QUESTION 333
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

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

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.
You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:
- Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.
What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 4
D. 12

Answer: C
Explanation:
Each network security group also contains default security rules.
Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet). NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security-rules

QUESTION 334
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1.
What should you do first?

A. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.
B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template
C. Add a subnet to VNET1.
D. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.

Answer: A
Explanation: The Not allowed resource types Azure policy prohibits the deployment of specified resource types. You specify an array of the resource types to block.
Virtual Networks and Virtual Machines are prohibited.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/not-allowed-resource-types

QUESTION 335
Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
The company also has two on-premises servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 is configured as a DNS server that has a primary DNS zone named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains 1,000 DNS records.
You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed:
- The DNS Manager console
- Azure PowerShell
- Azure CLI 2.0
You need to move the adatum.com zone to an Azure DNS zone in Subscription1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
What should you use?

A. Azure CLI
B. Azure PowerShell
C. the Azure portal
D. the DNS Manager console

Answer: B
Explanation:
Step 1: Installing the DNS migration script
Open an elevated PowerShell window (Administrative mode) and run following command install-script PrivateDnsMigrationScript
Step 2: Running the script
Execute following command to run the script
PrivateDnsMigrationScript.ps1
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-migration-guide

QUESTION 336
You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines.
You need to direct all the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections to VM3 only.
What should you configure?

A. an inbound NAT rule
B. a new public load balancer for VM3
C. a frontend IP configuration
D. a load balancing rule

Answer: A
Explanation:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal
https://pixelrobots.co.uk/2017/08/azure-load-balancer-for-rds/

QUESTION 337
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	Not applicable
Subnet1	Subnet	Hosted on VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	On Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	On Subnet1

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications.
You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the **Exhibit** tab.)

→ Move   🗑 Delete   ↻ Refresh

Resource group (change) : RG1lod9053488
Location   : East US
Subscription (change) : Microsoft AZ
Subscription ID   : ac344a74-f85a-4b2e-8057-642088faaf20

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 1 outbound
Associated with   : 0 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Tags (change)   : Click here to add tags

Inbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	⊘Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓Allow
65001	Allow AzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	✓Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	⊘Deny

Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	⚠ DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	⊘Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	✓Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	⊘Deny

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet over TCP port 80.
What should you do?

A. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface
B. Change the Port_80 inbound security rule.
C. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
D. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.

Answer: C
Explanation:
You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a network interface or subnet.
The NSG has the appropriate rule to block users from accessing the Internet. We just need to associate it with Subnet1.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group

QUESTION 338
You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.
Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

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Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.
You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2.
What should you do first?

A. Move VM1 to Subscription2.
B. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.
C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
D. Provision virtual network gateways.

Answer: D
Explanation: The virtual networks can be in the same or different regions, and from the same or different subscriptions. When connecting VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions do not need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant.
Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a good way to easily connect VNets. Connecting a virtual network to another virtual network using the VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet) is similar to creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location. Both connectivity types use a VPN gateway to provide a secure tunnel using IPsec/IKE, and both function the same way when communicating.
The local network gateway for each VNet treats the other VNet as a local site. This lets you specify additional address space for the local network gateway in order to route traffic.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal

QUESTION 339
You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine

⚠ Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

| Basics | Disks | Networking | Management | Advanced | Tags | Review + create |

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image.
Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization.
Looking for classic VMs? Create VM from Azure Marketplace

PROJECT DETAILS

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

* Subscription ❶ | MyDev-Test Subscription   ⌄ |
          └─ * Resource group ❶ | RG1   ⌄ |
                                   Create new

INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name ❶ | VM1 |
* Region ❶ | (US) West US 2   ⌄ |
Availability options ❶ | No infrastructure redundancy required   ⌄ |
* Image ❶ | Windows Server 2016 Datacenter   ⌄ |
                               Browse all public and private images
Azure Spot instance ⓘ   ◯ Yes ◉ No

* Size ❶   **Standard DS1 v2**
             1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month)
             Change size

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

Basics | Disks | Networking | Management | Advanced | Tags | Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. Learn more

Disk options

* OS disk type ⓘ

Standard HDD

The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility (Preview) ⓘ ◯ Yes ⦿ No
Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

Data disks

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

ⓘ Adding unmanaged data disks is currently not supported at the time of VM creation. You can add them after the VM is created.

∧ Advanced

Use managed disks ⓘ   ⦿ No ◯ Yes

* Storage account ⓘ   (new) rg1 disks799
                             Create new

You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.
Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Use managed disks
B. OS disk type
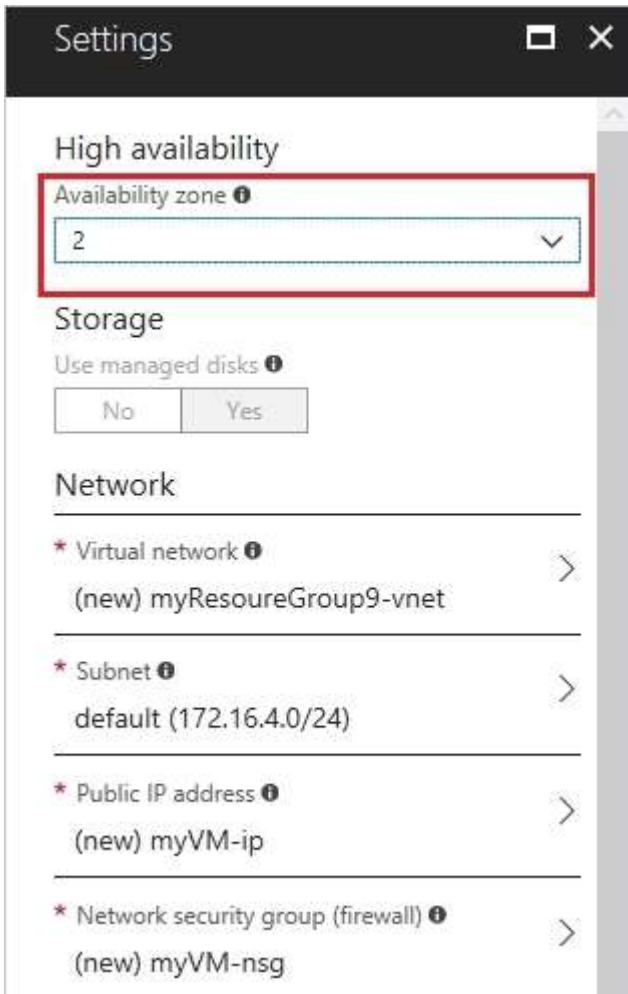C. Availability options
D. Size
E. Image

Answer: AB
Explanation:
A: Your VMs should use managed disks if you want to move them to an Availability Zone by using Site Recovery.
B: When you create a VM for an Availability Zone, Under Settings > High availability, select one of the numbered zones from the Availability zone dropdown.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/move-azure-vms-avset-azone
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-portal-availability-zone

QUESTION 340
You have an existing Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.
You need to monitor the latency between your on-premises network and the virtual machines.
What should you use?

A. Service Map
B. Connection troubleshoot
C. Network Performance Monitor
D. Effective routes

Answer: C
Explanation:
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.
You can monitor network connectivity across cloud deployments and on-premises locations, multiple data centers, and branch offices and mission-critical multitier applications or microservices. With Performance Monitor, you can detect network issues before users complain.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor

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https://www.braindump2go.com/az-104.html

QUESTION 341
Case Study 2 - Contoso, Ltd
Overview
Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.

Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.
Existing Environment
Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:
- File servers
- Domain controllers
- Microsoft SQL Server servers
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.
You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:
- A SQL database
- A web front end
- A processing middle tier
Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
Requirements
Planned Changes
Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:
- Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.
Technical Requirements
Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:
- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
- Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtualmachines.
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.
User Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:
- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
- Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
- Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.
Hotspot Question
You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.
Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Answer Area

Save   Discard | Got feedback?

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

[**All** | Selected | None]

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

[Selected | **None**]

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

[**All** | None]

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

[**Yes** | No]

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Answer:

Answer Area

Save   Discard | Got feedback?

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

| **All** | Selected | None |

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

| Selected | **None** |

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

| **All** | None |

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

| **Yes** | No |

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

QUESTION 342
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal.
Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

* Name

Policy1	✓

Assignments

Users and groups ⓘ	⟩
0 users and groups selected	

Cloud apps ⓘ	⟩
0 cloud apps selected	

Conditions ⓘ	⟩
0 conditions selected	

Access controls

Grant ⓘ	⟩
0 controls selected	

Session ⓘ	⟩
0 controls selected	

Enable policy

On	**Off**

Answer:

Answer Area

* Name

| Policy1 | ✓ |

Assignments

Users and groups ⓘ	
0 users and groups selected	›

Cloud apps ⓘ	
0 cloud apps selected	›

Conditions ⓘ	
0 conditions selected	›

Access controls

Grant ⓘ	
0 controls selected	›

Session ⓘ	
0 controls selected	›

Enable policy

| On | **Off** |

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/app-based-mfa

QUESTION 343
Hotspot Question
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains the groups in the following table.

Name	Group type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	(user.city –startsWith "m"
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	(user.department –notIn ["human resource"])
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	Not applicable

You create two user accounts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	City	Department	Office 365 license assigned
User1	Montreal	Human resources	Yes
User2	Melbourne	Marketing	No

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

User1:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

Answer:

Answer Area

User1:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

Explanation:
Box 1: Group 1 only
First rule applies
Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only
Both membership rules apply.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/create-collections