

- **Vendor: Microsoft**
- **Exam Code: AZ-100**
- **Exam Name: Microsoft Azure Infrastructure and Deployment**
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**QUESTION 26**

**Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.**

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

**QUESTION 27**

**Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.**

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

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**Explanation:**

How can I freeze or lock my production/critical Azure resources from accidental deletion? There is way to do this with both ASM and ARM resources using Azure resource lock.

References: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azureedu/2016/04/27/using-azure-resource-manager-policy-and-azure-lock-to-control-your-azure-resources/>

**QUESTION 28**

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

You create a new user account named AdminUser1.

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

What should you do from the user account properties?

- A. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.
- B. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
- C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Assign a role to a user

Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.

Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list. For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.

Press Select to save.

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

**QUESTION 29**

You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

You install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single sign-on (SSO) method. Staging mode is enabled.

You review the synchronization results and discover that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs.

You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully.

What should you do?

- A. From Synchronization Service Manager, run a full import.
- B. Run Azure AD Connect and set the SSO method to Pass-through Authentication.
- C. From Azure PowerShell, run Start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial.
- D. Run Azure AD Connect and disable staging mode.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Staging mode must be disabled. If the Azure AD Connect server is in staging mode, password hash synchronization is temporarily disabled.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnectsync-troubleshoot-password-hash-synchronization#no-passwords-are-synchronized-troubleshoot-by-using-the-troubleshooting-task>

**QUESTION 30**

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

You purchase 10 Azure AD Premium P2 licenses for the tenant. You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features.

What should you do?

- A. From the Groups blade of each user, invite the users to a group.

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

To assign a license, under Azure Active Directory > Licenses > All Products, select one or more products, and then select Assign on the command bar.

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

### **QUESTION 31**

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines. You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

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

### **QUESTION 32**

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.

You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the name server at the domain register.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

### **QUESTION 33**

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.

You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You add an NS record to the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Before you can delegate your DNS zone to Azure DNS, you need to know the name servers for your zone. The NS

record set contains the names of the Azure DNS name servers assigned to the zone. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns>

#### **QUESTION 34**

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.

You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the SOA record in the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### **Explanation:**

Modify the NS record, not the SOA record.

Note: The SOA record stores information about the name of the server that supplied the data for the zone; the administrator of the zone; the current version of the data file; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before checking for updates; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before retrying a failed zone transfer; the maximum number of seconds that a secondary name server can use data before it must either be refreshed or expire; and a default number of seconds for the time-to-live file on resource records.

References: <https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/start-of-authority-record>

#### **QUESTION 35**

**Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 36**

**Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.**

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

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

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### QUESTION 37

**Note:** This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click enable.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You would need to Redeploy the VM.

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

#### QUESTION 38

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contosocloud.onmicrosoft.com.

Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com.

You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD.

You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name.

Which type of DNS record should you create?

- A. PTR
- B. MX
- C. NSEC3
- D. RRSIG

**Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 39

You manage an Azure Windows Server virtual machine (VM) that hosts several SQL Server databases.

You need to configure backup and retention policies for the VM. The backup policy must include transaction log backups.

What should you do?

- A. Configure point-in-time and long-term retention policies from the SQL Servers Azure portal blade.
- B. Configure a SQL Server in Azure VM backup policy from the Recovery Services Azure portal blade.
- C. Configure a continuous delivery deployment group from the Virtual Machine Azure portal blade.
- D. Configure a point-in-time snapshot from the Disks Azure portal blade.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

You should configure a SQL Server in Azure VM backup policy from the Recovery Services Azure portal blade.

The Azure Recovery Services vault has three default policy templates:

Azure Virtual Machine

Azure File Share

SQL Server in Azure VM

Because you need to back up both the SQL Server databases as well as transaction logs, you should create a SQL Server in Azure VM backup policy. These policies also enable you to specify backup retention durations at the daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly scopes.

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You should not configure point-in-time and long-term retention policies from the SQL Servers Azure portal blade. These backup and retention policies are available for the Azure SQL Database platform-as-a-service (PaaS) offering, and not for Azure virtual machines hosting SQL Server databases.

You should not configure a continuous delivery deployment group from the Virtual Machine Azure portal blade. This feature is unrelated to VM backup and recovery, and allows you to integrate a VM in a Visual Studio Team Services (VSTS) continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) workflow.

You should not configure a point-in-time snapshot from the Disks Azure portal blade. The snapshot functionality in Azure does not have formal policy associated with it, nor does it back up VM configuration.

#### **QUESTION 40**

The development team asks you to provision an Azure storage account for their use.

To remain in compliance with IT security policy, you need to ensure that the new Azure storage account meets the following requirements:

- Data must be encrypted at rest.
- Access keys must facilitate automatic rotation.
- The company must manage the access keys.

What should you do?

- A. Create a service endpoint between the storage account and a virtual network (VNet).
- B. Require secure transfer for the storage account.
- C. Enable Storage Service Encryption (SSE) on the storage account.
- D. Configure the storage account to store its keys in Azure Key Vault.

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

You should configure the storage account to store its keys in Azure Key Vault. Azure Key Vault provides a mechanism to store secrets, such as storage account keys, user credentials, and digital certificates, securely in the Microsoft Azure cloud. You can access the underlying Representational State Transfer (REST) application programming interface (API) to rotate or retrieve the secrets in your source code.

You should not enable SSE on the storage account for two reasons. First, SSE is enabled automatically on all Azure storage accounts and encrypts all storage account data at rest. Second, SSE in its native form uses Microsoft-managed access keys, which violates the scenario constraint for customer-managed keys.

You should not require secure transfer for the storage account. Secure transfer forces all REST API calls to use HTTPS instead of HTTP. This feature has nothing to do with either access keys or their management and rotation.

You should not create a service endpoint between the storage account and a VNet. A service endpoint allows you limit traffic to a storage account from resources residing on an Azure VNet.

#### **QUESTION 41**

You have several Windows Server and Ubuntu Linux virtual machines (VMs) distributed across two virtual networks (VNETs):

- prod-vnet-west (West US region)
- prod-vnet-east (East US region)

You need to allow VMs in either VNet to connect and to share resources by using only the Azure backbone network.

Your solution must minimize cost, complexity, and deployment time.

What should you do?

- A. Add a service endpoint to each VNet.
- B. Configure peering between prod-vnet-west and prod-vnet-west.
- C. Create a private zone in Azure DNS.
- D. Deploy a VNet-to-VNet virtual private network (VPN).

**Answer: B**

#### **Explanation:**

You should configure peering between prod-vnet-west and prod-vnet-west. Peering enables VMs located on two different Azure VNETs to be grouped logically together and thereby connect and share resources. Traditional VNet peering involves two VNETs located in the same region. However, global VNet peering, generally available in summer 2018, supports VNETs distributed across any Azure public region.

You should not deploy a VNet-to-VNet VPN. First, global VNet peering means that you are no longer required to use a VPN gateway to link VNets located in different Azure regions. Second, the scenario requires that you minimize cost and complexity.

You should not create a private zone in Azure DNS. This action would be necessary for resources in peered VNets to resolve each other's DNS host names. However, the scenario makes no requirement for private host name resolution. You should not add a service endpoint to each VNet. Service endpoints allow you to limit access to certain Azure resources, such as storage accounts and Azure SQL databases, to resources located on a single VNet. Thus, this feature cannot be used to link two VNets as the scenario mandates.

#### **QUESTION 42**

Your company's local environment consists of a single Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

You plan to offer your users single sign-on (SSO) access to Azure-hosted software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications that use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication.

The tenant's current domain name is companycom.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to configure Azure AD to use company.com, the organization's owned public domain name.

What should you do?

- A. Add a company.com user principal name (UPN) suffix to the AD DS domain.
- B. Run Azure AD Connect from a domain member server and specify the custom installation option.
- C. Remove the companycom.onmicrosoft.com domain name from the Azure AD tenant.
- D. Add a DNS verification record at the domain registrar.

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

You should add a Domain Name System (DNS) verification record at the domain registrar. This step is required to verify to Microsoft that you own the public DNS domain name in question. You perform the validation by creating either a text (TXT) or mail exchanger (MX) record in your DNS zone file at the registrar's website, using Microsoft-provided values. You can delete the verification record after Azure validates the domain for use with Azure AD.

You should not remove the companycom.onmicrosoft.com domain name from the Azure AD tenant. In fact, you cannot remove this domain name because Azure uses it to identify your directory uniquely across the entire Microsoft Azure global ecosystem.

You should not add a company.com user principal name (UPN) suffix to the AD DS domain. If you use a non-routable DNS domain in AD DS, then you may indeed be required to perform this action. However, the scenario does not specify what AD DS domain name is currently defined.

You should not run Azure AD Connect from a domain member server and specify the custom installation option.

Configuring the proper public and private DNS domain names is one of the prerequisite steps that needs to be completed before you run the Azure AD Connect wizard for the first time.

#### **QUESTION 43**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

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

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

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

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

**Actions**

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

From Server1, run `waiimportexport.exe`.

Attach an external disk to Server1.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

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



**Answer Area**



**Answer:**

**Actions**

Attach an external disk to Server1.

From Server1, run `waiimportexport.exe`.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

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

From the Azure portal, update the import job.



**QUESTION 44**

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start

2018-09-01  2:00:00 PM

End

2018-09-14  2:00:00 PM

(UTC + 02:00) — Current Timezone —

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50

Allowed protocols ⓘ

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ

key1

**Generate SAS and connection string**

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

**NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

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

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

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

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

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Will be prompted for credentials

Azure Storage Explorer is a standalone app that enables you to easily work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. It is used for connecting to and managing your Azure storage accounts.

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

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

References:

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

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

**QUESTION 45**

Drag and Drop Question

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

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

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

You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

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

**Actions**

**Answer Area**

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



**Answer:**

**Actions**

Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.

Create a Recovery Services vault.

Install the DFS Replication server role on Server 1.

**Answer Area**

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server 1.

Register Server 1.

Add a server endpoint.



**Explanation:**

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server 1

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

Step 2: Register Server 1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

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

**QUESTION 46**

Hotspot Question

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Replication: ▼

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

Account kind: ▼

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

Answer:

**Answer Area**

Replication:

Account kind:

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region. LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails. GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

ZRS only support GPv2.

References:

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

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

**QUESTION 47**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Values	Answer Area
<input type="text" value="blob"/>	<div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px;">           \\ <input type="text" value="Value"/> . <input type="text" value="Value"/> \ <input type="text" value="Value"/> </div>
<input type="text" value="blob.core.windows.net"/>	
<input type="text" value="contosostorage"/>	
<input type="text" value="data"/>	
<input type="text" value="file"/>	
<input type="text" value="file.core.windows.net"/>	
<input type="text" value="portal.azure.com"/>	
<input type="text" value="subscription1"/>	

**Answer:**

**Values**

blob

blob.core.windows.net

file

portal.azure.com

subscription1

**Answer Area**

\\ contosostorage . file.core.windows.net \ data

**Explanation:**

Box 1: contosostorage

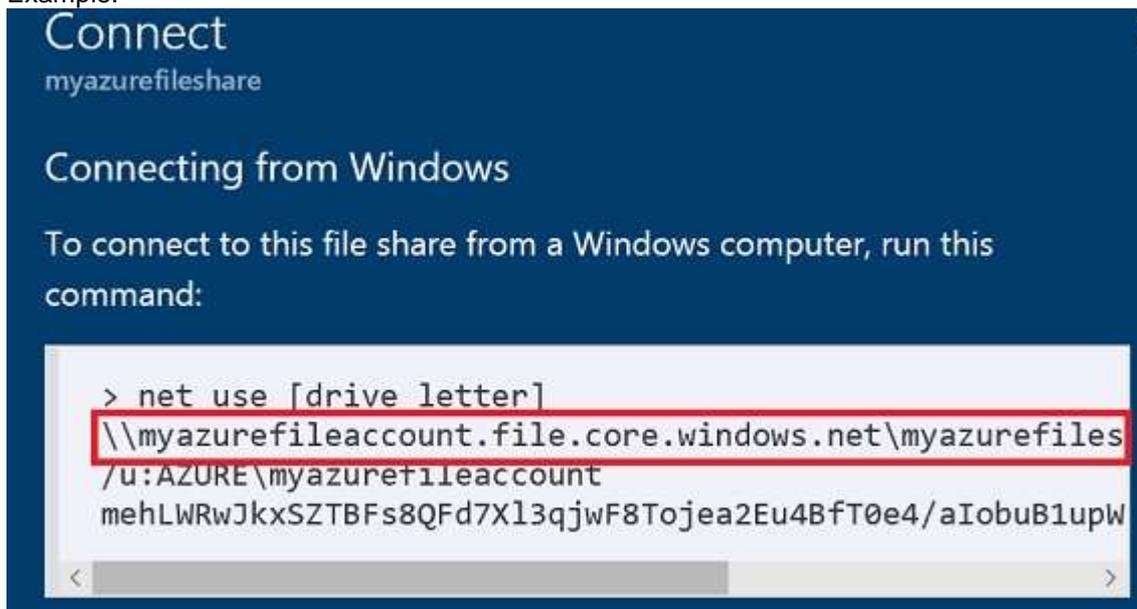
The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

Box 3: data

The name of the file share is data.

Example:



**Connect**  
myazurefileshare

Connecting from Windows

To connect to this file share from a Windows computer, run this command:

```
> net use [drive letter] \\myazurefileaccount.file.core.windows.net\myazurefiles /u:AZURE\myazurefileaccount mehLWRwJkxSZTBFs8QFd7Xl3qjwF8Tojja2Eu4BfT0e4/aIobuB1upW
```

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

**QUESTION 48**

Hotspot Question

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

NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTI...	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT...
storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...
storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	CentralUS	Subscription 1	Host	Geo-redundant...
storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	Host	Locally-redund...

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

**NOTE:** Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

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

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

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

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

**Explanation:**

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts. General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.

Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.

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

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

**QUESTION 49**

Drag and Drop Question

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

VM1 runs Windows Server 2016 and is part of an availability set.

VM1 has virtual machine-level backup enabled.

VM1 is deleted.

You need to restore VM1 from the backup. VM1 must be part of the availability set.

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

**Actions**

**Answer Area**

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.



**Answer:**

**Actions**

**Answer Area**

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Create virtual machine**.

From the VM1 blade, edit the disk settings of the OS disk.

From the Recovery Services vault, select a restore point for VM1.

From the Restore configuration blade, set Restore Type to **Restore disks**.

From the Recovery Services vault, deploy a template.

From the VM1 blade, add a disk.



**QUESTION 50**

Hotspot Question

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine.

A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

File to create:

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

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

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

Answer:

**Answer Area**

File to create:

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

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

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

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Unattend.xml

In preparation to deploy shielded VMs, you may need to create an operating system specialization answer file. On Windows, this is commonly known as the "unattend.xml" file. The New-ShieldingDataAnswerFile Windows PowerShell function helps you do this. Starting with Windows Server version 1709, you can run certain Linux guest OSes in shielded VMs. If you are using the System Center Virtual Machine Manager Linux agent to specialize those VMs, the New-ShieldingDataAnswerFile cmdlet can create compatible answer files for it.

Box 2: The Azure Portal

You can use the Azure portal to deploy a Linux virtual machine (VM) in Azure that runs Ubuntu.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/quick-create-portal>