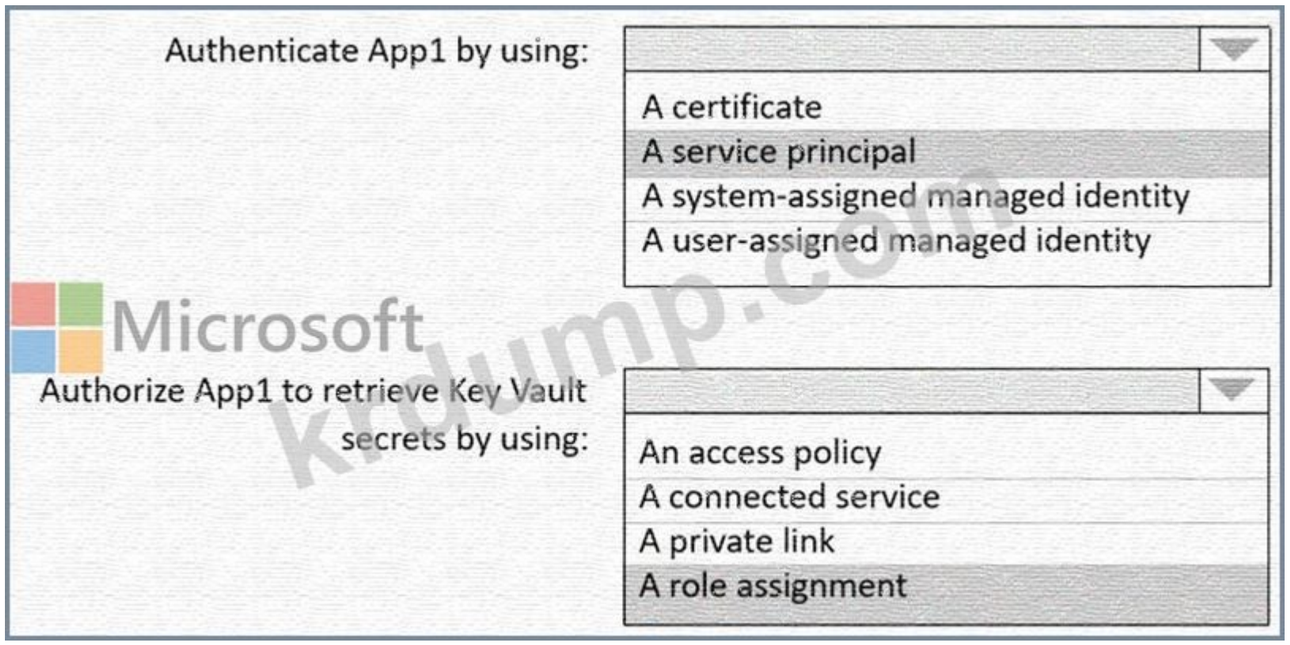


Answer:



Explanation:



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: 46

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A. Azure □□□ □□□

B. Azure □□□□ □□□

C. Azure □□□□ □□□□
D. Azure □□ □□ □□ □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-fabric/service-fabric-overview

NEW QUESTION: 47
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A. Recovery Services □□ □□ □□ □ Azure Backup
B. Azure □□ □□ □ Azure □□ □□□
C. Azure Blob □□□□ □ Azure □□ □□□
D. Recovery Services □□ □□ □□ □ Windows Server □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share.
You need an Azure file share in the same region that you want to deploy Azure File Sync.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

NEW QUESTION: 48
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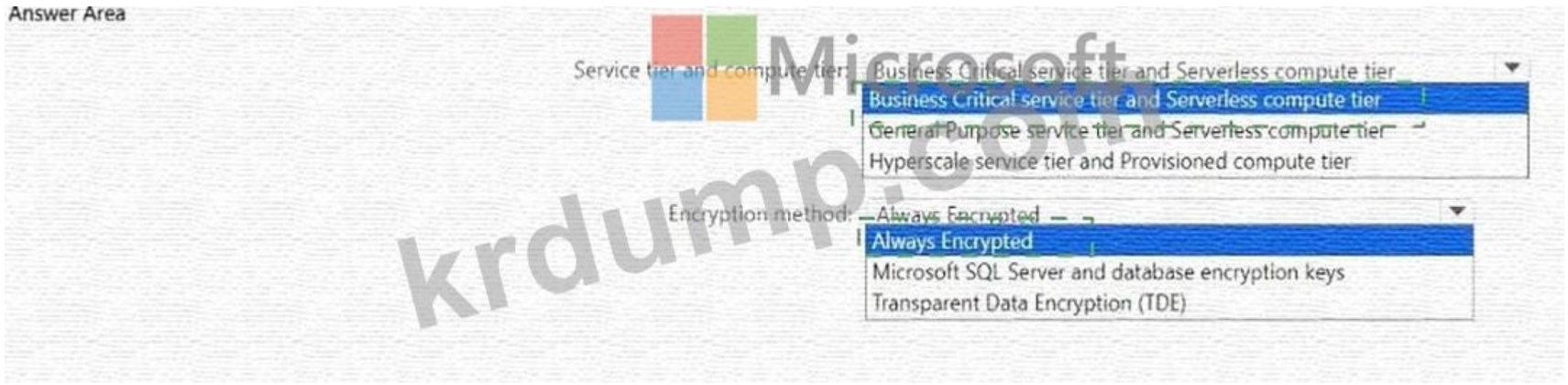
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 49

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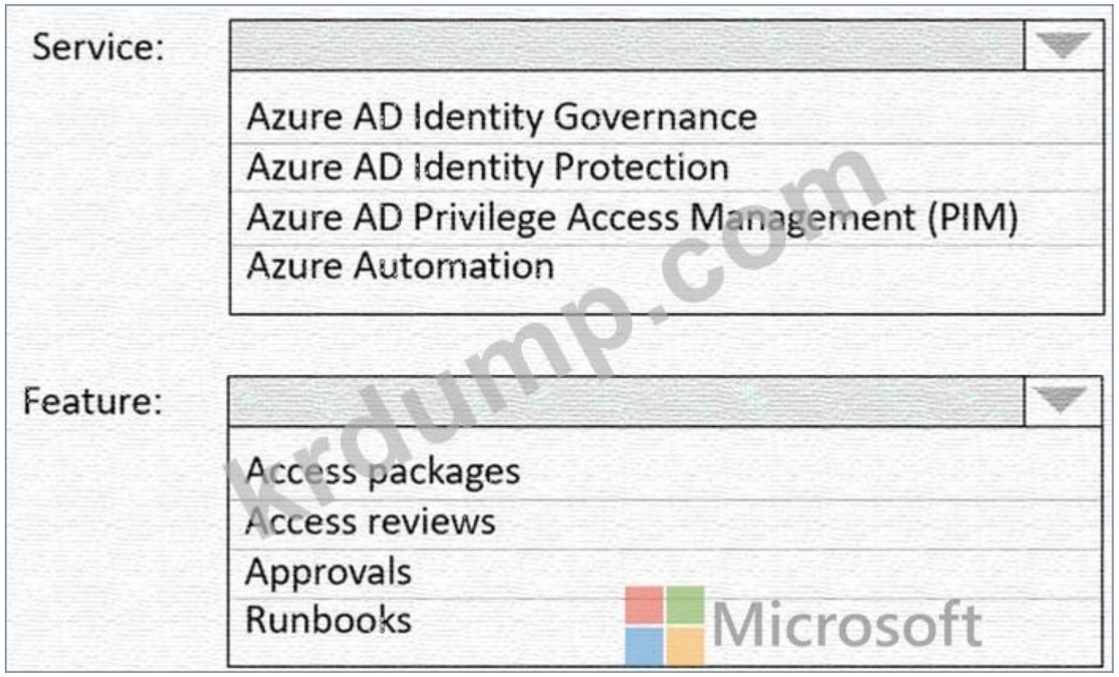
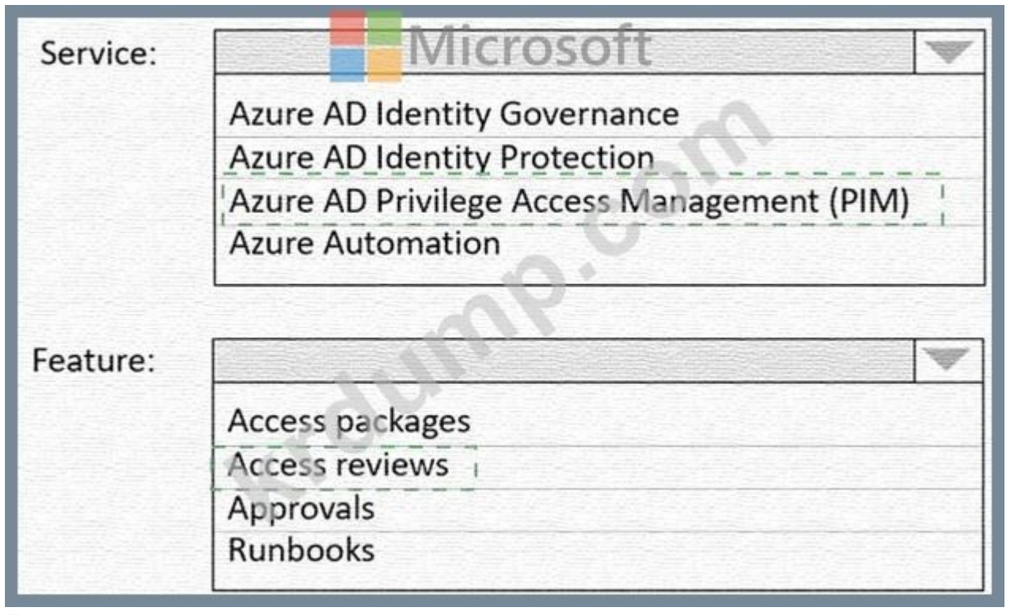


Answer:



Explanation:

Requirements: 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.

Box 1: The Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)

When should you use access reviews?

Too many users in privileged roles: It's a good idea to check how many users have administrative access, how many of them are Global Administrators, and if there are any invited guests or partners that have not been removed after being assigned to do an administrative task. You can recertify the role assignment users in Azure AD roles such as Global Administrators, or Azure resources roles such as User Access Administrator in the Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) experience.
Box 2: 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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/access-reviews-overview

NEW QUESTION: 50
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□□□: Azure Security Center□□ □□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
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A. □
B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The Regulatory compliance dashboard in Azure Security Center is not used for regional compliance.
Note: Instead Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.
Note 2: In the Azure Security Center regulatory compliance blade, you can get an overview of key portions of your compliance posture with respect to a set of supported standards. Currently supported standards are Azure CIS, PCI DSS 3.2, ISO 27001, and SOC TSP.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/regulatory-compliance-dashboard-in-azure-security-center-now-available/

NEW QUESTION: 51
Azure □□□ □□□□.
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□□□ Azure Storage□ □□□ □□□□□.
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B. □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ v2 □□□□ □□□ □□□□. Blob □□□□□ □□□ □□□ Blob □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
C. □□ v1 □□□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Cool □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ v2 □□□□ □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

E. Cool □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□ Azure Blob Storage □□□ □□□□. Blob □□□□□ □□□ □□□ Blob □□□□□ □□□□ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/manage-access-tier?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION: 52
store1□□□ Azure Blob Storage □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.
Windows Sewer 2016□ □□□□ Setver1□□□ □-□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□. Server1□ 500GB□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
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A. Azure Batch □□
B. □□ □□
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D. Azure □□□□/□□□□ □□
E. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-from-blobs
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/31113/fastest-method-to-copy-500gb-table-from-on-premise.html

NEW QUESTION: 53
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ 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)
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: 54
□□□□ Azure □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.
□□ SQL □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ 7 □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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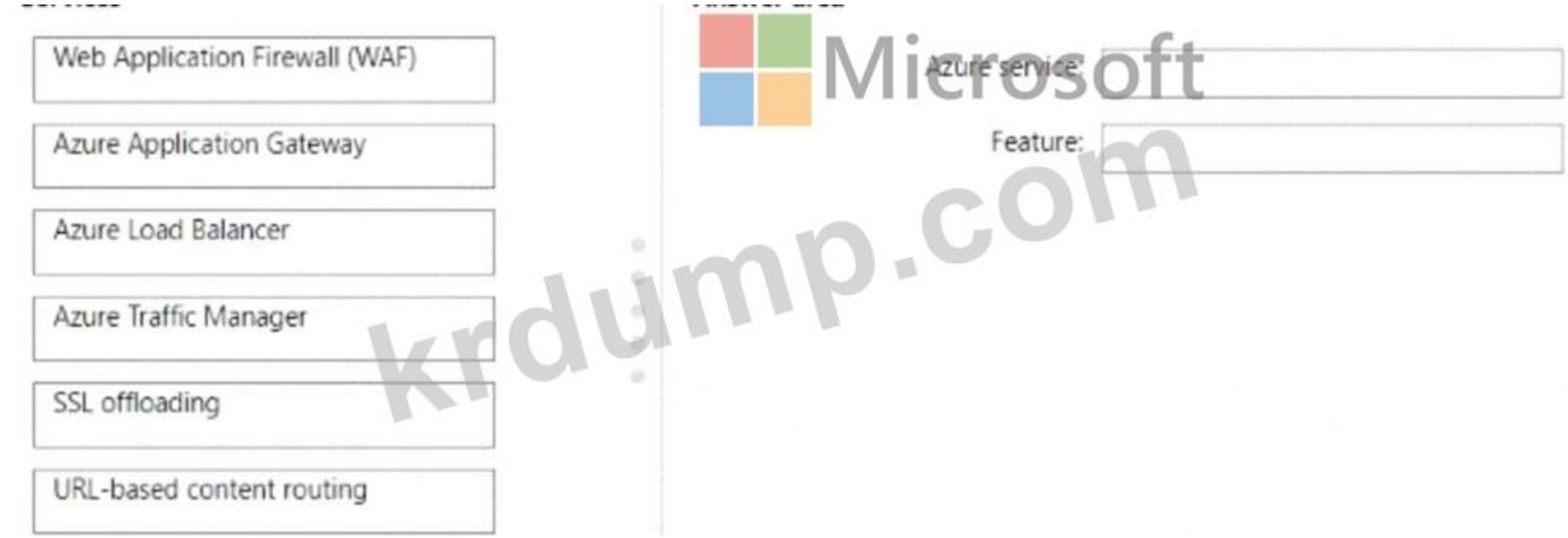
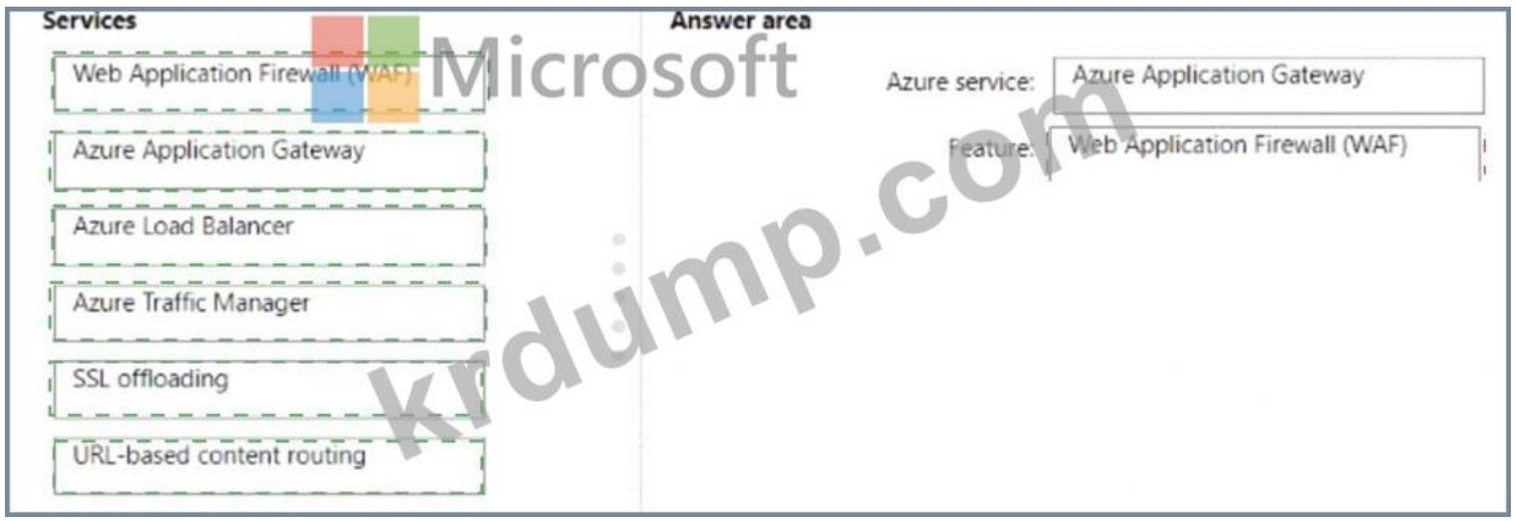


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 55

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

A. Azure □□ □□□

B. □□□□□□ □□□□

C. Azure Monitor □□ □□

D. Azure □□ □□

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Activity logs are kept for 90 days. You can query for any range of dates, as long as the starting date isn't more than 90 days in the past.

Through activity logs, you can determine:

what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription

who started the operation

when the operation occurred

the status of the operation

the values of other properties that might help you research the operation Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/change-tracking

NEW QUESTION: 56

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

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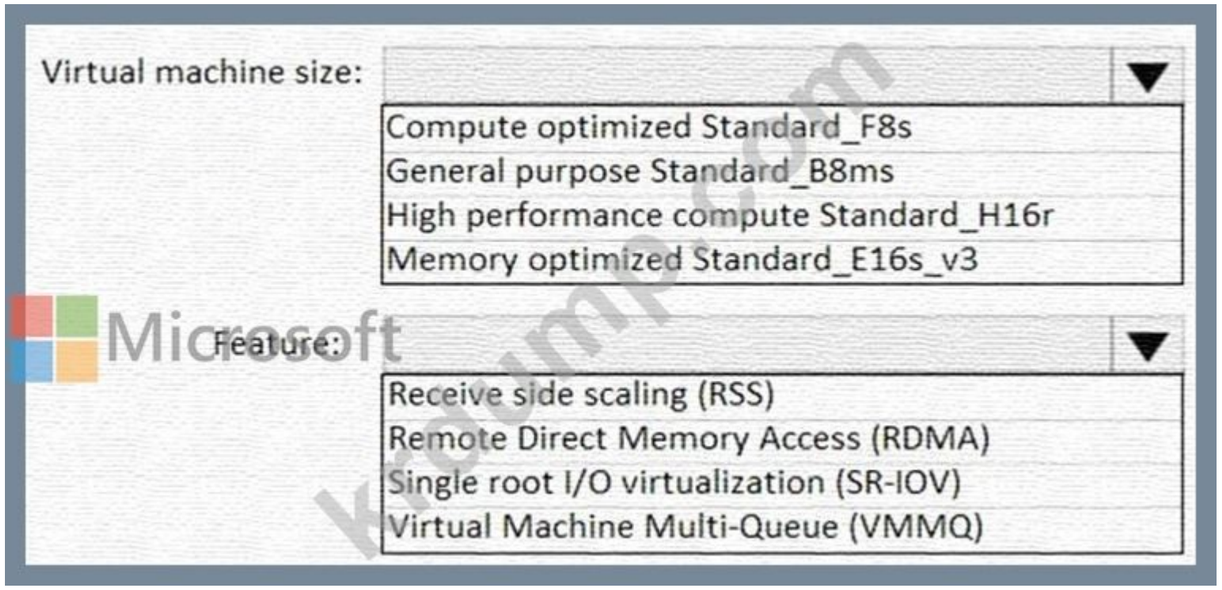
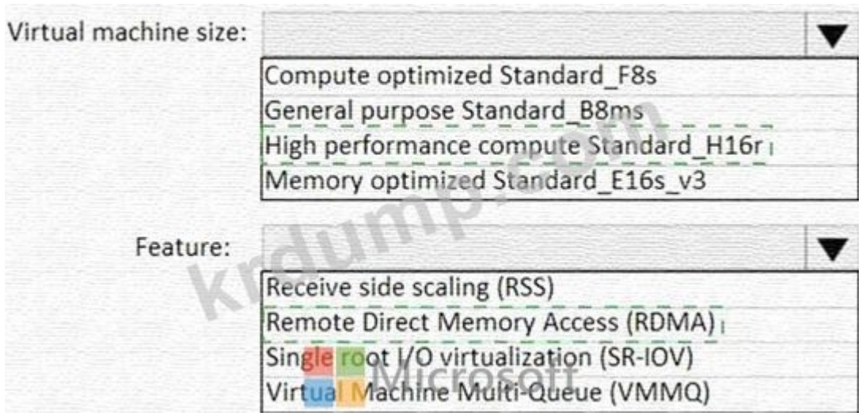
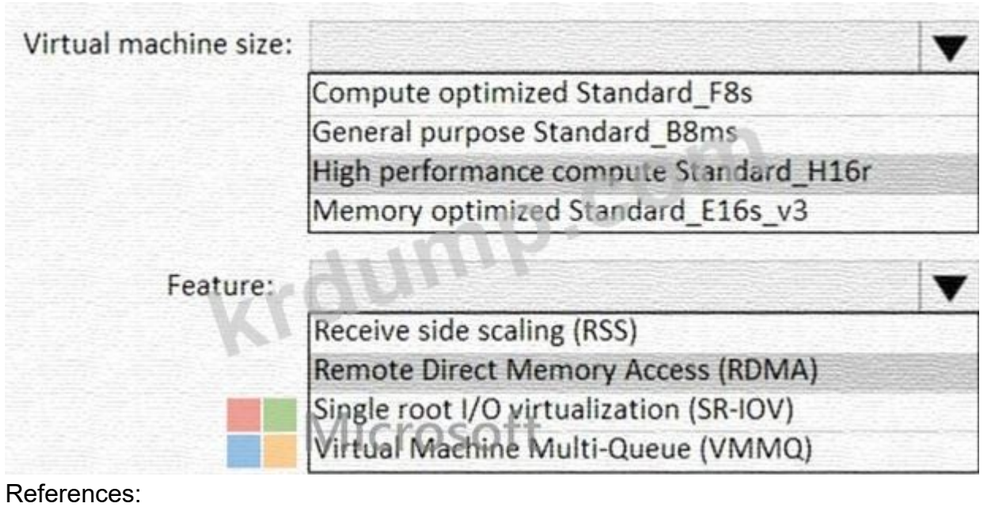


Answer:



Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION: 57
Azure □□□ □□□□.
Linux □□□ □□□ AKS(Azure Kubernetes □□□) □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□ Kubetet
B. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□
C. □□ □□
D. □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/virtual-nodes

NEW QUESTION: 58
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□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure App Configuration □□□
B. CI/CD(□□□ □□/□□□ □□) □□
C. □□ □□
D. Azure Container Registry □□□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 59
Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□ □□□ Appl□□□ Azure □□□ □□□ □□□□□.

App1□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□. □□ □□□□ Windows 10□ □□□□ Azure AD□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□.
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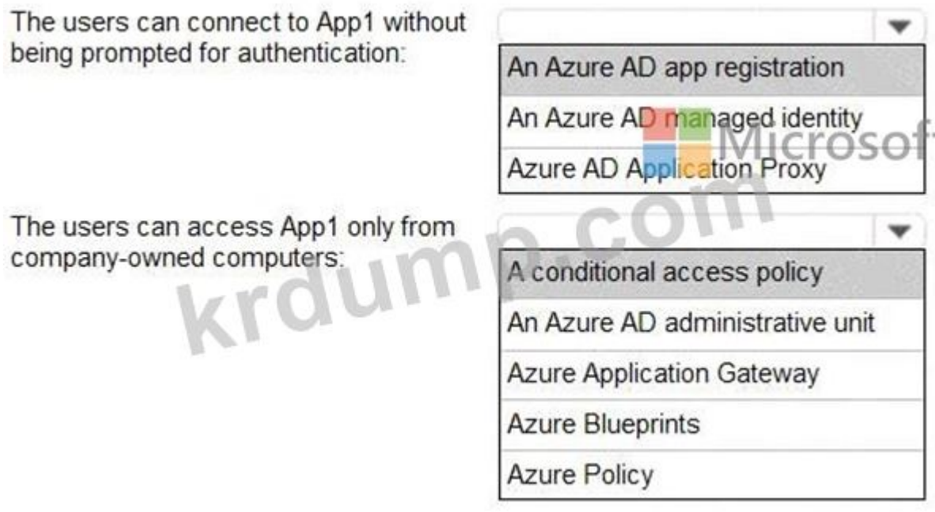
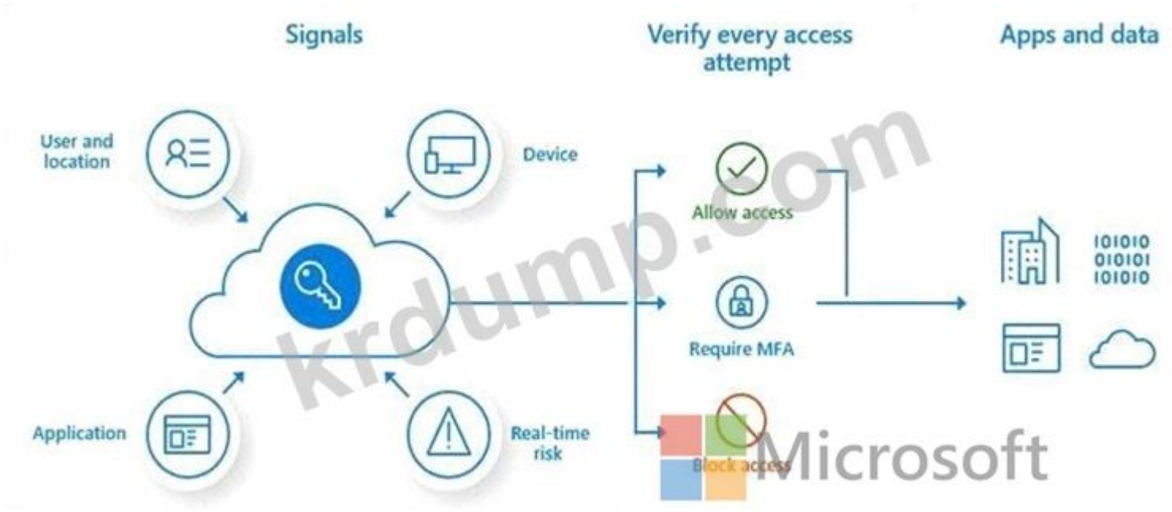
Answer:

Explanation:



Box 1: An Azure AD app registration
Azure active directory (AD) provides cloud based directory and identity management services.You can use azure AD to manage users of your application and authenticate access to your applications using azure active directory.
You register your application with Azure active directory tenant.
Box 2: A conditional access policy
Conditional Access policies at their simplest are if-then statements, if a user wants to access a resource, then they must complete an action.
By using Conditional Access policies, you can apply the right access controls when needed to keep your organization secure and stay out of your user's way when not needed.



Reference:
https://codingcanvas.com/using-azure-active-directory-authentication-in-your-web-application/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powerapps/developer/data-platform/walkthrough-register-app-azure-active- directory#:~:text=Create%20an%20application%20registration%201%20Create%20an%20application,the%20options%20and%20click%20on%20Add%20permissions.%20
"After consenting to use their Dataverse account with the ISV's application, end users can connect to Dataverse environment from external application. The consent form is not displayed again to other users after the first user who has already consented to use the ISV's app. Apps registered in Azure Active Directory are multi-tenant, which implies that other Dataverse users from other tenant can connect to their environment using the ISV's app."

NEW QUESTION: 60
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A. □□□ □□
B. Azure CycleCloud
C. Azure Purview
D. □□ □□□□□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can dynamically provision Azure HPC clusters with Azure CycleCloud.
Azure CycleCloud is the simplest way to manage HPC workloads.
Note: Azure CycleCloud is an enterprise-friendly tool for orchestrating and managing High Performance Computing (HPC) environments on Azure. With CycleCloud, users can provision infrastructure for HPC systems, deploy familiar HPC schedulers, and automatically scale the infrastructure to run jobs efficiently at any scale. Through CycleCloud, users can create different types of file systems and mount them to the compute cluster nodes to support HPC workloads.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cyclecloud/overview
NEW QUESTION: 61
□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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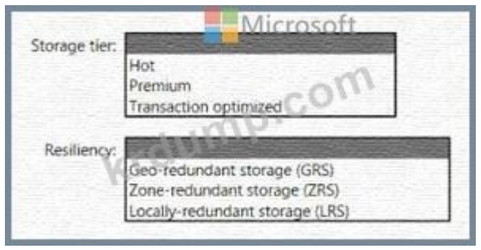
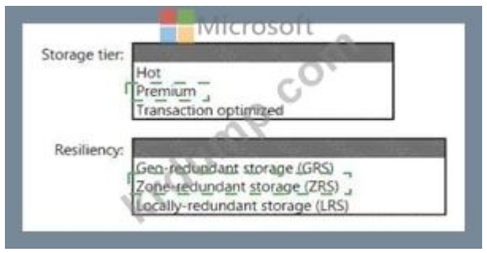


Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Premium

Premium: Premium file shares are backed by solid-state drives (SSDs) and provide consistent high performance and low latency, within single-digit milliseconds for most IO operations, for IO-intensive workloads.

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS):

Premium Azure file shares only support LRS and ZRS.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): With ZRS, three copies of each file stored, however these copies are physically isolated in three distinct storage clusters in different Azure availability zones.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 62

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**)

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.html

NEW QUESTION: 63
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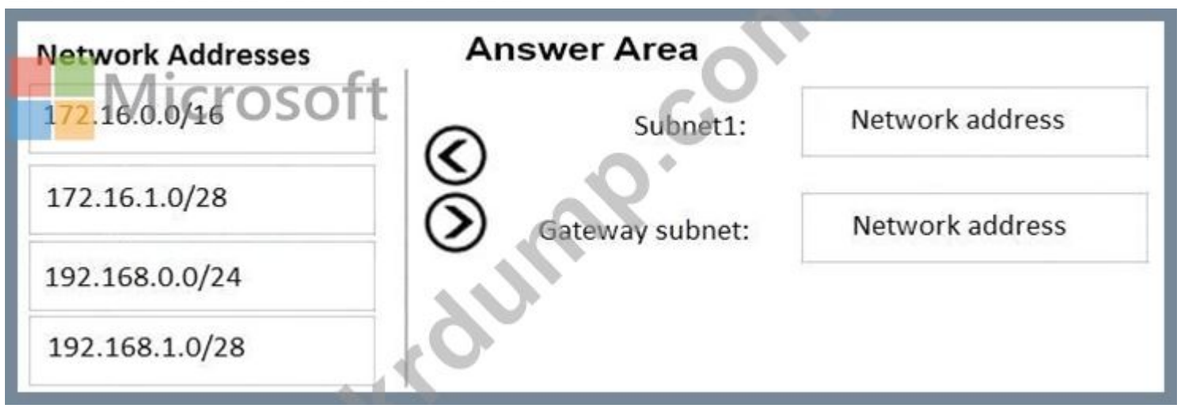
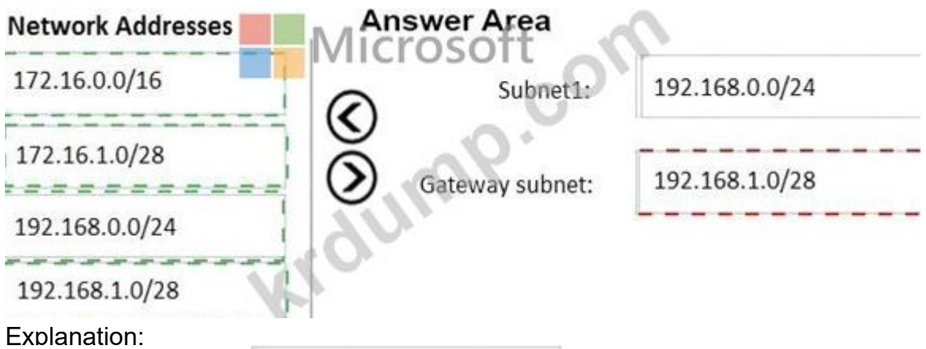


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 64

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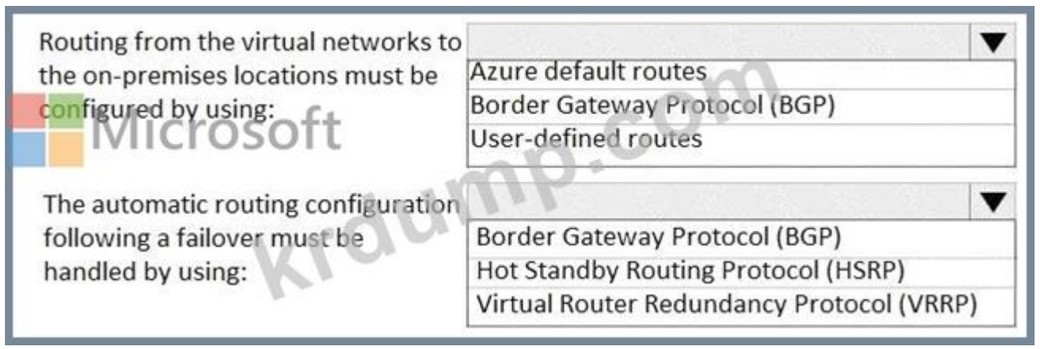
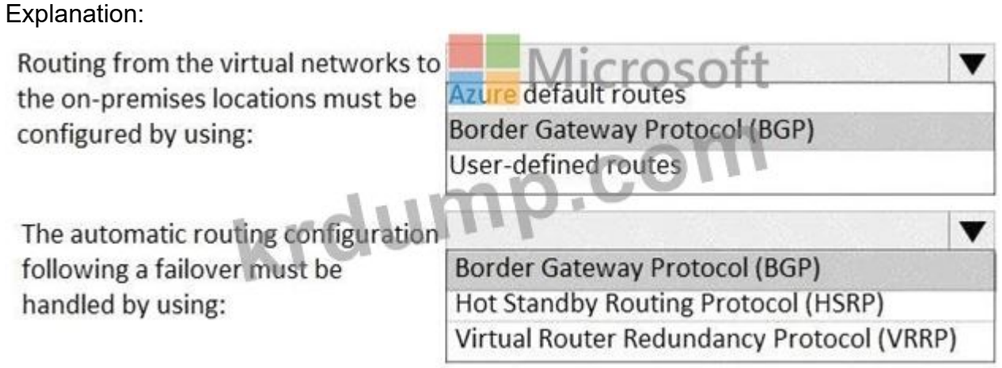


Answer:

Explanation:



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- privatepeering
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-optimize-routing#suboptimal-routing-from- customer-to-microsoft

NEW QUESTION: 65
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A. Azure Cosmos DB SQL API
B. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure SQL Database
C. Azure SQL □□□□□□ □□□□□□
D. PostgreSQL□ Azure □□□□□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
With Cosmos DB's novel multi-region (multi-master) writes replication protocol, every region supports both writes and reads. The multi-region writes capability also enables:
Unlimited elastic write and read scalability.
99.999% read and write availability all around the world.
Guaranteed reads and writes served in less than 10 milliseconds at the 99th percentile.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/distribute-data-globally

NEW QUESTION: 66
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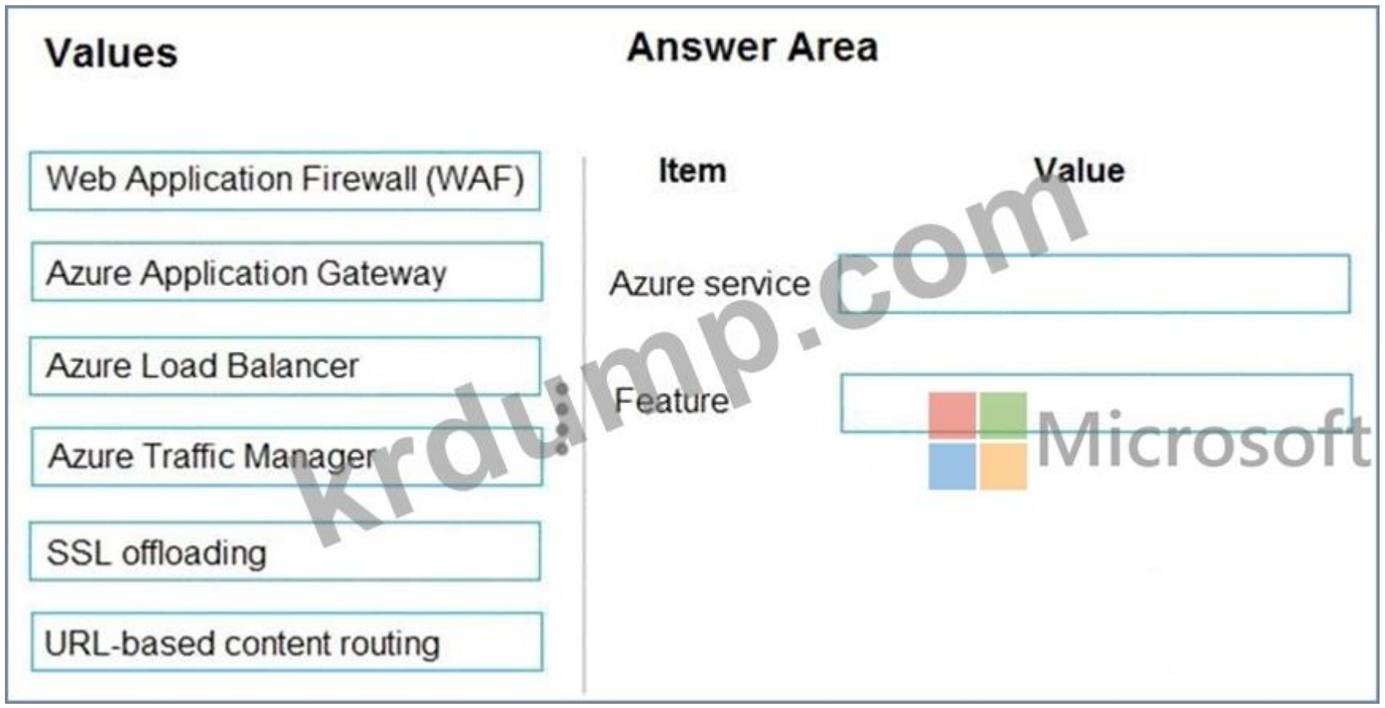
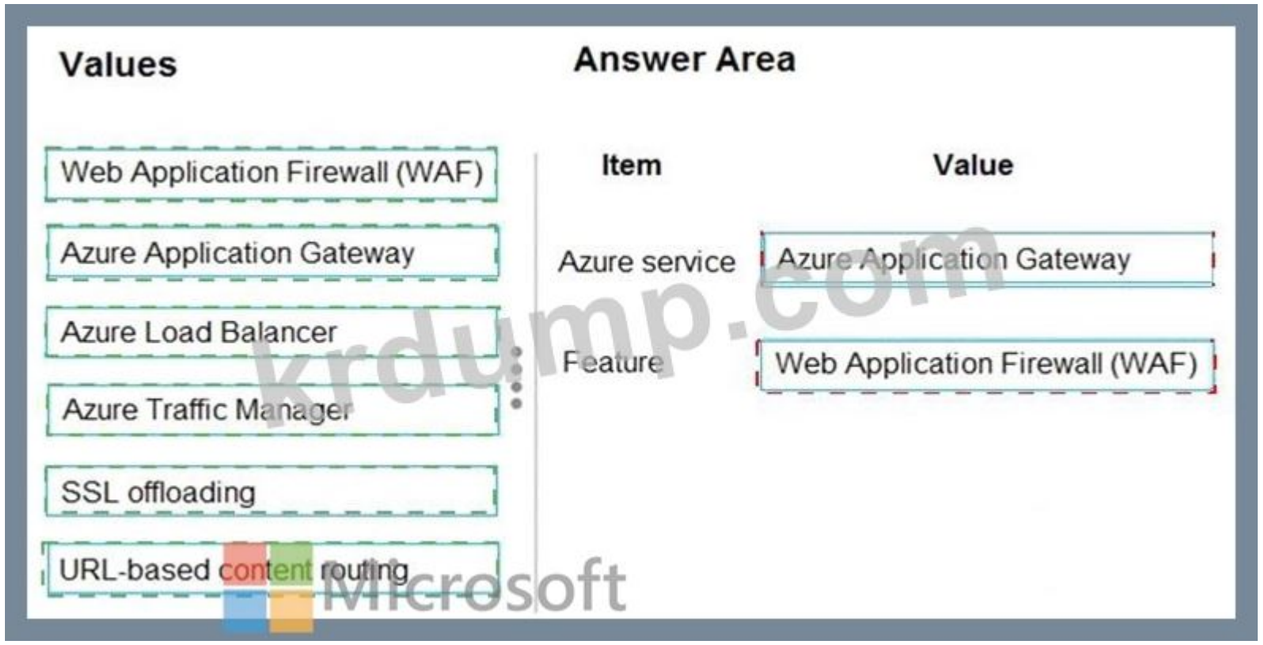
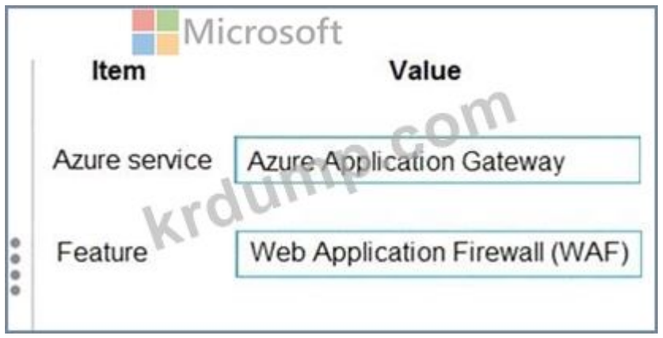


Answer:



Explanation:



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: 67

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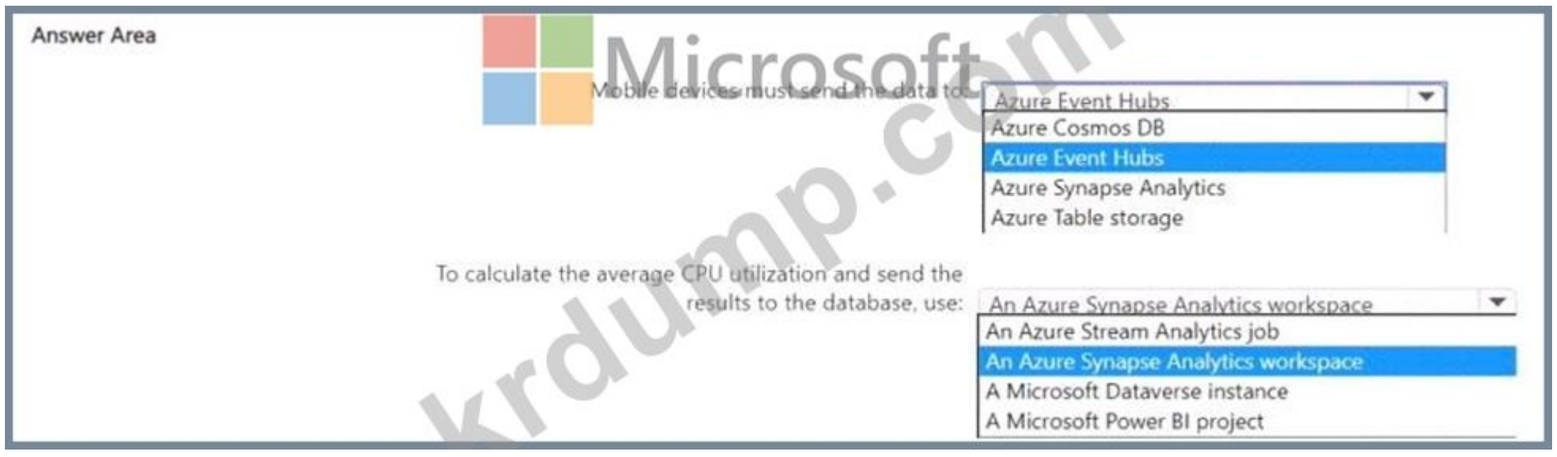

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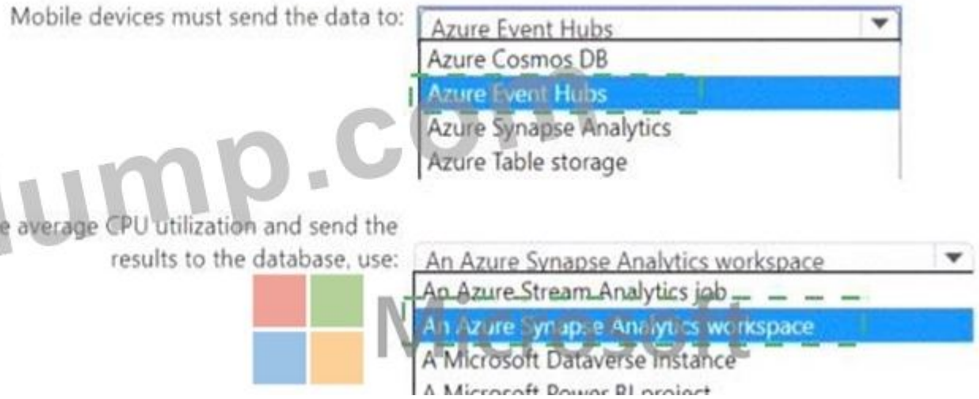
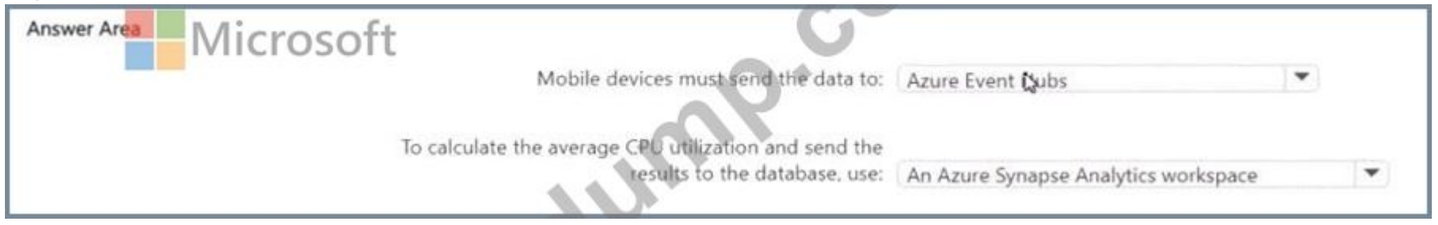


Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 68

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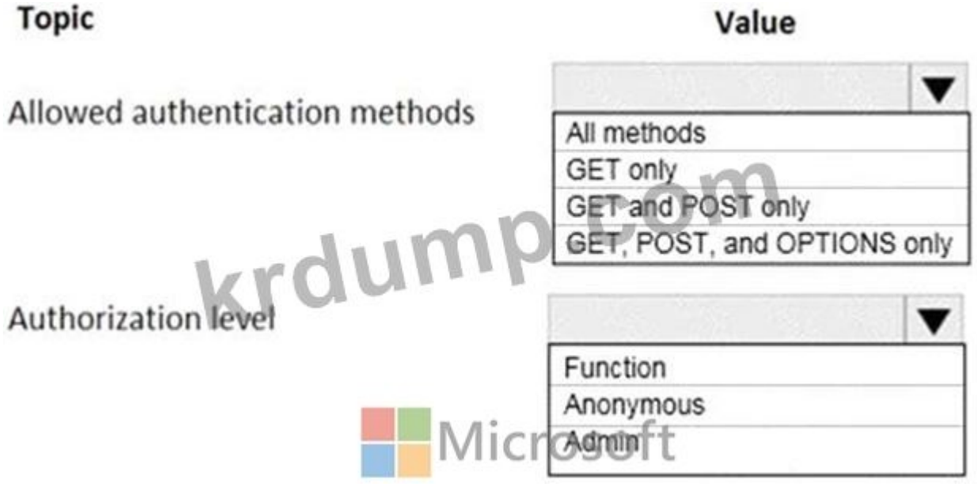

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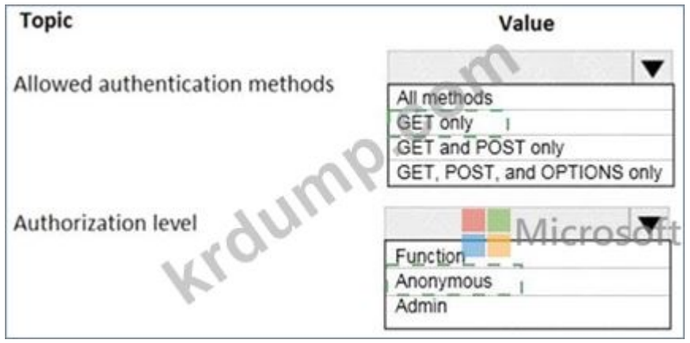
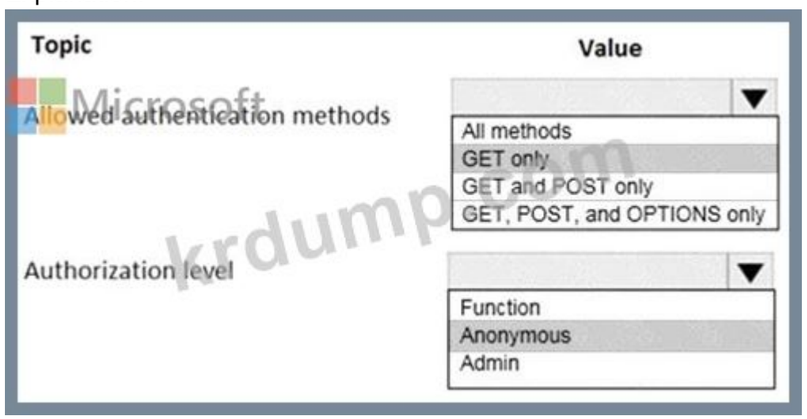


Explanation:



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: 69

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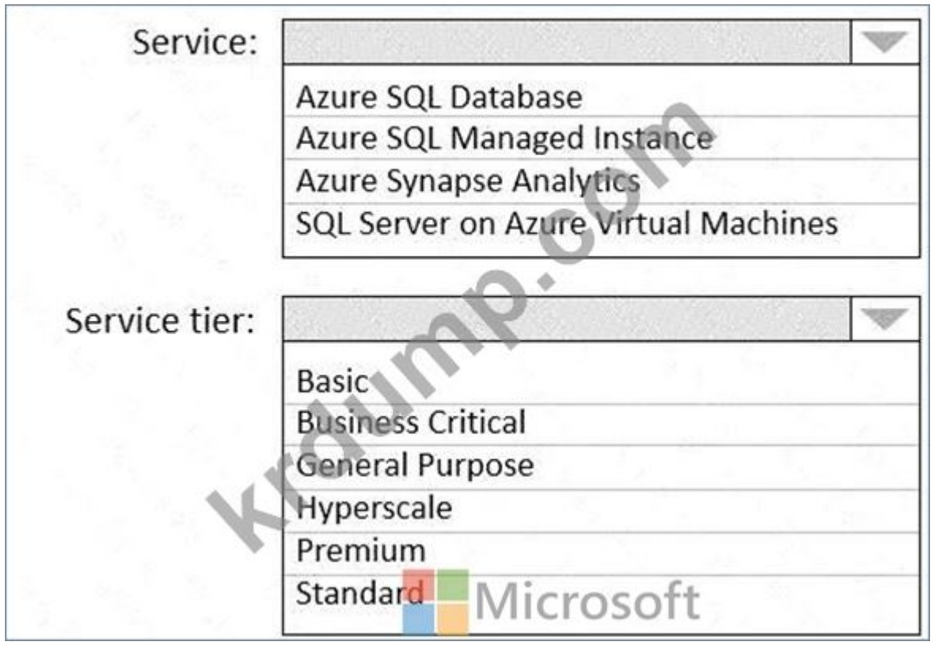
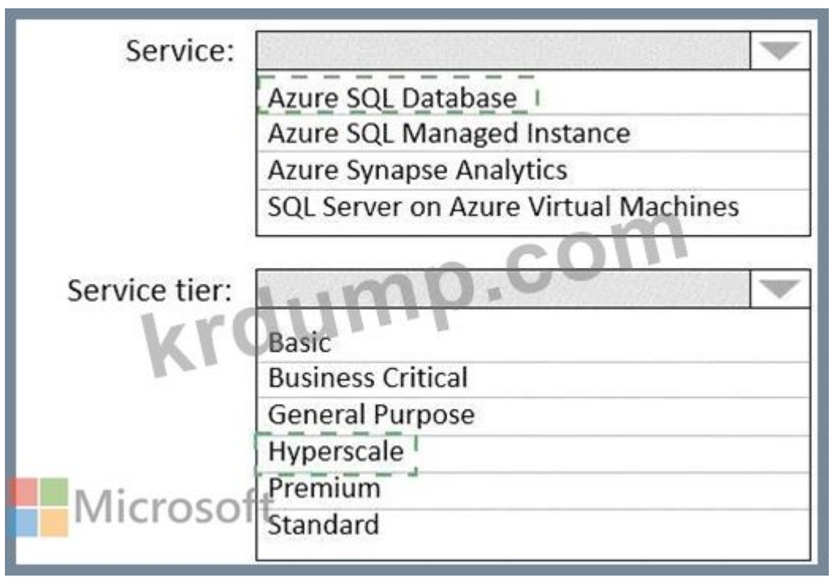


Answer:



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- comparison-azure-sql-vs-sql-server-vm-cf02578a1188

NEW QUESTION: 70
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A. Azure BLOB □□□□
B. □□ □□□
C. Azure CosmosDB
D. Azure HDInsight
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 71
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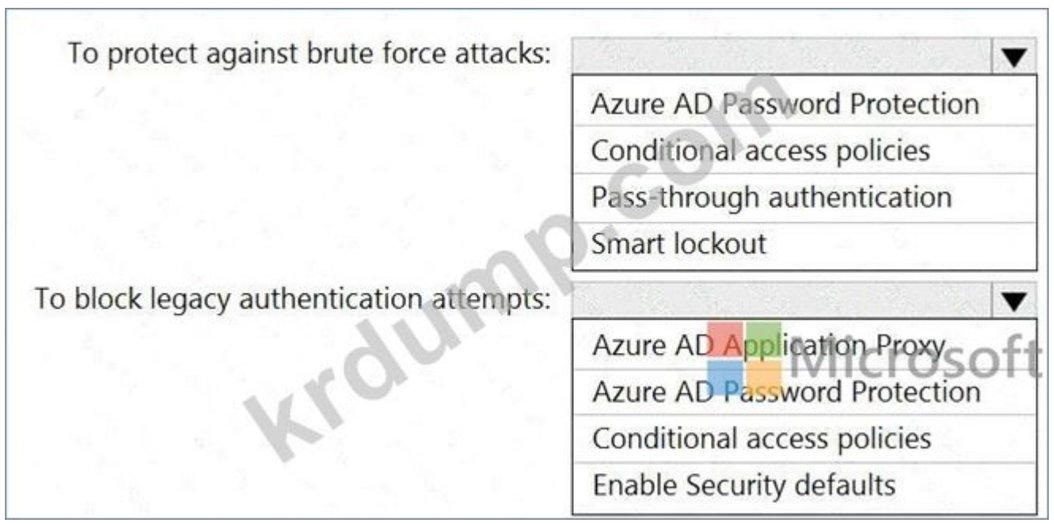

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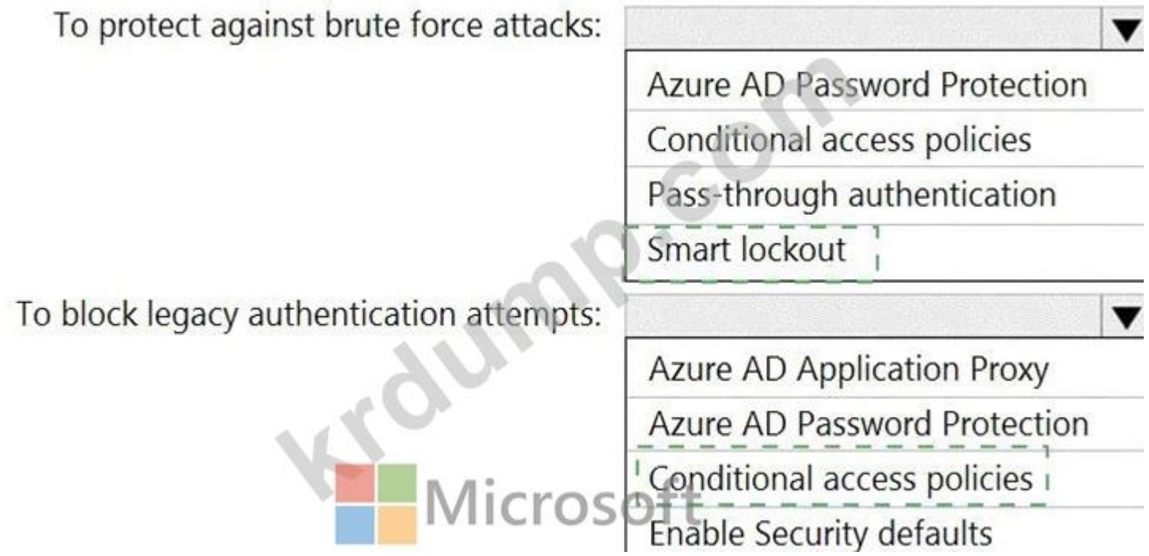
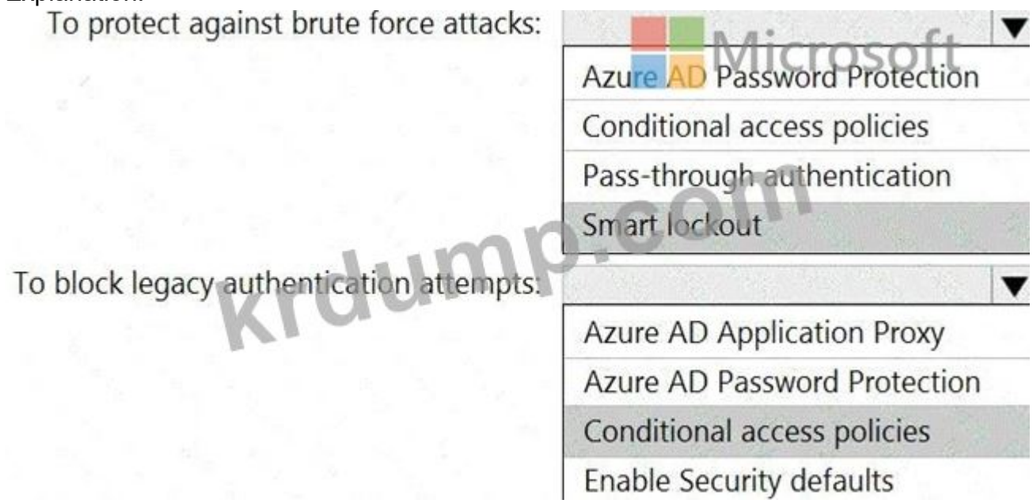


Explanation:



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: 72

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Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 73
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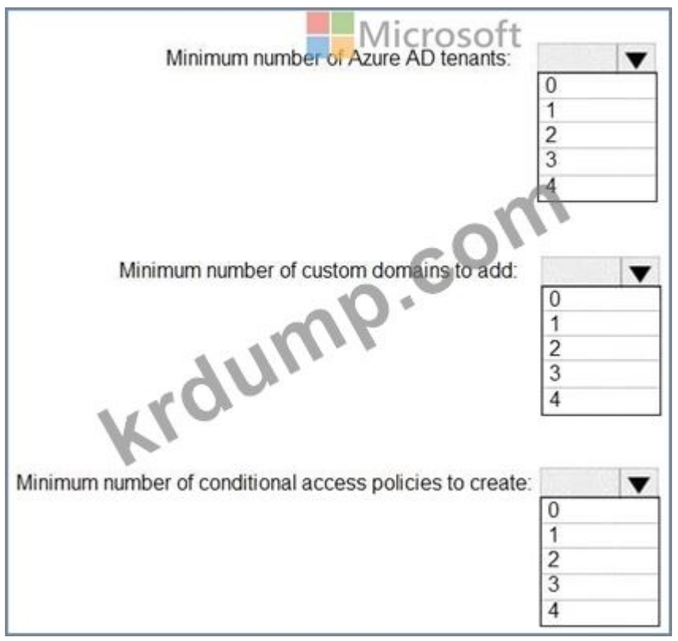

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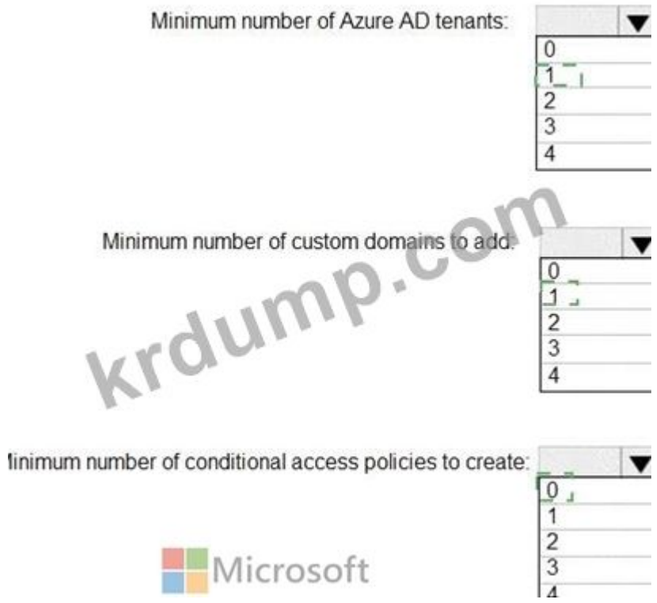

Explanation:

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NEW QUESTION: 74

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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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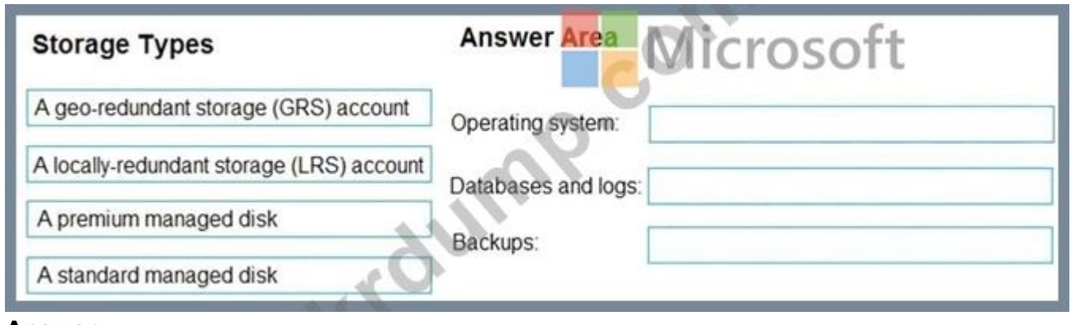
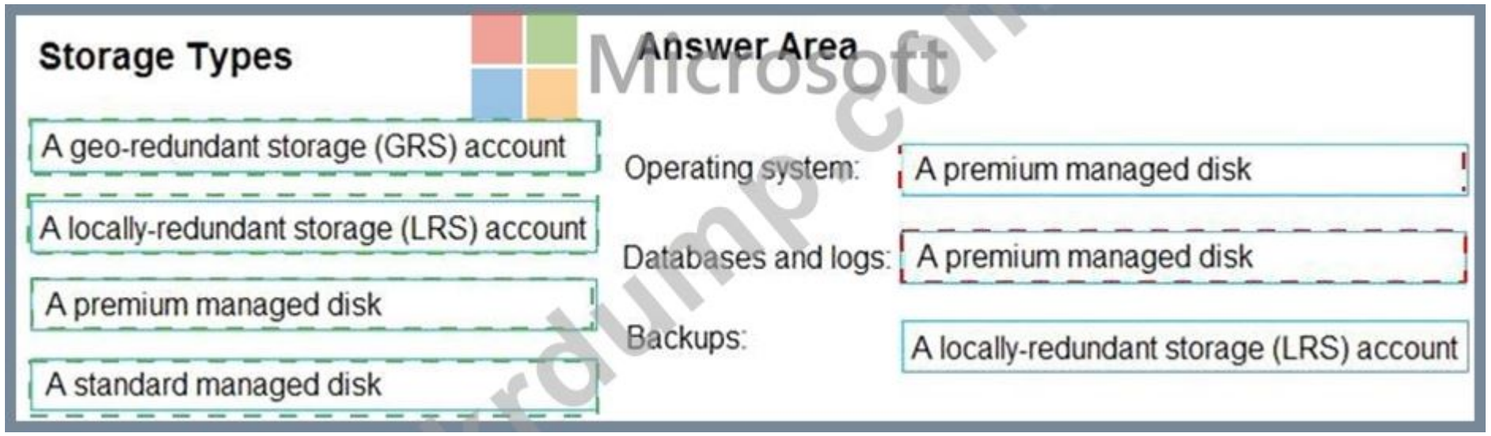


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 75

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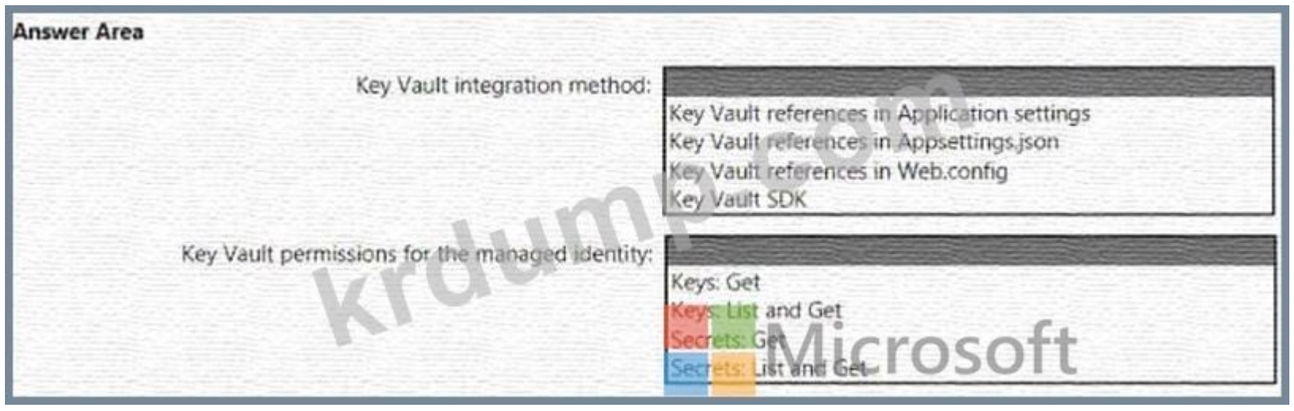
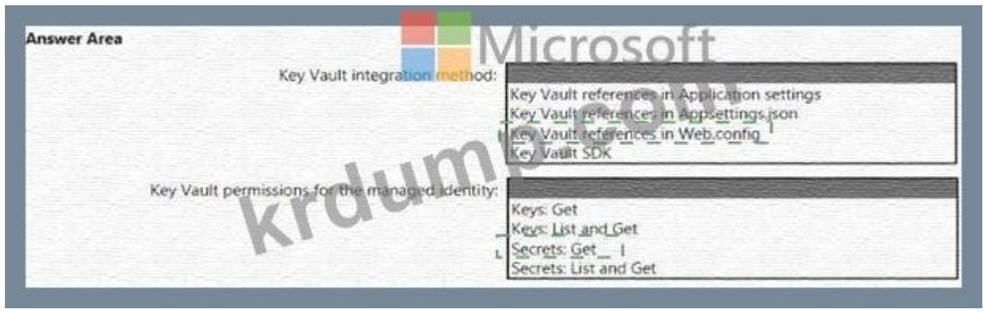


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 76

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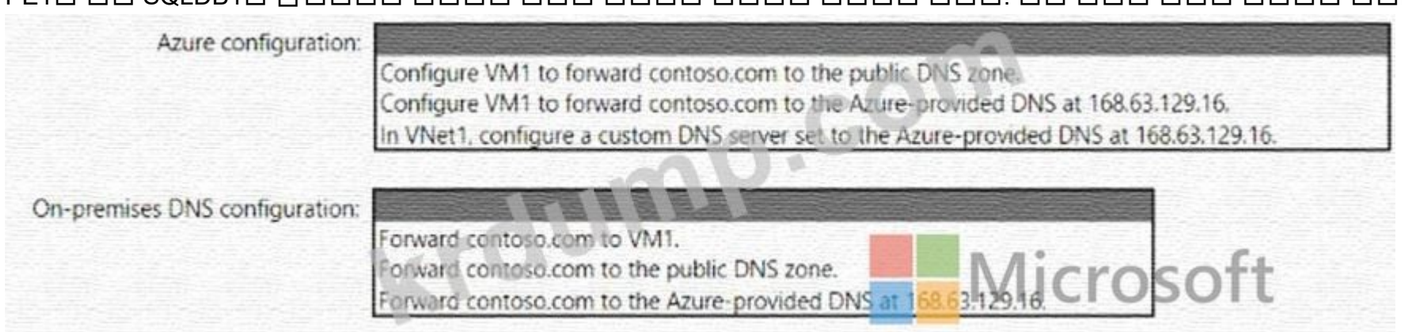
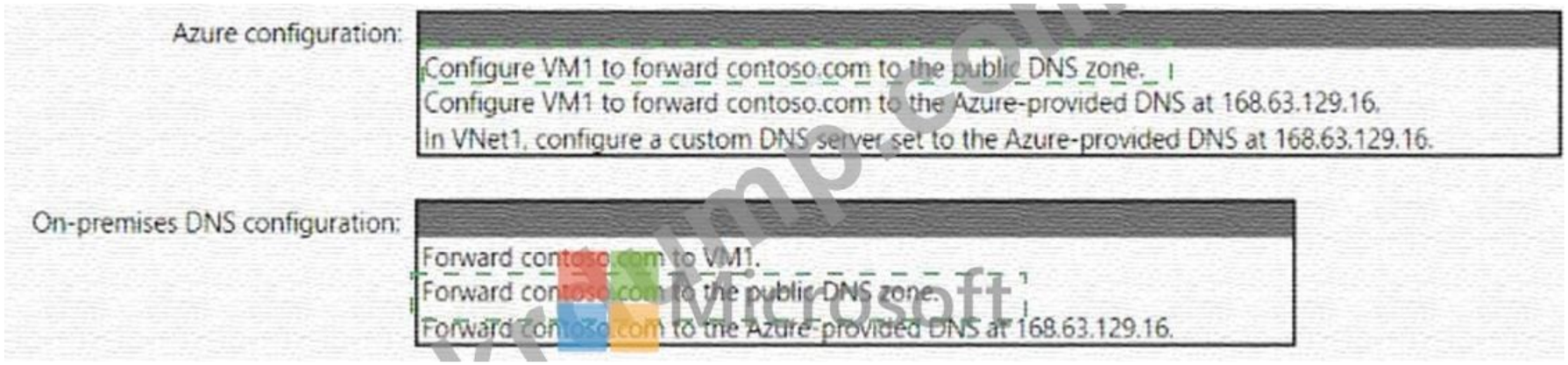
Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Connected to an on-premises network by using ExpressRoute
VM1	Virtual machine	Configured as a DNS server
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	Single instance
PE1	Private endpoint	Provides connectivity to SQLDB1
contoso.com	Private DNS zone	Linked to VNET1 and contains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

PE1□ □□ SQLDB1□ □Ŧ□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.



Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 77

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)

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/1426615

NEW QUESTION: 78

App 1□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 79
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Division	Azure subscription	Azure AD tenant
East	Sub1	Contoso.com
West	Sub2	Fabrikam.com

Sub1□□ App1□□□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□ □□□□. Appl□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure AD□ □□□□□. contoso.com□ □□□□ App1□ □□□ □ □□□□.
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C. Azure AD PIM(Privileged Identity Management)□ □□□□ fabrikam.com □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
D. Azure AD □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 80
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C. Azure □□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 81
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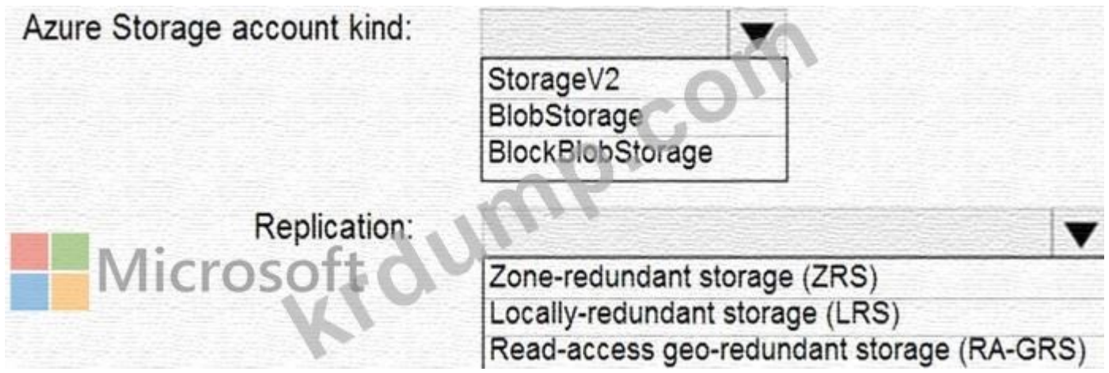
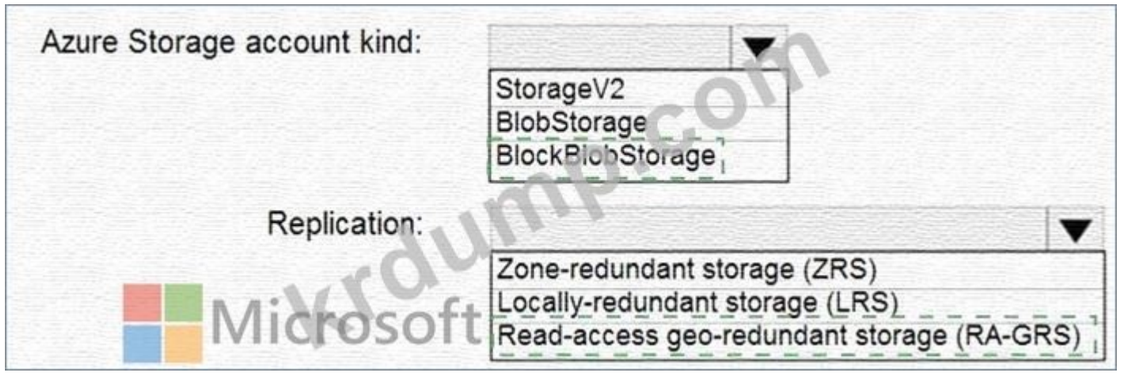
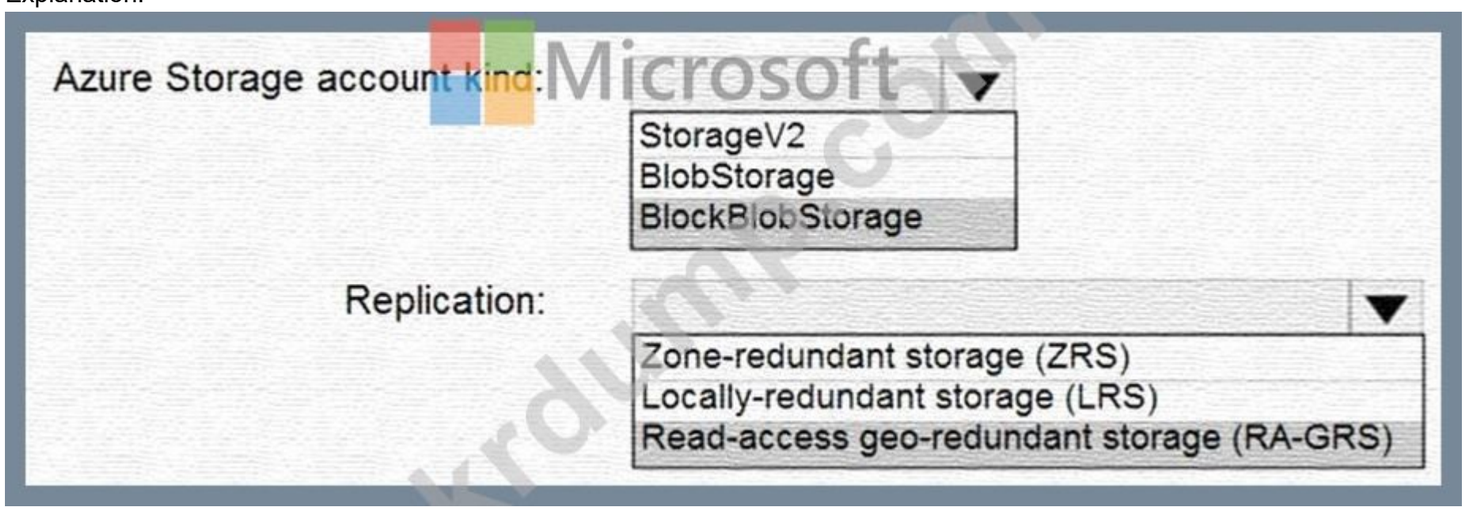


Answer:



Explanation:



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy?toc=/azure/storage/blobs/toc.json

NEW QUESTION: 82
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 83

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

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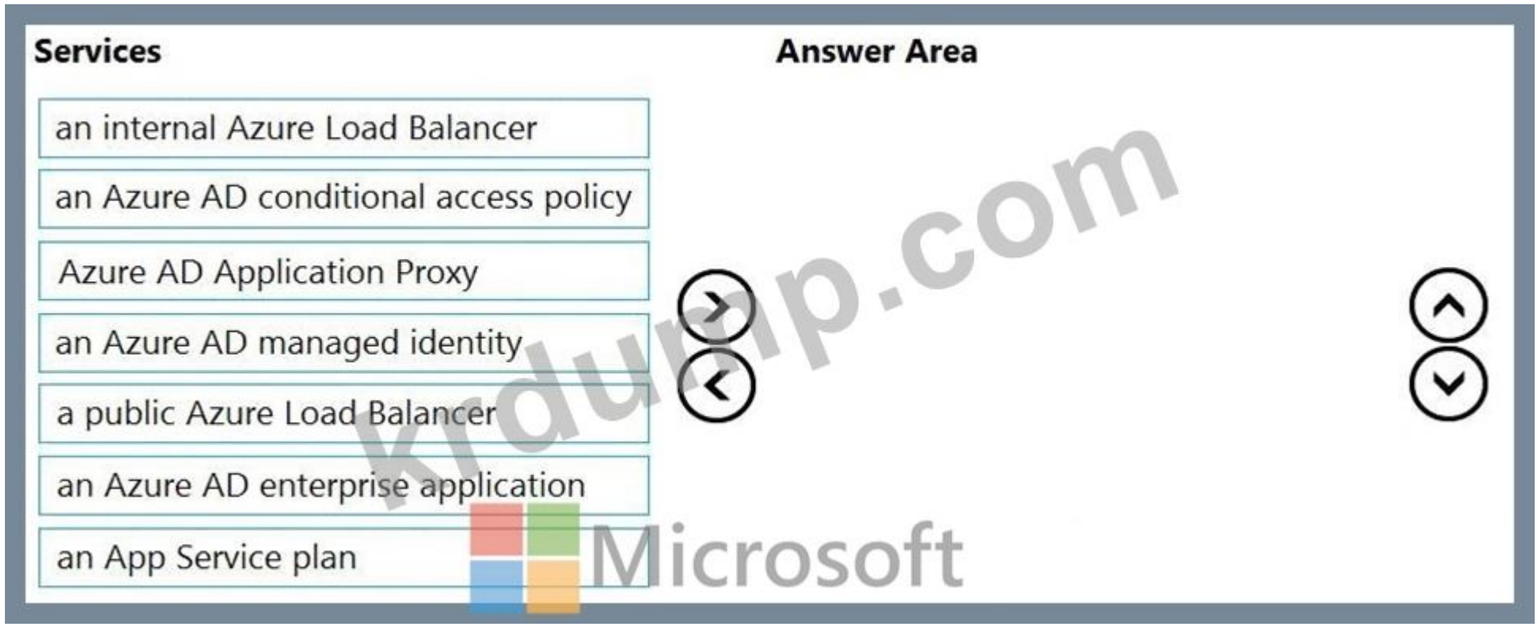
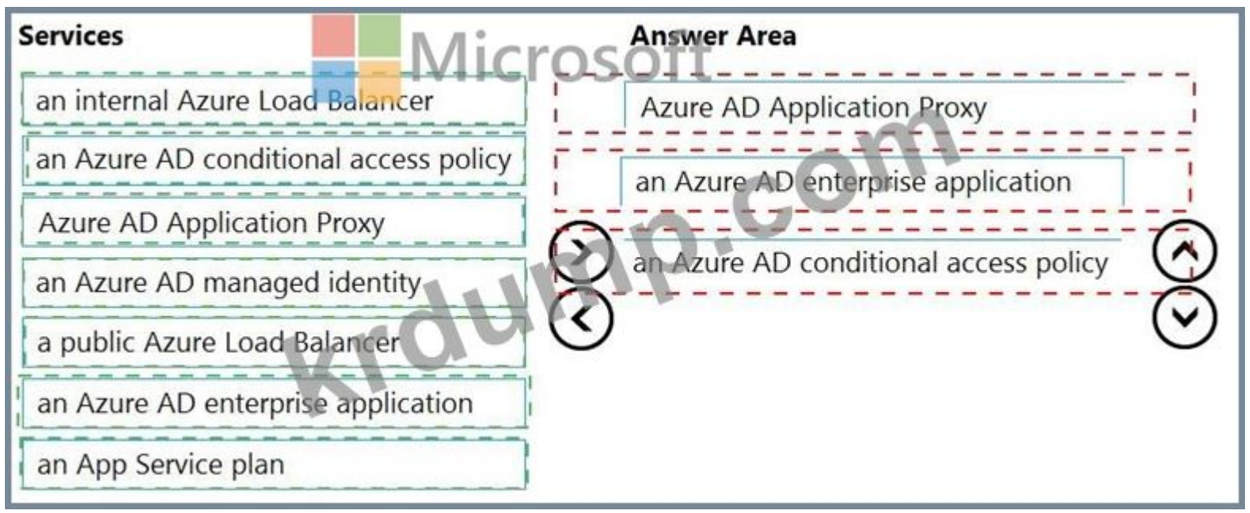


Answer:



Explanation:

AD Application Proxy

AD Enterprise Application

AD Conditional access policy

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

NEW QUESTION: 84

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Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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: 85
Azure Virtual Machines□ SQL Server □□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 86

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□□□: Azure Advisor□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□.

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A. □

B. □□□

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Instead use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.

Note: Advisor is a personalized cloud consultant that helps you follow best practices to optimize your Azure deployments. It analyzes your resource configuration and usage telemetry and then recommends solutions that can help you improve the cost effectiveness, performance, high availability, and security of your Azure resources.

With Advisor, you can:

Get proactive, actionable, and personalized best practices recommendations.

Improve the performance, security, and high availability of your resources, as you identify opportunities to reduce your overall Azure spend.

Get recommendations with proposed actions inline.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 87

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B. □ Azure □□□□ Traffic Manager □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.
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D. □ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
(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: 88
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B. □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instead use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.
Note: Wire Data looks at network data at the application level, not down at the TCP transport layer. The solution doesn't look at individual ACKs and SYNs.
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

NEW QUESTION: 89
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Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Managed identities for Azure resources is a feature of Azure Active Directory.

User-assigned managed identity can be shared. The same user-assigned managed identity can be associated with more than one Azure resource.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview

NEW QUESTION: 90

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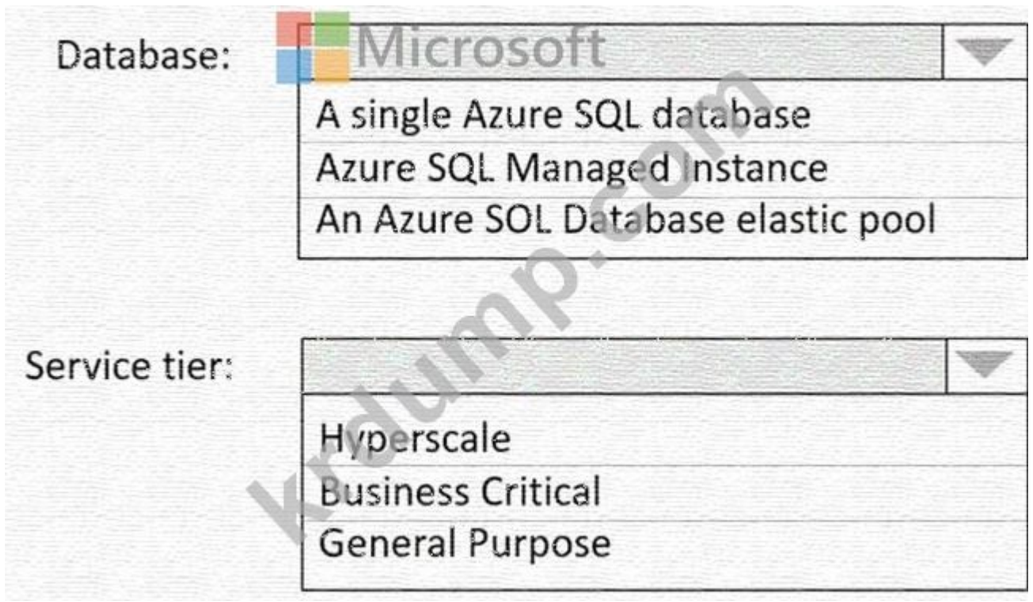
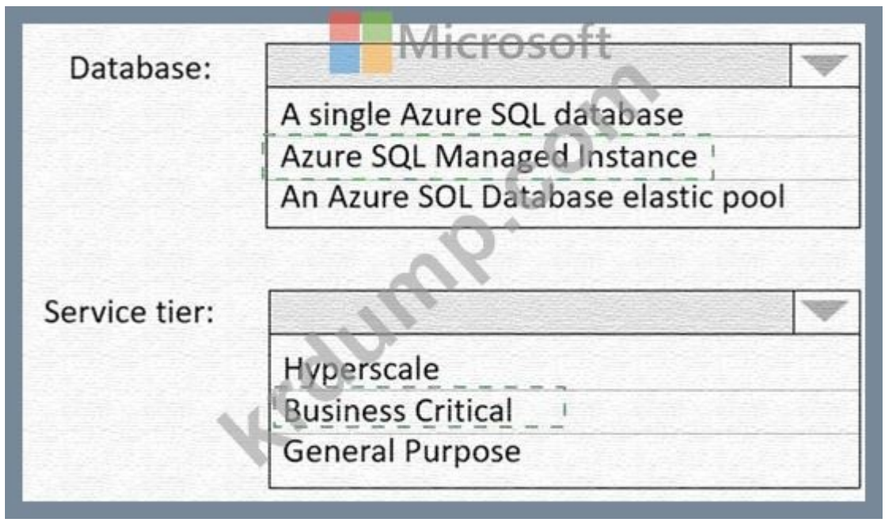
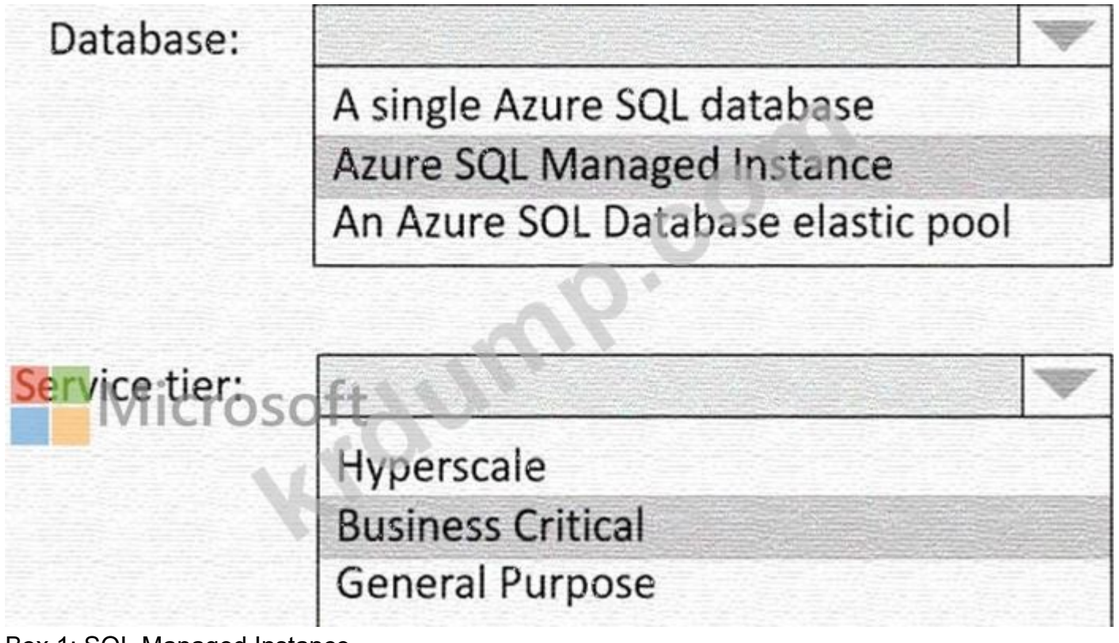


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: SQL Managed Instance

Scenario: Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:

* Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
* Fail over automatically.
* Minimize I/O latency.

The auto-failover groups feature allows you to manage the replication and failover of a group of databases on a server or all databases in a managed instance to another region. It is a declarative abstraction on top of the existing active geo-replication feature, designed to simplify deployment and management of geo-replicated databases at scale. You can initiate a geo-failover manually or you can delegate it to the Azure service based on a user-defined policy. The latter option allows you to automatically recover multiple related databases in a secondary region after a catastrophic failure or other unplanned event that results in full or partial loss of the SQL Database or SQL Managed Instance availability in the primary region.

Box 2: Business critical

SQL Managed Instance is available in two service tiers:

General purpose: Designed for applications with typical performance and I/O latency requirements.

Business critical: Designed for applications with low I/O latency requirements and minimal impact of underlying maintenance operations on the workload.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/auto-failover-group-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas-overview

NEW QUESTION: 91

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 92

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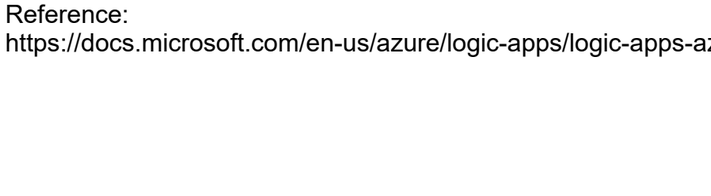
Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION: 93

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A. Azure Logic Apps ☐ Azure Functions

B. Azure Pipelines ☐ Azure Service Fabric

C. Azure Logic Apps ☐ Azure Event Grid

D. Azure Functions ☐ Azure ☐☐

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

You can schedule a powershell script with Azure Logic Apps.

When you want to run code that performs a specific job in your logic apps, you can create your own function by using Azure Functions. This service helps you create Node.js, C#, and F# functions so you don't have to build a complete app or infrastructure to run code. You can also call logic apps from inside Azure functions.

Azure Functions provides serverless computing in the cloud and is useful for performing tasks such as these examples:

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-azure-functions

NEW QUESTION: 94
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A. Azure □□ □
B. Azure □□
C. Azure □□ □□
D. App Service WebJob
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-reference-powershell?tabs=portal
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-scheduled-function#create-a-timer- triggered-function

NEW QUESTION: 95
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A. SQL Server Management Studio(SSMS)
B. Azure Migrate
C. Azure □□□ □□□□
D. Azure□ WANdisco LiveData □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 96
DB1 □ DB2□□ □ □□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL Server □□□□□□□ □□□□ App1□□□ □□ □□□□.
DB1 □ DB2□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
DB1 □ DB2□ □□□□ Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure □□ □□□ □□ □ □□ SQL Server □□□□□□
B. □□ □□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□ □ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
C. □□□ □□ □ Azure SQL □□□□□□
D. □□□ Azure SQL Database □□□ □□□□□ □□ □ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
When both the database management system and client are under the same ownership (e.g. when SQL Server is deployed to a virtual machine), transactions are available and the lock duration can be controlled.
Reference: https://docs.particular.net/nservicebus/azure/understanding-transactionality-in-azure

NEW QUESTION: 97
□□□ Premium App Service □□□ □□ □□□□ Azure Web App□ □□□□. □□ □□ Azure Web App□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ Azure □ □□ □□□□ □□□.
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A. □□□ App Service □□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□
C. □□□ □□ □□□ □□
D. Azure □ □ □□
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 98
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A. □□□
B. □
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 99
□□ □□ □□□ 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

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□□□□ □□ □□ Azure Firewall □□□ □□ □□ □□□□□?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 100
Azure Functions□ □□□□ Azure Event Hubs □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□. □□ □□□ 5~20□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
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D. □□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 101
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Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	*None*
LB1	Public load balancer	Includes a backend pool name BP1
VMSS1	Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets	Included in BP1 Connected to VNet1
NVA1	Network Virtual Appliance (NVA)	Connected to VNet1 Performs security filtering of traffic for VMSS1
NVA2	Network Virtual Appliance (NVA)	Connected to VNet1 Performs security filtering of traffic for VMSS1

VMSS1□ □□ □□ □□□□ NVA1 □ NVA2□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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A. Azure □□
B. Azure □□□ □□□
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D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 102
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□□□: Azure □□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□.
□□□ □□□ □□□□□?
A. □

B. □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 103

□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□□ □□□□.

Azure Policy □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□.

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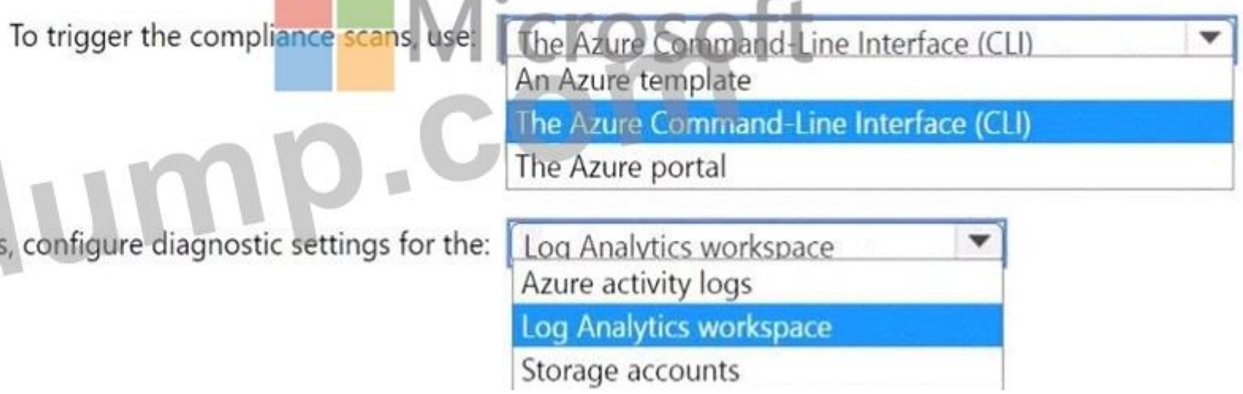
* □□□ Azure Policy □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□.

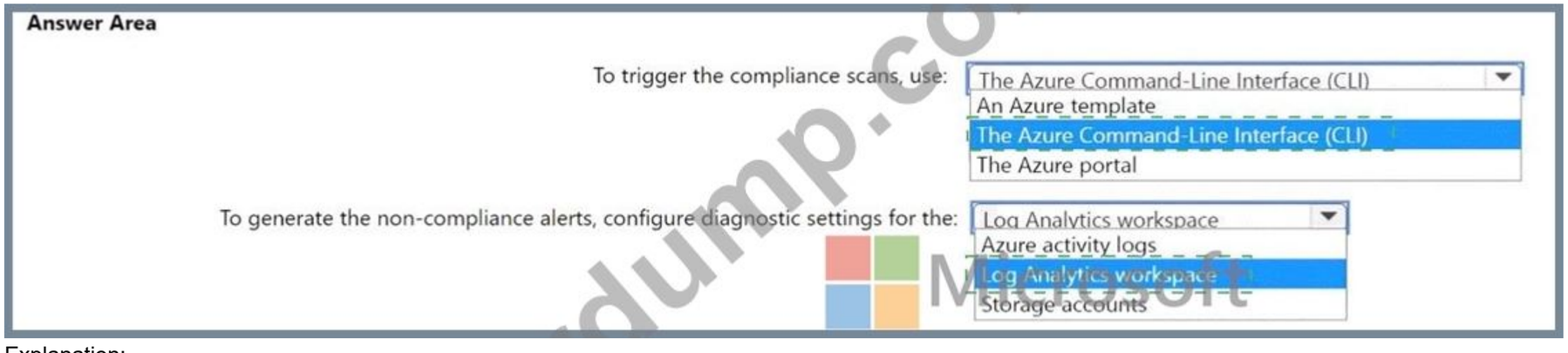
* Log Analytics□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure Monitor □□□ □□□ □□□□□□.

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

Answer Area



Answer:



Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 104
App1□ Azure□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
App1 □□□□ □□□□ Azure Storage □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□□ □□□□□
B. □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□
C. ExpressRoute □□□ □□ Azure □□ □□□
D. ExpressRoute □□□ □□ Microsoft □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Private Endpoint securely connect to storage accounts from on-premises networks that connect to the VNet using VPN or ExpressRoutes with private-peering.
Private Endpoint also secure your storage account by configuring the storage firewall to block all connections on the public endpoint for the storage service.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-faqs#microsoft-peering
Topic 1, Litware, Inc
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
Litware, Inc. is a medium-sized finance company.
Overview. Physical Locations
Litware has a main office in Boston.
Existing Environment. Identity Environment
The network contains an Active Directory forest named Litware.com that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Litware.com. All users have Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.
Litware has a second Azure AD tenant named dev.Litware.com that is used as a development environment.
The Litware.com tenant has a conditional ac#ess 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.

Existing Environment. Azure Environment

Litware has 10 Azure subscriptions that are linked to the Litware.com tenant and five Azure subscriptions that are linked to the dev.Litware.com tenant. All the subscriptions are in an Enterprise Agreement (EA).

The Litware.com tenant contains a custom Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) role named Role1 that grants the DataActions read permission to the blobs and files in Azure Storage.

Existing Environment. On-premises Environment

The on-premises network of Litware contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Configuration
SERVER1 SERVER2 SERVER3	Ubuntu 18.04 vitual machines hosted on Hyper-V	The vitual machines host a third-party app named App1. App1 uses an external storage solution that provides Apache Hadoop-compatible data storage. The data storage supports POSIX access control list (ACL) file-level permissions.
SERVER10	Server that runs Windows Server 2016	The server contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that hosts two databases named DB1 and DB2.

Existing Environment. Network Environment

Litware has ExpressRoute connectivity to Azure.

Planned Changes and Requirements. Planned Changes

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

* Migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.
* Migrate App1 to Azure virtual machines.
* Deploy the Azure virtual machines that will host App1 to Azure dedicated hosts.

Planned Changes and Requirements. Authentication and Authorization Requirements Litware identifies the following authentication and authorization requirements:

* 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).
* The Network Contributor built-in RBAC role must be used to grant permission to all the virtual networks in all the Azure subscriptions.
* To access the resources in Azure, App1 must use the managed identity of the virtual machines that will host the app.
* Role1 must be used to assign permissions to the storage accounts of all the Azure subscriptions.
* RBAC roles must be applied at the highest level possible.

Planned Changes and Requirements. Resiliency Requirements

Litware identifies the following resiliency requirements:

* Once migrated to Azure, DB1 and DB2 must meet the following requirements:
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.
- Fail over automatically.
- Minimize I/O latency.
* App1 must meet the following requirements:
- Be hosted in an Azure region that supports availability zones.
- Be hosted on Azure virtual machines that support automatic scaling.
- Maintain availability if two availability zones in the local Azure region fail.

Planned Changes and Requirements. Security and Compliance Requirements

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

* Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.

* On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
* Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.
* All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
* App1 must not share physical hardware with other workloads.
Planned Changes and Requirements. Business Requirements
Litware identifies the following business requirements:
* Minimize administrative effort.
* Minimize costs.

NEW QUESTION: 105
App2□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□
B. □□□□□□□ □□□
C. VM □□□
D. □□□□ □□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 106
Azure Cosmos DB□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□. □□ □□ API□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
* SQL □□□ □□□□□.
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* □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.
□□ API□ □□□□ □□□?
A. NoSQL
B. □□□□
C. □□□ □□□□
D. PostgreSQL
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 107
Azure □□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □□, □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□.
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□□ 1TB□ □□□□ □□□ □ □□□□.
□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □ □□□ □□□.

□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Cosmos DB □□□□□□
B. Azure □□ □□□ Microsoft SQL Server Always On □□□ □□
C. □□□ □□ Azure SQL □□□□□□
D. GRS(□□ □□ □□□) □□□ □□□□ Azure Table Storage
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 108
□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ Azure RBAC □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 5
D. 10
E. 15
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 109
Azure □□□ □□□□.
□□□□□ Azure □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□□ □□
B. □□ □□ □□□ □□(RBAC)
C. Azure Resource Manager(ARM) □□□
D. Azure □□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/tutorials/create-and-manage
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/manage/azure-server-management
/common-policies#restrict-vm-size

NEW QUESTION: 110
50□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ SQLI□□ □□□□□ Microsoft SQL □□□ □□□□.

SQL 1□ Azure SQL Managed Instance□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□.
SQL 1□ □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. SQL Server □□□□□□ □□□(SSMA)
B. Azure Migrate
C. □□□ □□□□□□ □□(DMA)
D. Azure □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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-instance-overview?view=azuresql#compare-migration-options

NEW QUESTION: 111
□□ Azure □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ Azure Cosmos DB □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
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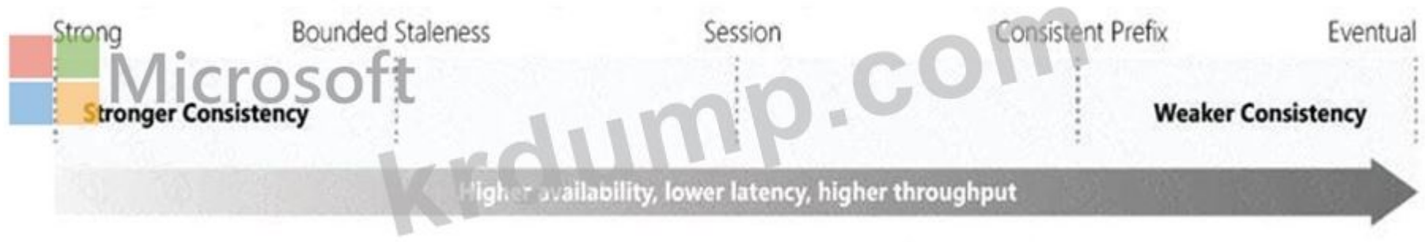
□□ □□□ □□□□□.
□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. □□□ □□
B. □□□
C. □□
D. □□□ □□□
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Each level provides availability and performance tradeoffs. The following image shows the different consistency levels as a spectrum.



Note: The service offers comprehensive 99.99% SLAs which covers the guarantees for throughput, consistency, availability and latency for the Azure Cosmos DB Database Accounts scoped to a single Azure region configured with any of the five Consistency Levels or Database Accounts spanning multiple Azure regions, configured with any of the four relaxed Consistency Levels.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/cosmos-db/v1_3/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels#consistency-levels-and-latency
NEW QUESTION: 112
50,000□□ IoT □□□ □□□ Azure IoT Hub □□□□ □□□□ □□□□.
□ □□□ □□, □□ ID □ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□. a. □□ □ 50,000□□ □□□□ □□□□□. □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. Azure □□□ □□□□
B. Azure Event Grid
C. Azure Cosmos DB SQL API
D. Azure □□□ □□□□
Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)
D: Time Series Insights is a fully managed service for time series data. In this architecture, Time Series Insights performs the roles of stream processing, data store, and analytics and reporting. It accepts streaming data from either IoT Hub or Event Hubs and stores, processes, analyzes, and displays the data in near real time.
C: The processed data is stored in an analytical data store, such as Azure Data Explorer, HBase, Azure Cosmos DB, Azure Data Lake, or Blob Storage.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/scenarios/time-series

NEW QUESTION: 113
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Azure □□□ □□□□.
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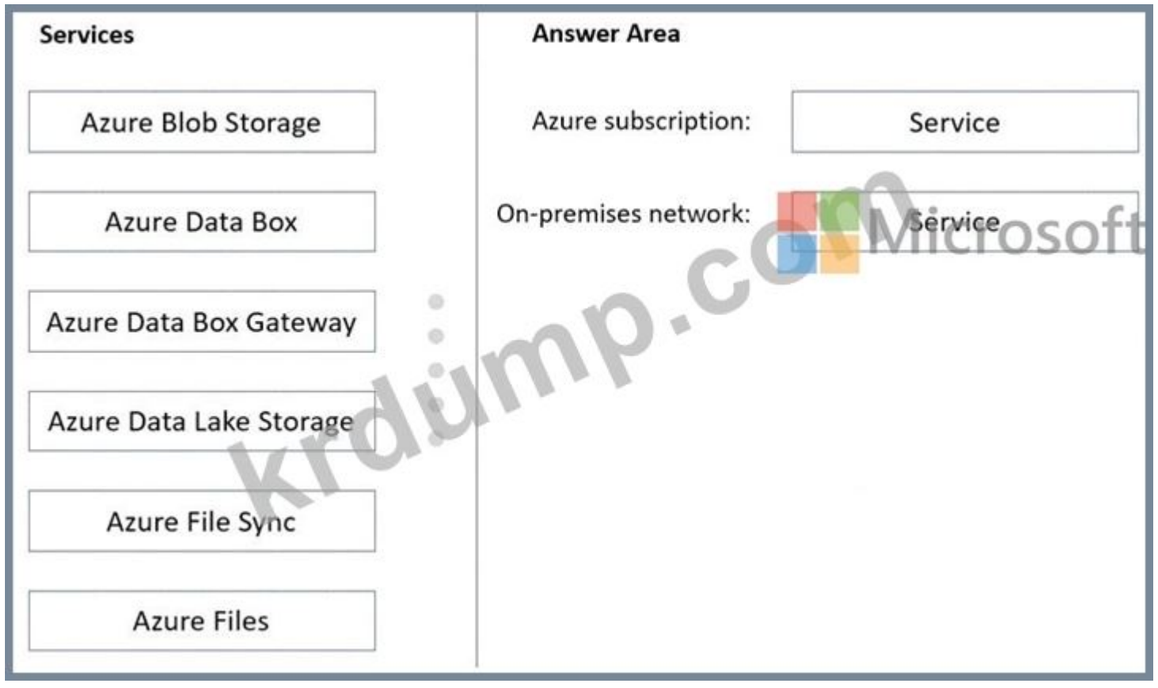
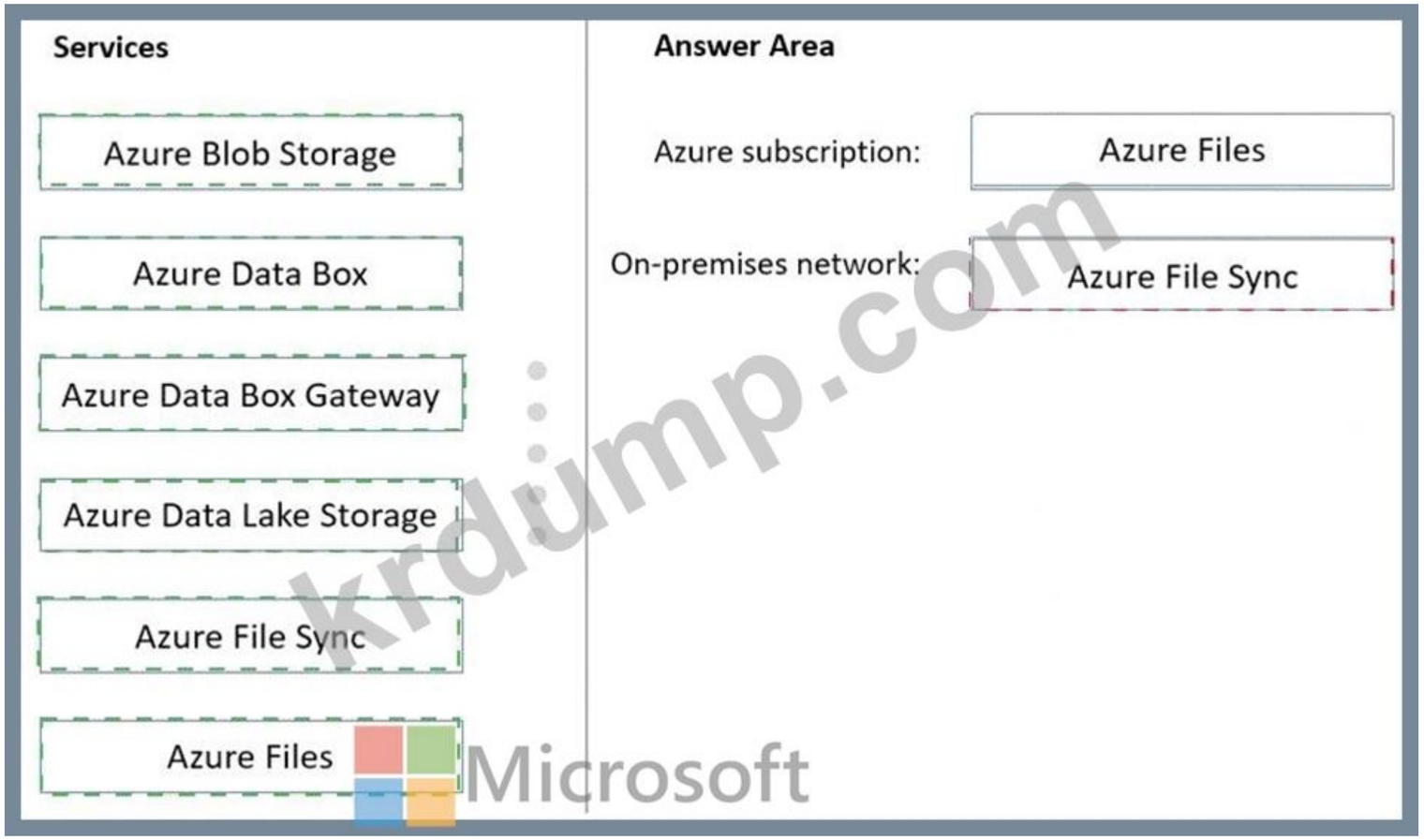
□□□ □□□□ □□□?
A. Azure Data Lake □□
B. □□ □□
C. Azure □□□ □□□
D. Azure □□□ □□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 114
App2□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□.
Azure □□ □ □Ŧ□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□? □□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□. □ □□□□ □ □, □ □ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □ □□□□. □□□□ □□ □ □ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □ □ □□□□.


Services
Azure Blob Storage
Azure Data Box
Azure Data Box Gateway
Azure Data Lake Storage
Azure File Sync
Azure Files
Answer Area
Azure subscription:
Service
On-premises network:
Service

Answer:



Explanation:

Box 1: Azure Files

Scenario: 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.

Box 2: Azure File Sync

Use Azure File Sync to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share. You can use any protocol that's available on Windows Server to access your data locally, including SMB, NFS, and FTPS. You can have as many caches as you need across the world.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide

NEW QUESTION: 115
KV1□□□ Azure Key Vault□ VM1□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. VM1□ Windows Server 2022: Azure □□□□ □□□□□.
App1□□□ ASP.NET Core □□ □□□□□□□ VM1□ □□□ □□□□□.
KV1□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ ID□ □□□□□ App1□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□.
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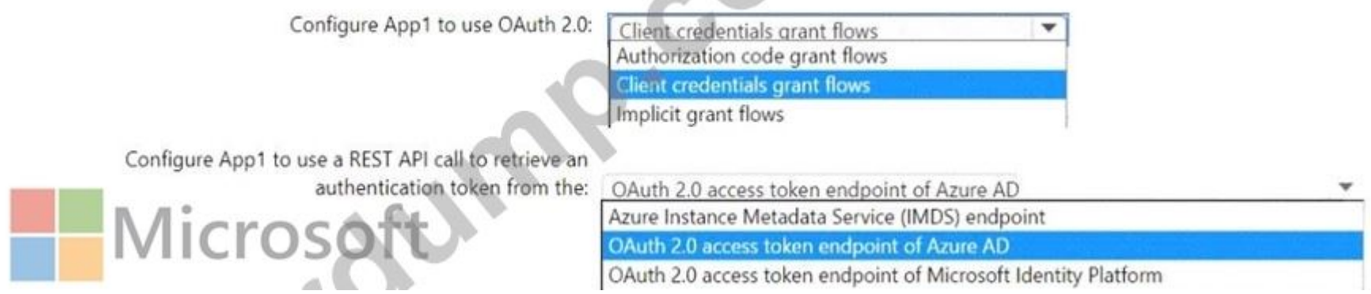
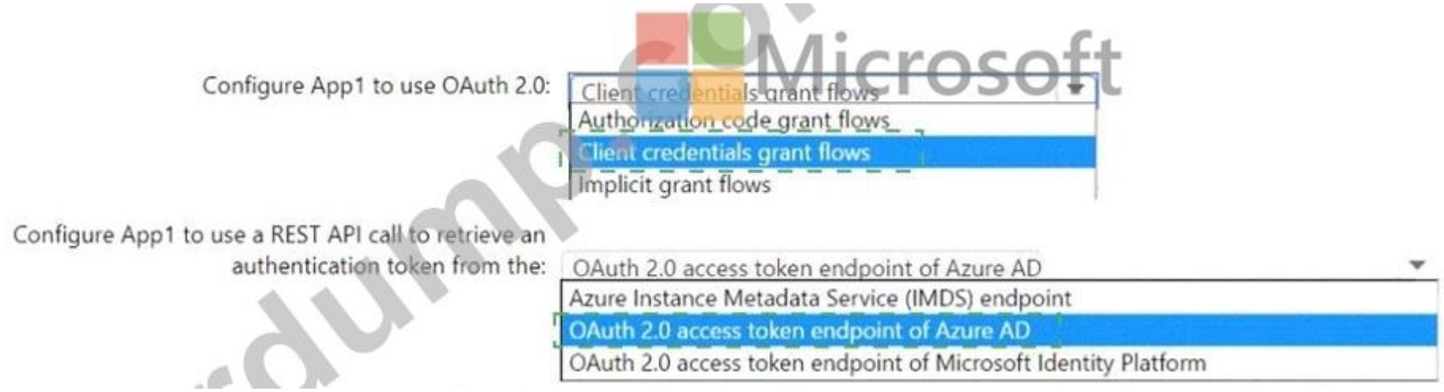
Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:

Answer Area

NEW QUESTION: 116
Azure □□□ □□□□.
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 117

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

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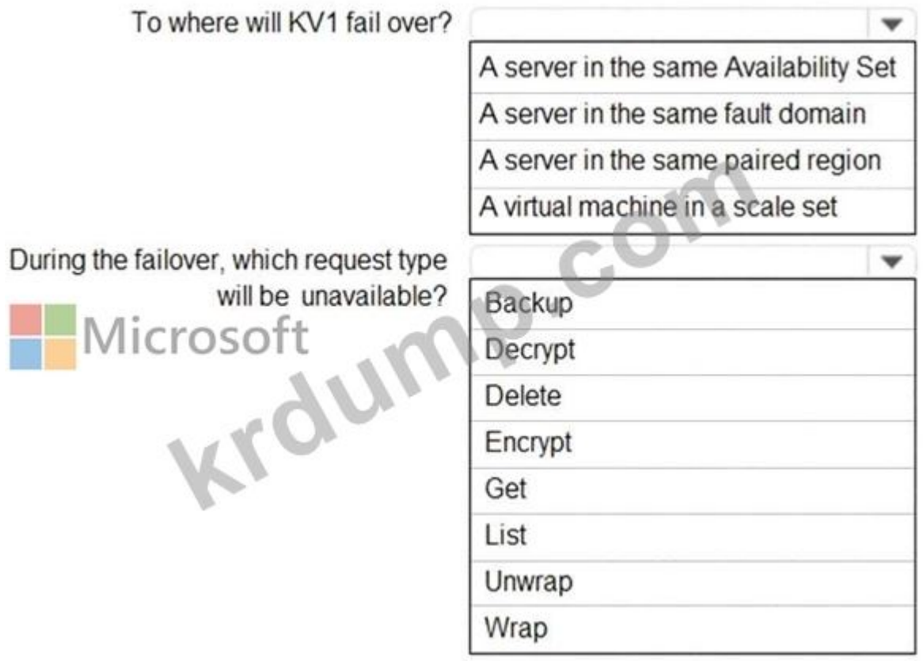

Answer:

To where will KV1 fail over?

- A server in the same Availability Set
- A server in the same fault domain
- A server in the same paired region
- A virtual machine in a scale set

During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

- Backup
- Decrypt
- Delete
- Encrypt
- Get
- List
- Unwrap
- Wrap

Explanation:

To where will KV1 fail over?

- A server in the same Availability Set
- A server in the same fault domain
- A server in the same paired region
- A virtual machine in a scale set

During the failover, which request type will be unavailable?

- Backup
- Decrypt
- Delete
- Encrypt
- Get
- List
- Unwrap
- Wrap

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: 118

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On-premises source	Azure target
A Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database	An Azure SQL database
A table in a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database	An Azure Cosmos DB account that uses the SQL API

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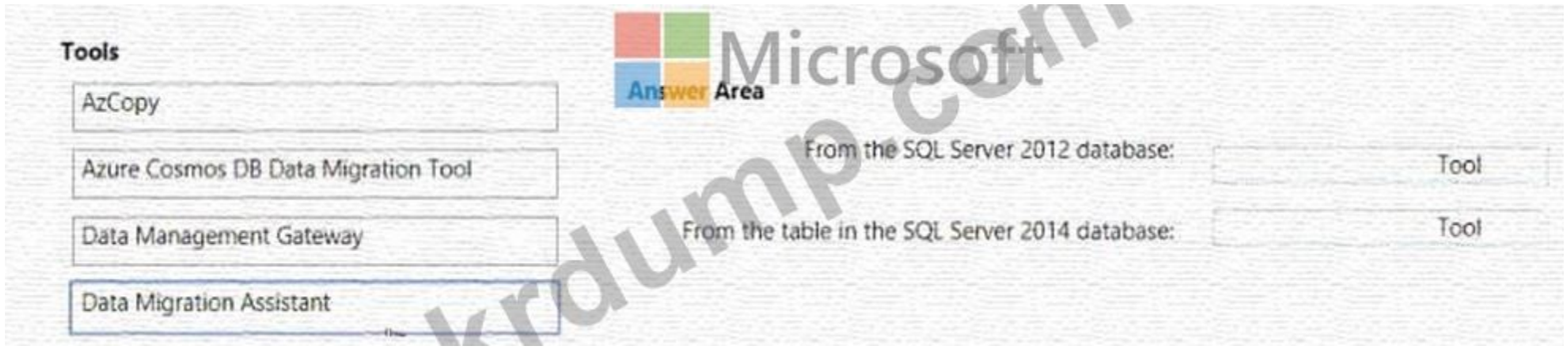
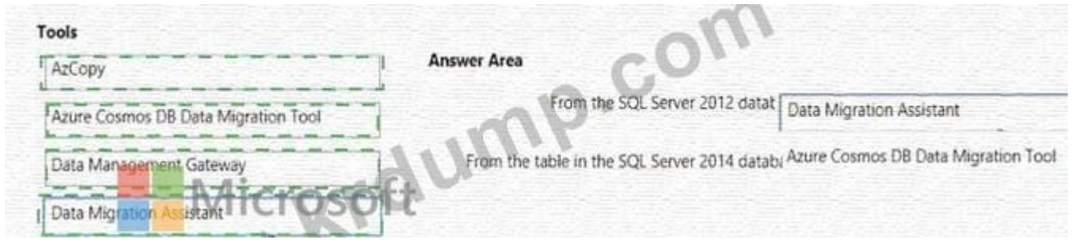


Answer:



Explanation:

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-to-azure-sql

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/import-data

NEW QUESTION: 119

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A. No

B. Yes

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 120

□□□□ □□ Azure App Service □ □ API □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□. □□□□□□□ Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□ □□, □□□□ □□ □ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□. □□ □□□□ □ □ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□.

Department	Request
Security	• Review membership of administrative roles and require to provide a justification for continued membership • Get alerts about changes in administrator assignments. • See a history of administrator activation, including which changes administrators made to Azure resources.
Development	• Enable the applications to access Azure Key Vault and retrieve keys for use in code.
Quality Assurance	• Receive temporary administrator access to create and configure additional Web and API applications in the test environment.

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Department	Azure Service
Security	Azure AD Privileged Identity Management Azure AD Managed Service Identity Azure AD Connect Azure AD Identity Protection
Development	Azure AD Privileged Identity Management Azure AD Managed Service Identity Azure AD Connect Azure AD Identity Protection
Quality Assurance	Azure AD Privileged Identity Management Azure AD Managed Service Identity Azure AD Connect Azure AD Identity Protection

Answer:

Department

Azure Service

Security

- Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- Azure AD Managed Service Identity
- Azure AD Connect
- Azure AD Identity Protection

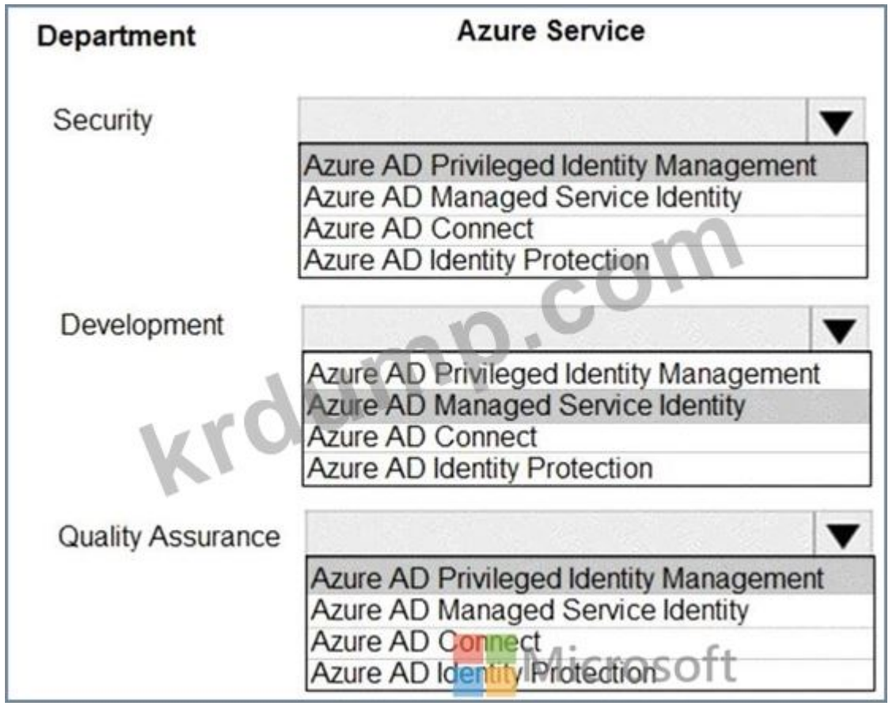
Development

- Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- Azure AD Managed Service Identity
- Azure AD Connect
- Azure AD Identity Protection

Quality Assurance

- Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- Azure AD Managed Service Identity
- Azure AD Connect
- Azure AD Identity Protection

Explanation:



https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview

NEW QUESTION: 121

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

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A. Azure NetApp □□

B. Azure □□

C. Azure Blob □□□

D. Azure □□□ □□□ □□□

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 122

□□ □□ Azure Kubernetes Service(AKS) □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □□□□ □□□ 3□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□. □ □□□□ 3

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

NEW QUESTION: 123
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B. □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□
C. □□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □
D. □□□ □□□□ Azure Service Bus □
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 124
Azure Key Vault□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□ Azure App Service □□□ □□□□. □□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

Department	Request
Security	• Review the membership of administrative roles and require users to provide a justification for continued membership. • Get alerts about changes in administrator assignments. • See a history of administrator activation, including which changes administrators made to Azure resources.
Development	• Enable the applications to access Key Vault and retrieve keys for use in code.

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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 125
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A. Azure AD ID □□
B. ID□ Microsoft Defender
C. Microsoft Entra □□ □□
D. Azure AD ID □□□□
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 126
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C. □□ □□ □□
D. □□□ □□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 127
Azure Batch□ □□□□ Linux □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□ □□□ □□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□. □ □□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ MPI(Message Passing Interface) □□□□□□□□ □□□□□.
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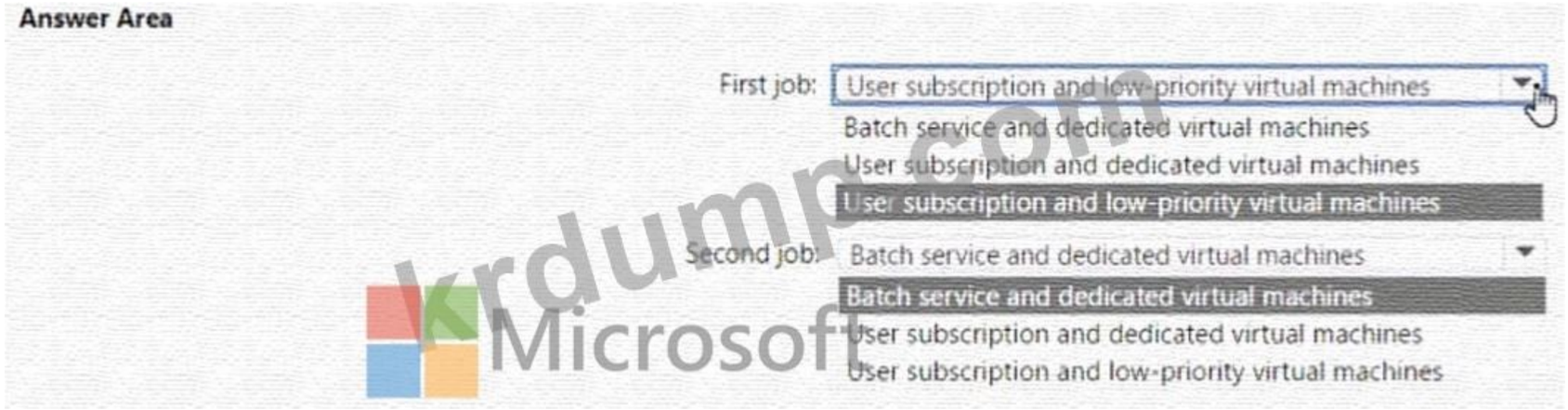
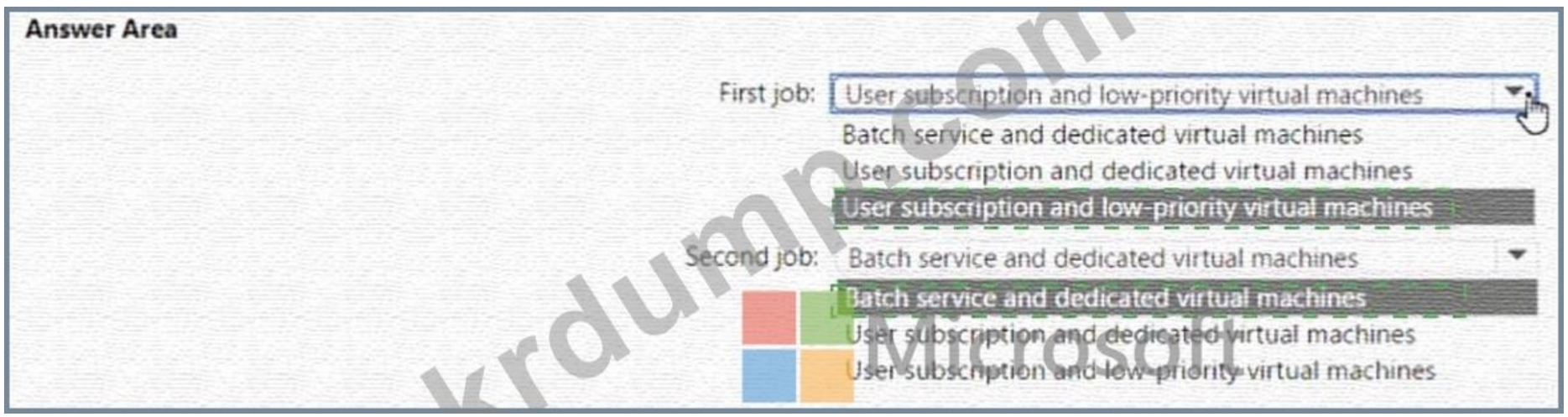


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 128

5□□ Azure □□□ □□□□. □ □□□ □□□ Azure AD □□□□ □□□□ □□□ Windows Server 2022□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□.

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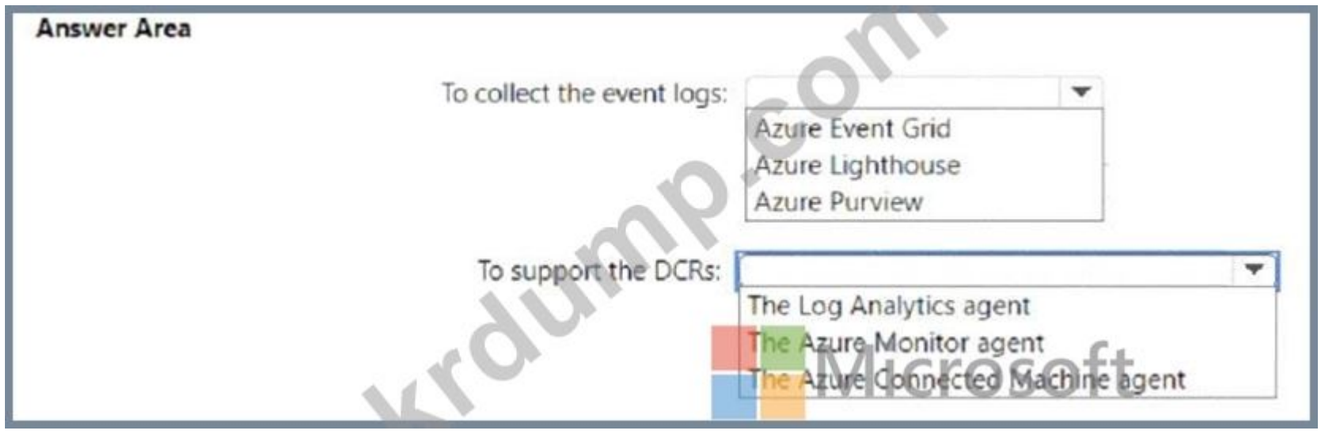
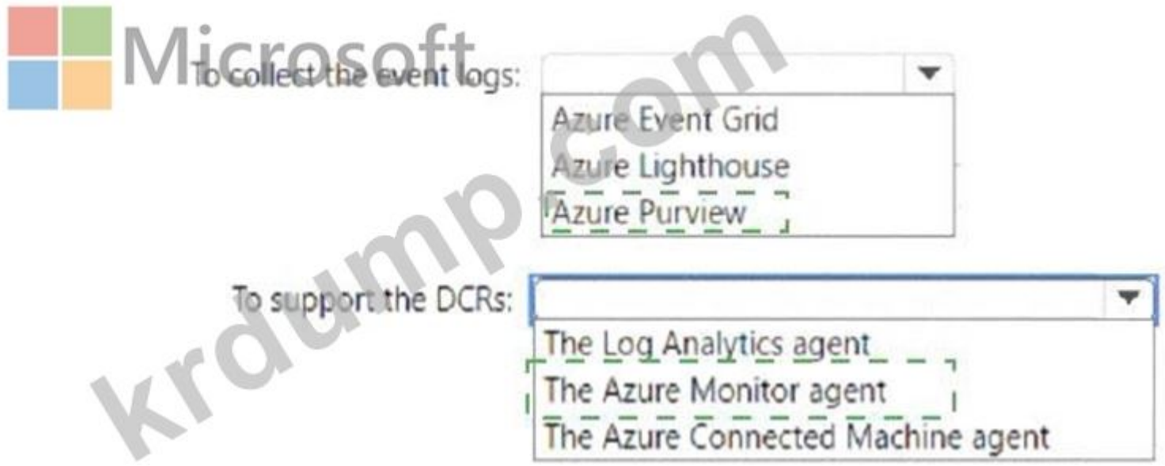


Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 129

Azure □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□.

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

B. Azure REST API□ □□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□□ □□□□

C. □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ Azure □□

D. □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□ Azure □□ □□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

You use Azure Policy to enforce tagging rules and conventions. By creating a policy, you avoid the scenario of resources being deployed to your subscription that don't have the expected tags for your organization.
Instead of manually applying tags or searching for resources that aren't compliant, you create a policy that automatically applies the needed tags during deployment.
Note: Organizing cloud-based resources is a crucial task for IT, unless you only have simple deployments.
Use naming and tagging standards to organize your resources for these reasons:
Resource management: Your IT teams will need to quickly locate resources associated with specific workloads, environments, ownership groups, or other important information. Organizing resources is critical to assigning organizational roles and access permissions for resource management.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/decision-guides/resource-tagging
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies

NEW QUESTION: 130
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Azure Table Storage□ □□□□ App1□□□ □Ł□□□□ □□ □□□□. □ □□□□ App1□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□.
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A. Azure SQL □□□□□□
B. Azure SQL □□□ □□□□
C. □□ □□□□ DB
D. GZRS(□□ □□ □□□) □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
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: 131
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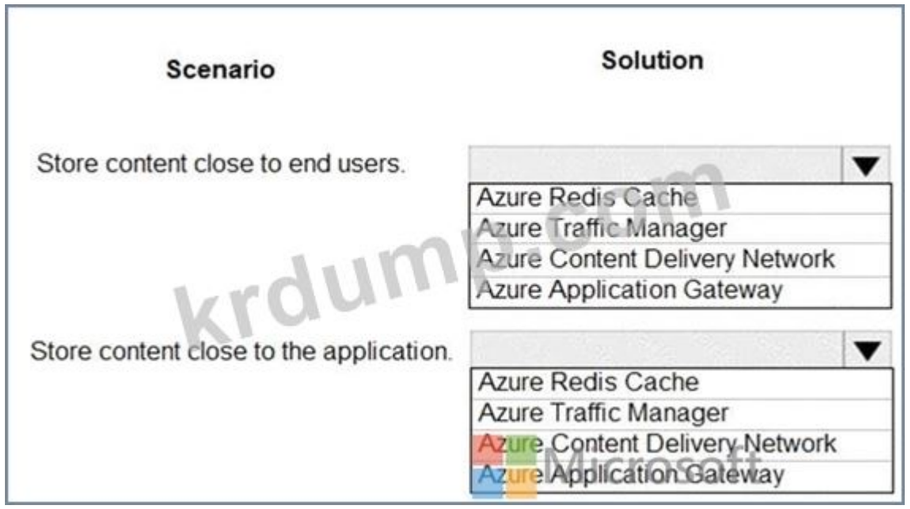

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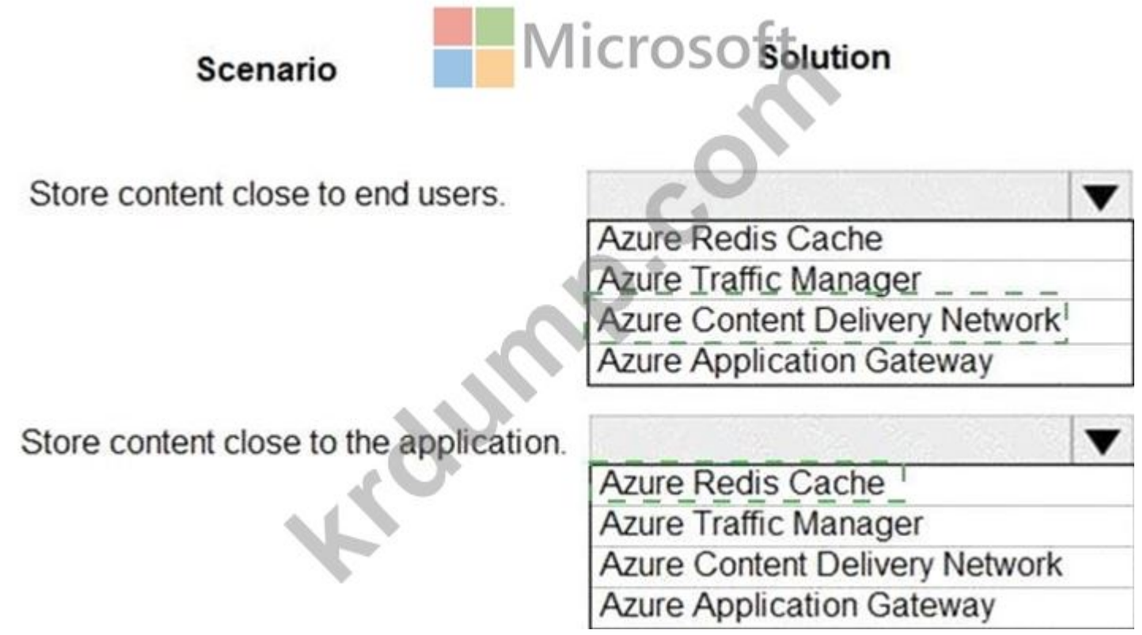
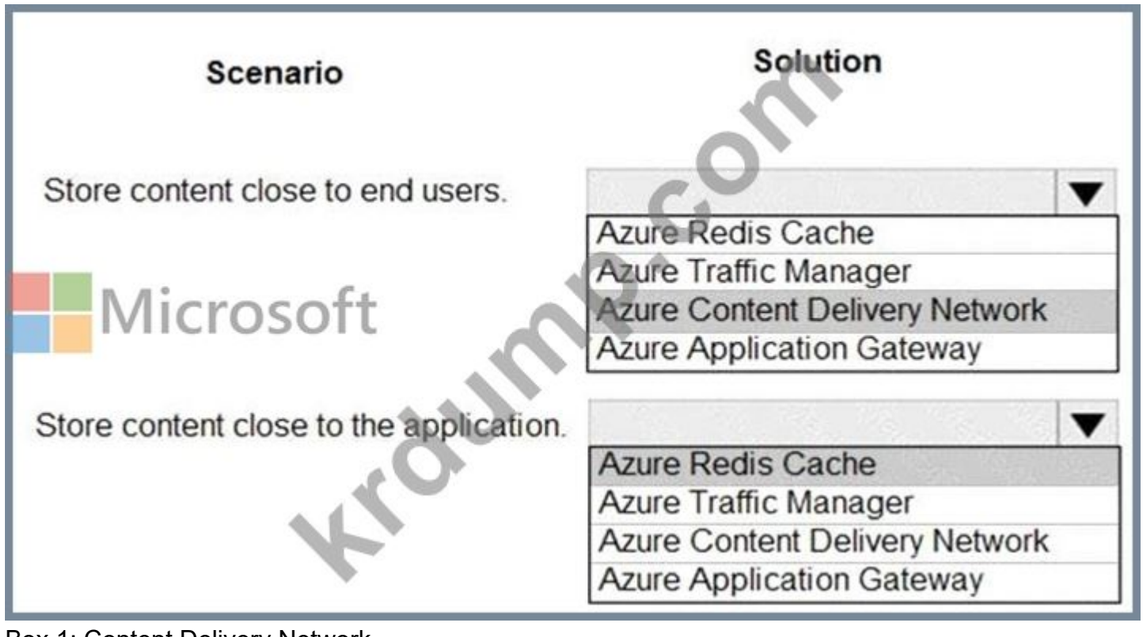


Explanation:



Box 1: Content Delivery Network

A content delivery network (CDN) is a distributed network of servers that can efficiently deliver web content to users. CDNs store cached content on edge servers in point-of-presence (POP) locations that are close to end users, to minimize latency.

Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) offers developers a global solution for rapidly delivering high- bandwidth content to users by caching their content at strategically placed physical nodes across the world. Azure CDN can also accelerate dynamic content, which cannot be cached, by leveraging various network optimizations using CDN POPs. For example, route optimization to bypass Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

Box 2: Azure Redis Cache

Azure Cache for Redis is based on the popular software Redis. It is typically used as a cache to improve the performance and scalability of systems that rely heavily on backend data-stores. Performance is improved by temporarily copying frequently accessed data to fast storage located close to the application. With Azure Cache for Redis, this fast storage is located in-memory with Azure Cache for Redis instead of being loaded from disk by a database.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-cache-for-redis/cache-overview

NEW QUESTION: 132

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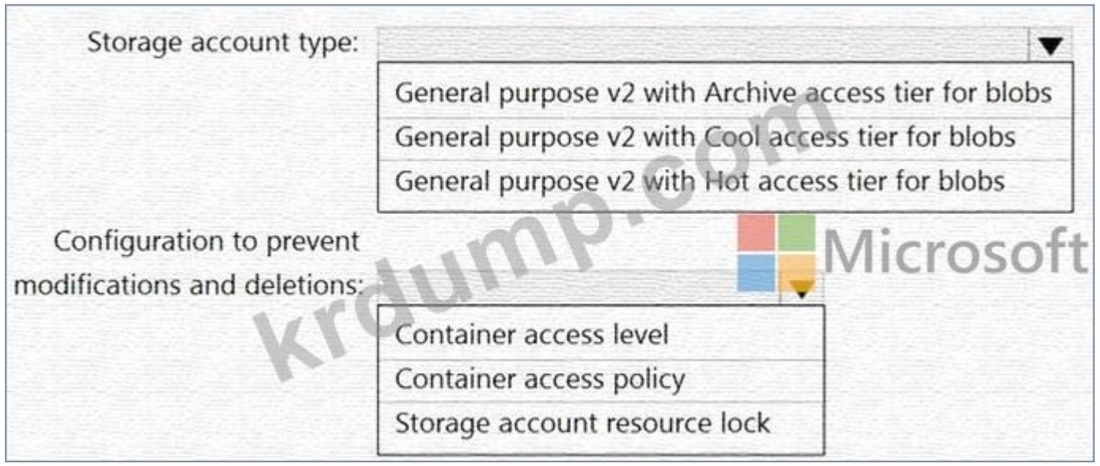
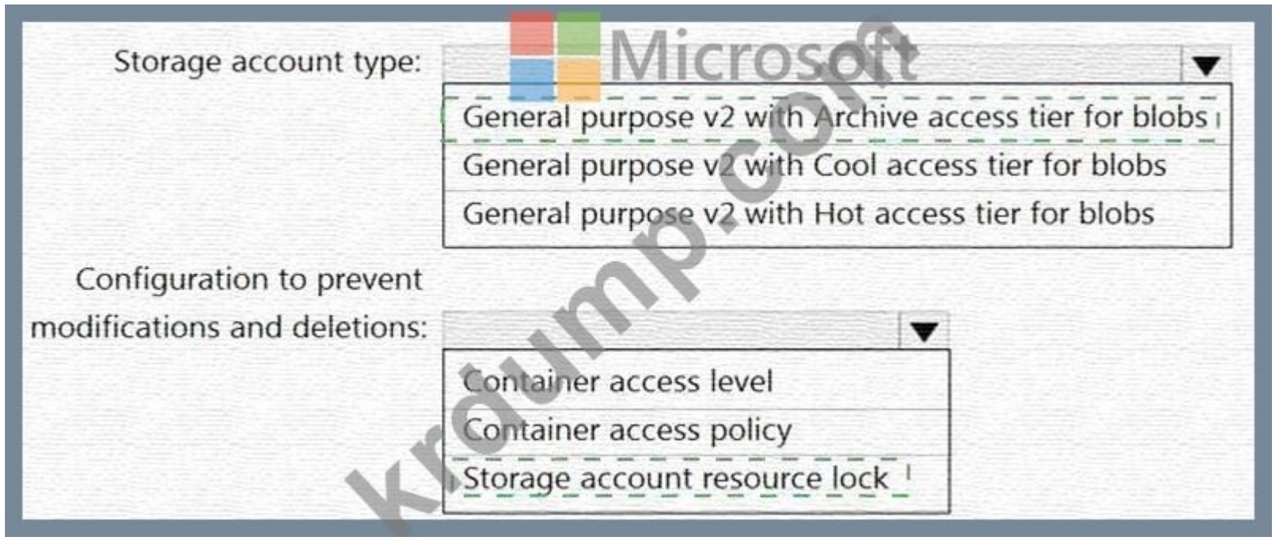
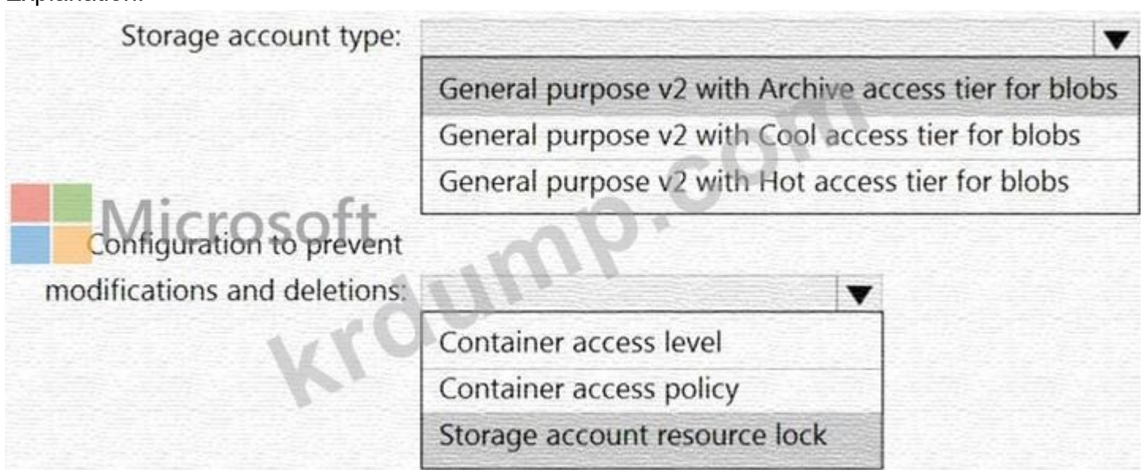


Answer:



Explanation:



Box 1: General purpose v2 with Archive acce3ss tier for blobs

Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements, on the order of hours.
Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.
Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.
Box 2: Storage account resource lock
As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.
Note: You can set the lock level to CanNotDelete or ReadOnly. In the portal, the locks are called Delete and Read-only respectively.
* CanNotDelete means authorized users can still read and modify a resource, but they can't delete the resource.
* ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource.
Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

NEW QUESTION: 133
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Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 134
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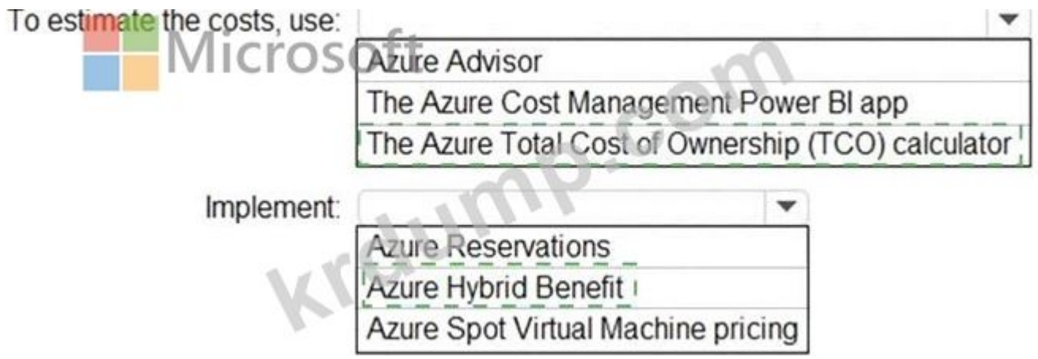
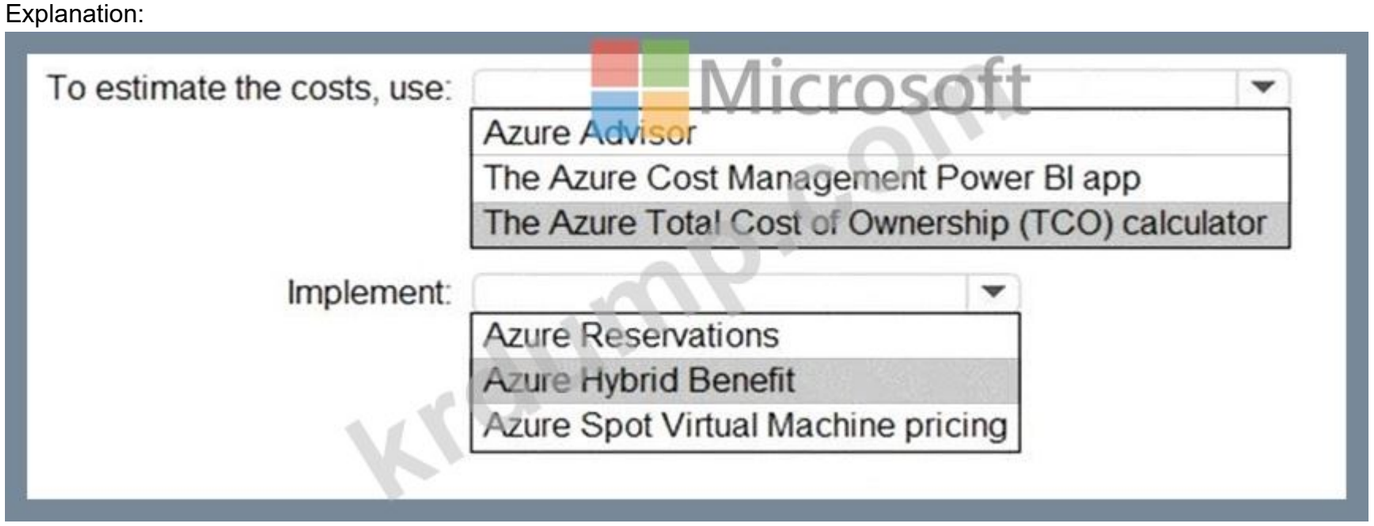


Explanation:



Box 1: The Azure Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator

The Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator estimates the cost savings you can realize by migrating your workloads to Azure.

Note: The TCO Calculator recommends a set of equivalent services in Azure that will support your applications. Our analysis will show each cost area with an estimate of your on-premises spend versus your spend in Azure. There are several cost categories that either decrease or go away completely when you move workloads to the cloud.

Box 2: Azure Hybrid Benefit

Azure Hybrid Benefit is a licensing benefit that helps you to significantly reduce the costs of running your workloads in the cloud. It works by letting you use your on-premises Software Assurance-enabled Windows Server and SQL Server licenses on Azure. And now, this benefit applies to RedHat and SUSE Linux subscriptions, too.

Scenario:

Litware identifies the following security and compliance requirements:

* Once App1 is migrated to Azure, you must ensure that new data can be written to the app, and the modification of new and existing data is prevented for a period of three years.
* On-premises users and services must be able to access the Azure Storage account that will host the data in App1.
* Access to the public endpoint of the Azure Storage account that will host the App1 data must be prevented.
* All Azure SQL databases in the production environment must have Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) enabled.
* App1 must not share physical hardware with other workloads.

Reference:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/tco/

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/hybrid-benefit/

NEW QUESTION: 135

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B. □□□

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Azure Resource Policy Definitions can be used which can be applied to a specific Resource Group with the App Service instances.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION: 136

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D. Azure □□□□ □□□□□

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Azure Container Instances enables a layered approach to orchestration, providing all of the scheduling and management capabilities required to run a single container, while allowing orchestrator platforms to manage multi-container tasks on top of it.

Because the underlying infrastructure for container instances is managed by Azure, an orchestrator platform does not need to concern itself with finding an appropriate host machine on which to run a single container.

Azure Container Instances can schedule both Windows and Linux containers with the same API.

Orchestration of container instances exclusively

Because they start quickly and bill by the second, an environment based exclusively on Azure Container Instances offers the fastest way to get started and to deal with highly variable workloads.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-orchestrator-relationship

NEW QUESTION: 137

Microsoft SQL Server□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□. □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ a□ □□□□□. □ □□□ □□ P40 □□ □□□□□□.

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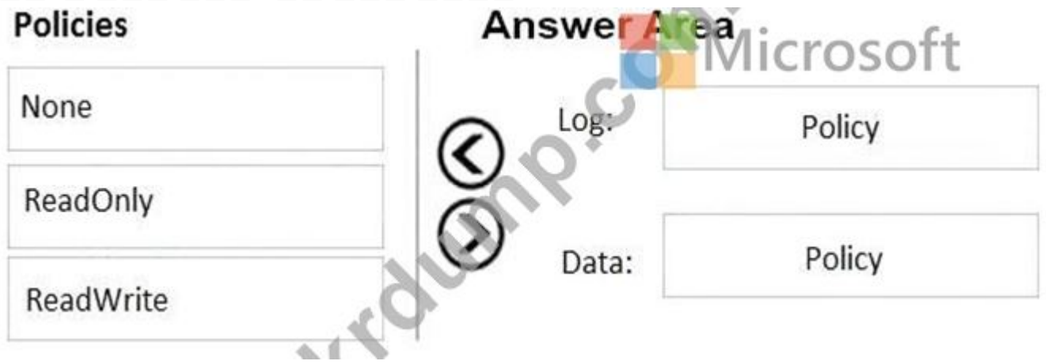

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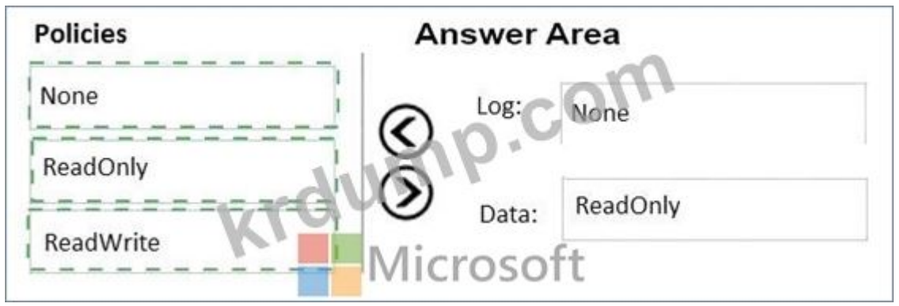

Explanation:

References:

NEW QUESTION: 138

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B. Azure □□□ □□□
C. □□□ □□
D. Azure □□ □□□
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
"Azure Front Door, which focuses on global load-balancing and site acceleration, and Azure CDN Standard, which offers static content caching and acceleration. The new Azure Front Door brings together security with CDN technology for a cloud-based CDN with threat protection and additional capabilities. "

NEW QUESTION: 139
Azure Cosmos DB□ Azure Synapse□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□. □□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□.
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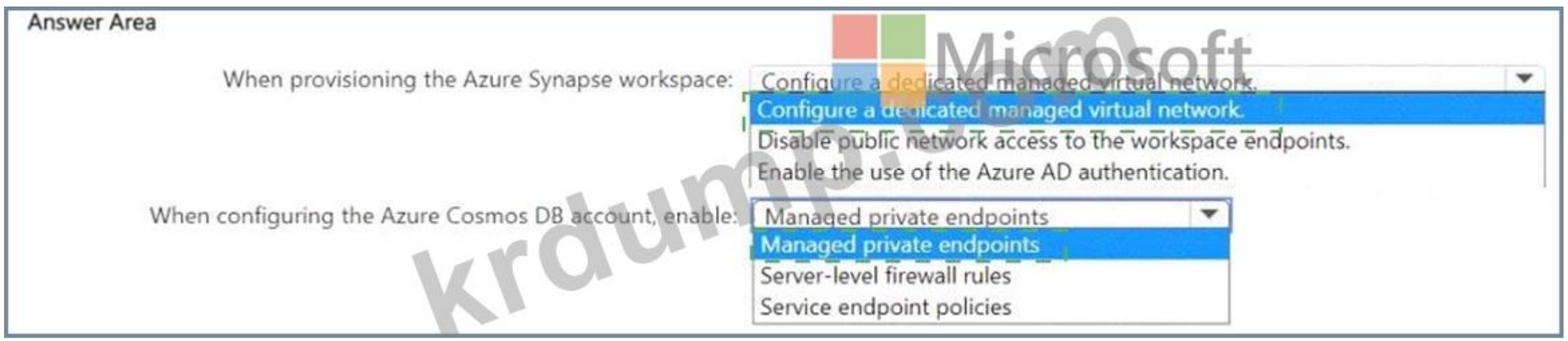
Answer:



Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 140
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Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION: 141
Contoso, Ltd.□□ □□□□ Microsoft Office 365 □ Azure □□□ □□□ Azure AD(Azure Active Directory) □□□□ □□□□.
Contoso□□ □-□□□□ ID □□□□ □□□□. □□□□□ AD DS(Active Directory □□□ □□□)□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ Azure AD Connect Contoso□□ Fabrikam, Inc.□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □. Fabrikam□□ Active Directory □□□□□ Office 365 □□□□ □□□□. Fabrikam□□ Contoso□ □□□ □-□□□□ ID □□□□ □□□□.
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Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Trust configurations - Configure trust from managed forests(s) or domain(s) to the administrative forest
* A one-way trust is required from production environment to the admin forest.
* Selective authentication should be used to restrict accounts in the admin forest to only logging on to the appropriate production hosts.
References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/identity/securing-privileged-access/securing-privileged- access-reference-material