



Your company has several departments. Each department has a number of virtual machines (VMs). The company has an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. All VMs are located in RG1. You want to associate each VM with its respective department. What should you do?

- A. Create Azure Management Groups for each department.
- B. Create a resource group for each department.
- C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.
- D. Modify the settings of the virtual machines.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

  **Briian** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

I took the exam on 12/22/2021 with 959 points, so I can confirm this dump is valid. 95% of the questions were from here. You should just check the comments and not blindly accept the main solution given below the questions.
upvoted 129 times

  **ufuapax** 6 days, 6 hours ago
PREP4EXAMS.COM (valid answer.)
upvoted 2 times

  **exmtpicusr** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

i also pass the exam in 15/03/2024. there were similar questions, and the same questions were there and as a examtopic free user you can go to only 28th page and after that you need to get a subscription to view next pages.

i barely passed the exam with the score of 705. exam questions are updated and i think examtopic add the latest question sets at the end. follow "milantonis(as i remember)" answers in the discussion. he provide the best and reliable answers. also exam has around 50 questions and one case study to answer within 1.30 hrs..

also find case study questions for az104 in youtube..

good luck all you can do it. just do all the questions and if you can do all the 58 pages. as a person do only up to 28 pages and i got panicked in exam. if anyone have new dumps share with bros. remember when doing the exam online you can search through microsoft learn website and it is time consuming. just dont go there thinking it as a open book exam. there is not enough time to refer the microsoft learn and answer. good luck all....
upvoted 10 times

  **Ab198817** 2 years, 7 months ago
Great job mate
upvoted 1 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago
C is correct
upvoted 5 times

  **nidravrurku** Highly Voted 7 months ago

I took the exam on 12/22/2021 with 959 points, so I can confirm this dump is valid. 95% of the questions were from here.>>> <http://surl.li/pueho>
You should just check the comments and not blindly accept the main solution given below the questions. Thanks Exam TOPics
upvoted 80 times

  **dumps4azure_com** Most Recent 6 days, 9 hours ago
B is the rite answer.
upvoted 1 times

  **bobwhite21** 1 week, 3 days ago
Taken on 10th August 2024 - 7 or 8 questions not in the dump, passed with score around 800
upvoted 3 times

  **divzrajshekar123** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Guys, I took the exam today. And all the questions were completely different.. I hardly got 3 questions from here. Previously I have taken exam and studied from here and i clearly the exam. but this time questions were completely new. May be the examtopic need to update the questions here. And please do it.

upvoted 3 times

  **lexxone** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Today I took the exam on Aug/1/2024 and scored 797, it's good. the good thing is that, 95% fo question was from this website. Just only 5 question was new. Read questions with each comments....

upvoted 2 times

  **divzrajshekar123** 3 weeks ago

Even I attended yesterday. but all the questions were new. Im not sure why.

upvoted 2 times

  **bihat** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

PREP4CERTS.COM (valid answer.)

upvoted 1 times

  **tsummey** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Tags in Azure are name/value pairs that enable you assign tags to each VM, associating them with their respective departments.

upvoted 1 times

  **kicilo4977** 2 months, 1 week ago

The given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Dil_12345** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

i took the exam 06/02/2024 i saw just 4 or 5 questions from free version, might check out the paid version next.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mynwa** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I am here to honestly say, I wrote the exam last night and there were ZERO Azure AD questions. They relate to MS Entra now. I've used this site for years and this is the first time I came across an exam with 1-5 questions from this dump site. I spent hours reading questions etc, going through course material and I wish everything I learnt had the latest MS material, instead it was old

upvoted 6 times

  **smithinssia** 4 months ago

hi amazing website

upvoted 1 times

  **6f80f6c** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

  **MandAsh** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Hello ppl,

So I passed exam 1 hour back. And came back just to convey my thanks to exam topics dumps and almighty Melantonis! Yes dumps are valid.

Yes contributor access is worth it. Do invest if possible and if you want to pass in 1 attempts.

I used ms learn and dumps. Referred John Savill for n/w concepts. Nothing else.

And discussion boxes below are best. Go through reasoning of ppl and few folks will blow your mind how smart they are.

At one point in exam I was laughing cause I can recall debate going on discussion topic on topic.

Dont get stressed out and rest and restart studies. Adios till next cert now!

upvoted 3 times

  **atfde** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **6b52b7a** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Daradona10** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I just took the exam today dated 26th March 2024. Im not going to go through all the questions and say this and that came up. I passed with a score of 754. I could have done better but truth be told was that halfway through the exam and i already knew i pass so i started to just skim through it and press whatever. First of all i worked in DevOps and have experience in this. Secondly it was all about the pass no matter what the score was. Saying that, if you havent done any azure before then you should interact with the azure portal. Also I say over 90% of questions came from examtopics. Dont just memorize the questions and answers. Learn why it is said answer. Also pay attention to case studies at the end of exam topics pages here. Wish you well

upvoted 6 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription.

You want to implement an Azure AD conditional access policy.

The policy must be configured to require members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when they connect to Azure AD from untrusted locations.

Solution: You access the multi-factor authentication page to alter the user settings.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **green_arrow** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

B is correct,

1- the best way to enforce MFA is by Conditional Access

2- the device has to be identified by azure AD as A AD joined Device.

3- the trusted ip must be configured.

upvoted 147 times

  **qsmsfkt** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Ref:

www.reddit.com/user/learnmicrosoft

upvoted 2 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.

You access the Azure portal to alter the grant control of the Azure AD conditional access policy.

upvoted 9 times

  **rzv** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

brooo we lost mlantonis and tedz

upvoted 44 times

  **omw2wealth** 2 years, 11 months ago

i sit for the exam this saturday, and i really appreciate this dudes a lot!

upvoted 6 times

  **DC1234** 1 year, 5 months ago

Who are they?

upvoted 2 times

  **bryant12138** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

some legends have actively shared their solutions with sufficient proof in the past. Even 2 years later, I still feel grateful for their contributes.

upvoted 2 times

  **Pamban** 2 years, 9 months ago

what happened to them? mlantonis's answers are spot on!!!

upvoted 5 times

  **bilof609** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

In my opinion the correct option is B) "No".

To configure MFA the correct way is through Conditional Access Policies.

Source Docs: <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LFqUi7YcKI2d8cs8LnHLGjyHtuXUnz0xik4bpAvZ5fg/edit?usp=sharing>

Based on the provided documentation the correct approach is through "Grant" Access Controls.

upvoted 1 times

  **HaraTadahisa** 2 months ago

Will this question still appear on the actual exam as of June 23, 2024? If not, I will only solve the second half of the 280 questions that include paid access.

upvoted 3 times

  **tsummey** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This isn't a user setting; you need to create a conditional access policy:
Under Assignments select the Global Admin Group
Under Conditions set the location to any location and exclude all trusted locations
Under Access Controls, grant access and check the options for require MFA and require the device to be marked as compliant.
upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B. No
is the answer because
to enable the MFA depending on the condition can only be enabled from the conditional access option.
Not from MFA option
upvoted 1 times

  **go4adil** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: B (No)

In order to implement MFA and Azure AD-Joined device, you need to create a 'Conditional Access Policy'. To implement conditional access policy;

Go to Microsoft Entra-->Protection-->Security Center-->Conditional Access Page. (Microsoft Entra Premium is required to implement Conditional Access policy)

MFA page can't facilitate implementation of conditional access policy.

upvoted 7 times

  **go4adil** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/tutorial-enable-azure-mfa?toc=%2Fentra%2Fidentity%2Fconditional-access%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fentra%2Fidentity%2Fconditional-access%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json>

upvoted 2 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **79652e9** 8 months, 1 week ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Minaru** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is B.

The solution does not meet the goal. While accessing the multi-factor authentication page allows you to configure multi-factor authentication for users, it does not specifically target the members of the Global Administrators group. To meet the goal of requiring Global Administrators to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when connecting from untrusted locations, you need to set up an Azure AD conditional access policy.

upvoted 9 times

  **alexel222** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

correcto
upvoted 1 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The clue to the answer is in the question. You want to implement an Azure AD conditional access policy.

upvoted 2 times

  **pb7o61** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Given the requirements, you need to set up an Azure AD conditional access policy that enforces both Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and the use of Azure AD-joined devices for members of the Global Administrators group when connecting from untrusted locations.

The provided solution suggests accessing the multi-factor authentication page to alter user settings. This would allow you to enforce MFA, but it does not address the requirement for the use of Azure AD-joined devices when they connect from untrusted locations.

Thus, the solution does not fully meet the goal.

The answer is:
B. No.

upvoted 9 times

  **james2033** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The keywords:

- 1 Azure Active Directory subscription.
- 1 Azure Active Directory Conditional Access Policy.
- must, require, members, Global Administrators group
- use MFA + Azure-Active-Directory-Joined device (untrusted locations)
- MFA page to Alter the user settings (this is the most key information).

Cannot use MFA (multi-factor authentication) page --to--> Alter the user settings. Therefore, answer is B. (No).

upvoted 3 times

  **ShyamNallu_100813** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct ans

upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option B.

upvoted 2 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription.

You want to implement an Azure AD conditional access policy.

The policy must be configured to require members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when they connect to Azure AD from untrusted locations.

Solution: You access the Azure portal to alter the session control of the Azure AD conditional access policy.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **lyx** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Ans: No.

You alter the grant control, not session control
upvoted 58 times

  **YooOY** 2 years, 11 months ago

Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multi-factor authentication, and select Select. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-all-users-mfa>
upvoted 24 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.
You access the Azure portal to alter the grant control of the Azure AD conditional access policy.
upvoted 4 times

  **go4adil** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: B (No)

In order to implement MFA and Azure AD-Joined device, you need to create a 'Conditional Access Policy'. To implement conditional access policy;

Go to Microsoft Entra-->Protection-->Security Center-->Conditional Access Page-->Modify Grant Control (Not Session Control) -->Grant Access
(Microsoft Entra Premium is required to implement Conditional Access policy)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/tutorial-enable-azure-mfa?toc=%2Fentra%2Fidentity%2Fconditional-access%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fentra%2Fidentity%2Fconditional-access%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json>
upvoted 5 times

  **MohsenSic** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

It is now in device settings and not protection, <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/devices/media/manage-device-identities/device-settings-azure-portal.png>
upvoted 1 times

  **epic13131** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Was on my exam.
upvoted 17 times

  **tsummey** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Under Assignments select the Global Admin Group
Under Conditions set the location to any location and exclude all trusted locations
Under Access Controls, grant access and check the options for require MFA and require the device to be marked as compliant.
upvoted 2 times

  **3ba6d0b** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

questions 3 and 4 are identical.
upvoted 1 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello All

I see lot of recommendations to check "Mlantonis" answers. Please let me know how to find it in this huge blog

upvoted 1 times

  **ristst001** 3 months ago

Hey folks, just got home from the testing center, passed with 900/1000 and I owe it all to ET, mlantonis and the gang here. This site is the SHIZZLE, it is spot frikkin' on! Learn all these questions and you WILL pass, guaranteed. I had one case study (it's here), and 51 questions, with only a couple I'd never seen. I had to make myself slow down, and I was thinking my score should've been higher, but that was likely due to the fact that I damn near answered a number of them immediately without reading the question! NO LABS. I can finally get my life back now...oh sleep, blessed sleep...

upvoted 5 times

  **MCLC2021** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correc Answer B (NO).

Within a Conditional Access policy:

Access Control GRANT: an administrator can use access controls to grant or block access to resources.

Access Control SESSION: an administrator can make use of session controls to enable limited experiences within specific cloud applications.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-session>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-grant>

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **DBFront** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct, needs to be grant control

upvoted 1 times

  **Minaru** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is B.

The solution mentioned does not fully meet the goal of requiring members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when they connect from untrusted locations. While accessing the Azure portal to alter the session control is a step in the right direction, it's essential to configure the specific conditions and controls in the Azure AD conditional access policy to enforce these requirements.

To achieve the goal, you need to create or modify an Azure AD conditional access policy and specify the conditions that require Multi-Factor Authentication and Azure AD-joined devices for members of the Global Administrators group when they access Azure AD from untrusted locations. Simply accessing the Azure portal to alter session control is not sufficient to fully implement this policy.

upvoted 4 times

  **Dan76** 11 months ago

Does anyone have updated questions from 21.09.2023 (21sh of Sep) with contributor access and can send them to me through email: danielwills76@gmail.com. I would really appreciate it as I need to write and prepare for this exam with limited time and can't afford the contributor access. Thanks. I need to write the exam before the end of this month

upvoted 2 times

  **Misty39** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

does anyone have updated questions from 21.08.2023 with contributor access and can send me through email: dotdworld@gmail.com

Thank you in advance.

upvoted 3 times

  **DM25** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

In Aug 2023 if I'm right they didn't change syllabus but made it open book. Yes it would be great to hear from someone who took after that. I am planning to write soon

upvoted 1 times

  **ShyamNallu_100813** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

ANS :A

upvoted 3 times

  **SivaPannier** 12 months ago

I think the Answer is A only. I could see session control option in the Conditional Access Policy configuration page. Grant control should not be for session control. see the link below...

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-session>.

upvoted 1 times

  **SivaPannier** 12 months ago

Sorry I am wrong in the earlier comment. The correct answer is B only, for the given requirement there is no need to configure anything in the session control page of conditional access policy. Hence this action will not fulfill the project requirement.

upvoted 3 times

  **james2033** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Focus at text "alter the session", it make B is correct choice.

upvoted 2 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

option B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

Solution B is not correct because it suggests creating a new resource group for each department. While this approach could be used to organize resources, it does not allow for direct association between the virtual machines and their respective departments. Assigning tags to the virtual machines is a better solution for this requirement.

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription.

You want to implement an Azure AD conditional access policy.

The policy must be configured to require members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when they connect to Azure AD from untrusted locations.

Solution: You access the Azure portal to alter the grant control of the Azure AD conditional access policy.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

  **Micah7** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Answer is A. There is another copy of this question that mentions going to the MFA page in Azure Portal as the solution = incorrect. On that page you cant make a Conditional Access Policy.

I did this in lab step by step:

- The Answer "A" is correct

- Instead of the MFA page mentioned above, you have to go the route of Conditional Access Policy-->Grant Control mentioned here for this question. Under Grant Control you are given the option of setting MFA and requiring AD joined devices in the exact same window.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 66 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 4 times

  **MCLC2021** Highly Voted 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correc Answer A (YES).

Within a Conditional Access policy:

Access Control GRANT: an administrator can use access controls to grant or block access to resources.

Access Control SESSION: an administrator can make use of session controls to enable limited experiences within specific cloud applications.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-session>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-grant>

upvoted 5 times

  **Dumpschool_com** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

because under grand control we can only set requiring MFA and require AD joined devices but not location. setting location requirements is located under conditions control panel

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B. No

Explanation:

The provided solution does not meet the goal of requiring members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when connecting from untrusted locations. To achieve this, you need to configure the conditions and controls of the Azure AD conditional access policy, not just alter the grant control. By modifying the grant control, you are changing who the policy applies to, not the specific requirements for access.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

Yes, the solution meets the goal. By configuring the Azure AD conditional access policy to require members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) and an Azure AD-joined device when they connect from untrusted locations, you are effectively adding an additional layer of security to protect sensitive resources and data. This ensures that even if credentials are compromised, unauthorized access is prevented by requiring an additional verification step (MFA) and ensuring the device is trusted (Azure AD-joined).

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

No is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Samiron512** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer is B. No
upvoted 1 times

Saurabh_Bhargav 6 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Yes
upvoted 1 times

kkinna 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

because under grand control we can only set requiring MFA and require AD joined devices but not location. setting location requirements is located under conditions control panel
upvoted 1 times

gio 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

answer is A
upvoted 1 times

Minaru 10 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is: A

if you are accessing the Azure portal to alter the grant control of the Azure AD conditional access policy, and you are configuring it to require members of the Global Administrators group to use Multi-Factor Authentication and an Azure AD-joined device when connecting from untrusted locations, then the solution does indeed meet the goal.
upvoted 2 times

fiahbone 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Grant control is required for this action!
upvoted 2 times

JWS80 1 year ago

This question is outdated. The usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) is chosen when creating a Multi-Factor Auth Provider in the Microsoft Azure classic portal¹. It is a consumption-based resource that is billed against the organization's Azure subscription¹. However, adding new providers has been disabled as of September 1, 2018
2. Therefore, none of the options A, B, C, or D are correct.
upvoted 1 times

james2033 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Question's keyword "Azure portal to alter the grant control of the Azure AD conditional access policy", choose A. Azure portal can done this task.
upvoted 3 times

liketopass 1 year, 1 month ago

I would say 'partly' as there are 2 requirements :

1. use MFA
2. From untrusted location

And this one only specifies one of them:

To use MFA you indeed use the grant control part, but you would also need to configure the conditions to specify to exclude 'trusted locations' (effectively specifying untrusted locations)

So actually it is maybe a NO as the solution does not meet the goal

upvoted 1 times

ShyamNallu_100813 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

dhivyamohanbabu 1 year, 2 months ago

Option A is correct..
upvoted 1 times

You are planning to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine to your company's Azure subscription. You are required to implement a custom deployment that includes adding a particular trusted root certification authority (CA). Which of the following should you use to create the virtual machine?

- A. The New-AzureRmVm cmdlet.
- B. The New-AzVM cmdlet.
- C. The Create-AzVM cmdlet.
- D. The az vm create command.

Correct Answer: C

Once Cloud-init.txt has been created, you can deploy the VM with az vm create cmdlet, using the --custom-data parameter to provide the full path to the cloud- init.txt file.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment>

  **elishlomo** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The az vm create command. you need to create an Ubuntu Linux VM using a cloud-init script for configuration. For example, az vm create -g MyResourceGroup -n MyVm --image debian --custom-data MyCloudInitScript.yml

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/vm?view=azure-cli-latest>
<https://cloudinit.readthedocs.io/en/latest/topics/examples.html>

upvoted 58 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

In my opinion the correct option is D) "The az vm create command".

"New-AzureRmVm" is the legacy way to create Vms using Powershell (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.compute/new-azurermvm?view=azurerm-6.13.0>).

"New-AzVM" Is the current way to create VMs using Powershell (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/new-azvm?view=azps-8.3.0>).

Using Powershell cmdlets I think that it is not currently supported to create a VM passing custom data, like a cloud-init file to accomplish the requested trust for a Custom CA.

"Create-AzVM" Does not seem to exist.

Using AZ cli or ARM Templates we can accomplish this: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/custom-data>
upvoted 15 times

  **henrytsass** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

its explained in the link provided to the solution.

[learn-microsoft.com](https://learn.microsoft.com)

upvoted 1 times

  **allinict** 1 week, 5 days ago

New-AzVM = Powershell

az vm create = Bash

upvoted 3 times

  **reneze** 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

its explained in the link provided to the solution.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment>

upvoted 2 times

  **santijames07** 1 month ago

Answer: D

Create a VM

Use the az vm create command to create a new virtual machine running Ubuntu.

src: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/azure-cli-vm-tutorial-3?tabs=bash>

upvoted 2 times

  **tsummey** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The az vm create command offers a level of customization that the other options don't have including the cloud-init script to customize a Linux VM deployment and add the specific trusted root CA.

upvoted 1 times

3c5adce 3 months, 2 weeks ago

In summary:

B. The New-AzVM cmdlet is the correct PowerShell command.

D. The az vm create command is the correct Azure CLI command.

Based on highest voted I'll go with D

upvoted 2 times

fabiofranc 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Create the Virtual Machine the following code: az vm create \ --resource-group MyResourceGroup \ --name MyVM \ --admin-username azureuser \ --image Ubuntu2204

upvoted 1 times

mayureshpawashe3036 4 months ago

ans is D

upvoted 1 times

6f80f6c 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D. Create-AzVM cmdlet not exist !

upvoted 2 times

jecampos2 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

I don't understand why Exam Topics don't update the correct answer when the explanations confirm the correct answer is D.

upvoted 7 times

AlbertKwan 2 months ago

because they are busy counting bills.

upvoted 1 times

KirkD 3 months, 2 weeks ago

coz they are interested only in making money and they don't give a shit about people who pay for this :-)

upvoted 1 times

MCLC2021 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer D (The az vm create command).

A/C: the command does not exist.

B: the command "New-AzVM cmdlet" will create a new storage account for boot diagnostics if one does not already exist.

If you use the Azure CLI to create your VM with the "az vm create" command, you can optionally generate SSH public and private key files using the "--generate-ssh-keys" option.

If you use the Azure PowerShell to create your VM with the "New-AzVM" command, you can optionally generate SSH public and private key files using the "GenerateSshKey" option.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/mac-create-ssh-keys>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/ssh-from-windows>

upvoted 1 times

digix98487 5 months, 1 week ago

B:

The New-AzVM cmdlet is used to create a new virtual machine (VM) in Azure using Azure PowerShell. This cmdlet allows for the creation of a VM with various custom configurations, including specifying the operating system, hardware resources, networking settings, and additional configurations like trusted root certification authorities.

When deploying a custom VM that requires specific configurations such as adding a particular trusted root certification authority (CA), the New-AzVM cmdlet provides the flexibility to include these configurations as part of the deployment process. This allows you to tailor the VM to meet your specific requirements, ensuring that it meets your organization's security and operational needs.

Therefore, when you need to implement a custom deployment that includes adding a particular trusted root certification authority (CA), using the New-AzVM cmdlet is the appropriate choice for creating the virtual machine in your company's Azure subscription.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 5 months, 4 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

ITLearner 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Ans. is D

az vm create command: This is the current and recommended way to create VMs in Azure using the Azure CLI. It offers more flexibility and supports custom deployments through cloud-init configuration.

By using the az vm create command with the --custom-data parameter, you can specify a cloud-init script that will run during the VM's first boot. This script can then install the desired trusted root CA certificate and configure the system accordingly.

upvoted 2 times

  **Pringlesucka** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Az VM create is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company makes use of Multi-Factor Authentication for when users are not in the office. The Per Authentication option has been configured as the usage model.

After the acquisition of a smaller business and the addition of the new staff to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) obtains a different company and adding the new employees to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you are informed that these employees should also make use of Multi-Factor Authentication.

To achieve this, the Per Enabled User setting must be set for the usage model.

Solution: You reconfigure the existing usage model via the Azure portal.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Since it is not possible to change the usage model of an existing provider as it is right now, you have to create a new one and reactivate your existing server with activation credentials from the new provider.

Reference:

<https://365lab.net/2015/04/11/switch-usage-model-in-azure-multi-factor-authentication-server/>

  **Mozbius_** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Is it me or the grammar / text of the whole question is very poor?

upvoted 105 times

  **Forkbeard** 3 months ago

Very poor grammar it is, hmm.

upvoted 3 times

  **xell_** 1 year, 10 months ago

It was very awkward to read

upvoted 21 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.

You create a new Multi-Factor Authentication provider with a backup from the existing Multi-Factor Authentication provider data. You cannot change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created.

upvoted 17 times

  **S_Steve** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

answer is correct

upvoted 22 times

  **pakman** 2 years, 10 months ago

No it is not.

"You cannot change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created."

upvoted 11 times

  **Takloy** 2 years, 9 months ago

When S_Steve said answer is correct, it means the Answer is No.

upvoted 38 times

  **BanthonyB** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Yes, the solution meets the goal.

Reconfiguring the existing usage model via the Azure portal to switch from the Per Authentication option to the Per Enabled User option will allow you to enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the new employees. This change ensures that MFA is applied to specific users rather than per authentication attempt, aligning with the requirement to include the new staff in the MFA setup.

upvoted 2 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: A. Yes

The solution provided meets the goal of setting the Per Enabled User option for the new employees to use Multi-Factor Authentication in Azure

Active Directory. By reconfiguring the existing usage model via the Azure portal, you can ensure that the new employees are required to use Multi-Factor Authentication as intended.

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Winnie_the_pooh** 5 months ago

Deprecated

As of July 1, 2019, Microsoft will no longer offer multifactor authentication server for new deployments and trial tenants. New customers who would like to require multifactor authentication from their users should use cloud-based multifactor authentication. <https://aka.ms/mfa-server>

upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No because you can't change usage model after MFA provider is created

upvoted 1 times

  **AlfredPennyworth** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The most suitable and direct solution for changing the MFA usage model for Azure AD is to reconfigure the existing usage model via the Azure portal. This approach is user-friendly and does not require the complexities of setting up a new MFA provider or using Azure CLI for a task that is more efficiently handled through the portal.

upvoted 1 times

  **yatharthhh_xd** 9 months ago

The correct solution is to create a new conditional access policy that applies to the new employees. This policy should be configured to require MFA for the new employees when they sign in to Azure AD from any location.

upvoted 3 times

  **nelsonts** 10 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Minaru** 10 months, 1 week ago

The solution provided does not meet the goal. To achieve the goal of setting the usage model to "Per Enabled User" for the new employees in Azure AD, you need to configure this setting specifically for those users rather than reconfiguring the existing usage model.

upvoted 2 times

  **Dan76** 11 months ago

Does anyone have updated questions from 21.09.2023 (21st of Sep) with contributor access and can send them to me through email: danielwills76@gmail.com. I would really appreciate it as I need to write and prepare for this exam with limited time and can't afford the contributor access. Thanks. I need to write the exam before the end of this month

upvoted 1 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Usage model is immutable. You need to create a new usage model.

upvoted 3 times

  **anirban7172** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

option B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **TheCulture** 1 year ago

"You can't change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

upvoted 5 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

option B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company's Azure solution makes use of Multi-Factor Authentication for when users are not in the office. The Per Authentication option has been configured as the usage model.

After the acquisition of a smaller business and the addition of the new staff to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) obtains a different company and adding the new employees to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you are informed that these employees should also make use of Multi-Factor Authentication.

To achieve this, the Per Enabled User setting must be set for the usage model.

Solution: You reconfigure the existing usage model via the Azure CLI.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Since it is not possible to change the usage model of an existing provider as it is right now, you have to create a new one and reactivate your existing server with activation credentials from the new provider.

Reference:

<https://365lab.net/2015/04/11/switch-usage-model-in-azure-multi-factor-authentication-server/>

  **rigonet** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

ANSWER: B - No

You cannot change the usage model after creating the provider.

upvoted 22 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.

You create a new Multi-Factor Authentication provider with a backup from the existing Multi-Factor Authentication provider data. You cannot change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer:

B. No

Explanation:

The solution provided does not meet the goal of configuring the Per Enabled User setting for the new employees to use Multi-Factor Authentication. To achieve the desired outcome, the Per Enabled User setting should be configured directly for the new employees, not by reconfiguring the existing usage model via the Azure CLI.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **RanjitSingh1974** 5 months, 1 week ago

i have no idea

upvoted 2 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B agree with rigonet

upvoted 1 times

  **leoig91** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Metavess** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

A usage model can not be changed once a Multi Factor Authentication has been created.

upvoted 1 times

  **TheCulture** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Aaaaaah! Same question, same answer! :^)

"You can't change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created."

from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

upvoted 2 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Andre369** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, the provided solution meets the goal of configuring the usage model for Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the new employees added to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) after the acquisition.

Using the Azure CLI, you can reconfigure the existing usage model from "Per Authentication" to "Per Enabled User" to enforce MFA for all new employees in Azure AD. This ensures that MFA is required for each user individually based on their account configuration, regardless of their location or authentication attempts.

upvoted 1 times

  **jersonmartinez** 1 year, 4 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

You can't change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created.

upvoted 2 times

  **jackill** 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree, the answer is "B. No".

But I'm not understanding why changing the billing model (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/multi-factor-authentication-faq#can-my-organization-switch-between-per-user-and-per-authentication-consumption-billing-models-at-any-time->) will allow the new employees make use of MFA and maintaining the "Per Authentication" model does not allow them to use MFA, as stated by the question.

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

the solution does not meet the goal because the question states that the "Per Enabled User" setting must be set for the usage model, but the solution mentioned only reconfiguring the existing usage model via the Azure CLI. It does not specify how to change the usage model to "Per Enabled User," which requires additional steps such as setting the user-based policy in Azure AD conditional access. Therefore, the correct answer is B: No, the solution does not meet the goal.

upvoted 3 times

  **lokii9980** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes, the solution meets the goal of configuring Multi-Factor Authentication for the new employees added to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). By reconfiguring the existing usage model via the Azure CLI and setting the Per Enabled User setting, the new employees will be required to use Multi-Factor Authentication. This ensures that the new employees' accounts are secured and protected by an extra layer of security beyond just a password.

upvoted 1 times

  **allyQ** 1 year, 6 months ago

Does anyone proof-read these scenarios? ...

upvoted 1 times

  **Rufusinski** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Sunnyb** 1 year, 9 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

As described in the official documentation (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>):

"You cannot change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created."

upvoted 2 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company's Azure solution makes use of Multi-Factor Authentication for when users are not in the office. The Per Authentication option has been configured as the usage model.

After the acquisition of a smaller business and the addition of the new staff to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) obtains a different company and adding the new employees to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you are informed that these employees should also make use of Multi-Factor Authentication.

To achieve this, the Per Enabled User setting must be set for the usage model.

Solution: You create a new Multi-Factor Authentication provider with a backup from the existing Multi-Factor Authentication provider data.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Since it is not possible to change the usage model of an existing provider as it is right now, you have to create a new one and reactivate your existing server with activation credentials from the new provider.

Reference:

<https://365lab.net/2015/04/11/switch-usage-model-in-azure-multi-factor-authentication-server/>

  **VeIN** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

For me this question is outdated and won't show up on exam but if it showed up it would be B (No), here is why:

Effective September 1st, 2018 new auth providers may no longer be created. Existing auth providers may continue to be used and updated, but migration is no longer possible. Multi-factor authentication will continue to be available as a feature in Azure AD Premium licenses.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

upvoted 106 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 5 months ago

Thank you.

upvoted 4 times

  **cnduknthm** 1 year, 9 months ago

Good Information. Thankyou!

upvoted 2 times

  **ajdann** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

It also says:

You can't change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created.

upvoted 1 times

  **ppp131176** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Yes Is correct as explained with the given link: <https://365lab.net/2015/04/11/switch-usage-model-in-azure-multi-factor-authentication-server/>

upvoted 18 times

  **cnduknthm** 1 year, 9 months ago

This link says "you have to create a new one and reactivate your existing server with activation credentials from the new provider". which contradicts your answer. Please remove this link.

upvoted 9 times

  **TobeReto** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Well, the answer after confirming Microsoft Documentation is Yes, which means a new MFA has to be created.

upvoted 1 times

  **tsummary** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

Important:

Effective September 1st, 2018 new auth providers may no longer be created. Existing auth providers may continue to be used and updated, but migration is no longer possible. Multifactor authentication will continue to be available as a feature in Microsoft Entra ID P1 or P2 licenses.

upvoted 1 times

  **BrkyUlukn** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is B NO

Effective September 1st, 2018 new auth providers may no longer be created. Existing auth providers may continue to be used and updated, but migration is no longer possible. Multi-factor authentication will continue to be available as a feature in Azure AD Premium licenses.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

The answer is No

upvoted 1 times

  **abhinav_4567** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

b IS CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is NO.

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 4 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer: A (You can't change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created.)

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

i think B

upvoted 1 times

  **peterp007** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer -B (No)

Effective September 1st, 2018 new auth providers may no longer be created. Existing auth providers may continue to be used and updated, but migration is no longer possible. Multifactor authentication will continue to be available as a feature in Microsoft Entra ID P1 or P2 licenses.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

upvoted 2 times

  **ggogel** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

A would have been the correct answer, but as of 1st September 2018 MFA Providers are discontinued and can not be created anymore. As of today, the only way to use MFA is if the user has a license assigned that includes the MFA feature.

upvoted 6 times

  **ef094b65596c14** 9 months, 1 week ago

B. No, the solution does not meet the goal. Creating a new MFA provider does not directly address the requirement to change the MFA usage model from "Per Authentication" to "Per Enabled User." This change is typically done through configuration settings in the Azure portal or Azure AD PowerShell, not by creating a new MFA provider.

upvoted 2 times

  **Vestibal** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No se puede cambiar el modelo de uso (por usuario habilitado o por autenticación) después de crear un proveedor de MFA.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider>

upvoted 4 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Since usage model is immutable.

upvoted 2 times

  **conip** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

IMHO - A would be the option if you could still create new provider - as you cant (microsoft switches to inbuild/per license one) you can use that

upvoted 4 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named weyland.com that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain.

You have a server named DirSync1 that is configured as a DirSync server.

You create a new user account in the on-premise Active Directory. You now need to replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately.

Solution: You run the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial PowerShell cmdlet.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2016/03/08/azure-ad-connect-manual-sync-cycle-with-powershell-start-adsyncsynccycle/>

  **imartinez** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is B (No)

Initial will perform a full sync and add the user account created but it will take time, Delta, will kick off a delta sync and bring only the last change, so it will be "immediately" and will fulfill the requirements.

upvoted 116 times

  **juniorccs** 2 years, 7 months ago

if the delta will be bring the last changes, so it's okay here, isn't it ? the answer should be then "YES" , correct ? where am I lost here ?

upvoted 4 times

  **Bere** 2 years, 5 months ago

In the solution of this question they say "-PolicyType Initial".

However you must use "-PolicyType Delta" to get only the change made and sync it immediately.

So the answer is "No".

upvoted 19 times

  **vocoli2884** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

YEP! i have also explained this in my comment.

upvoted 1 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 8 times

  **skydivex** 1 year, 6 months ago

The answer is A (YES), since the question did not mention the initial sync has been already done. A is correct

upvoted 13 times

  **maxmarco71** Highly Voted 3 years ago

Answer is A YES

delta:synchronize changes since last full synchronization

Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -policy initial

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Start-ADSyncSyncCycle

Result

Success

<https://geekdudes.wordpress.com/2018/06/05/office-365-configuring-ad-synchronization/>

upvoted 21 times

  **SilverFox22** 2 years, 11 months ago

Yes, this technically works, but as per the question, you want the change to be immediate. If the Initial was run against a large directory, that could take some time. Instead, run a Delta to just capture the change made and sync it immediately: Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta. Thus answer is B, NO.

upvoted 50 times

  **mitya** 2 years, 8 months ago

Immediate in this case can just mean that you don't need to wait of scheduled Sync, so to run the Initial sync should work also
upvoted 11 times

  **GBAU** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is the problem with Microsoft exams, interpreting the meaning of a work like immediately in a question. There is no way to "replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately", every replication process takes time. I would take the immediate to mean the fastest way. We don't know the size of AD so an initial could take a long time, so a delta is the only way, so I say the answer is B No, but Microsoft...
upvoted 8 times

  **Shnash** 1 year, 9 months ago

But is questions, it says needs to replicate the user information immediately. so it is pointed here for single user who recently added.
upvoted 1 times

  **Devs84** Most Recent 1 day, 2 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Only need to do a Delta sync
upvoted 1 times

  **vrn1358** 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. initial can sync last config and is rapid
upvoted 1 times

  **Garthage** 1 week, 3 days ago

'Immediately' in this context just means you want to kick off the sync manually right that moment, rather than wait for the next automated scheduled sync. Therefore -initial or -delta are both correct but as the questions asks specifically about -initial, then the answer is A. Yes
upvoted 1 times

  **vrn1358** 2 weeks ago

This cmdlet can be run with two different options for the -PolicyType parameter:

1- -PolicyType Delta: This triggers a delta synchronization. A delta sync processes only the changes (additions, deletions, and updates) that have occurred since the last synchronization. This is usually the preferred option for most scenarios because it's faster and less resource-intensive.
2--PolicyType Initial: This triggers a full synchronization. A full sync processes all directory objects and attributes from scratch, regardless of whether they have changed since the last sync. This option is more comprehensive but takes longer and uses more resources.

Answer B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **TheFivePips** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

The Start-ADSyncSyncCycle cmdlet has two policy types:

Delta: This policy type performs a delta (or incremental) synchronization, syncing only the changes since the last sync.

Initial: This policy type performs a full synchronization, syncing all objects and attributes.

To immediately replicate the new user information to Azure AD, the Delta synchronization is typically sufficient because it syncs recent changes.

The correct command for this scenario should be:

Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta

Thus, the correct answer is:

B. No

The -PolicyType Initial performs a full synchronization, which is more extensive than necessary just to sync a new user account.

upvoted 2 times

  **Rahulchowchow** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

A. Yes

Explanation:

The provided solution, running the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial PowerShell cmdlet, effectively meets the goal of immediately replicating the newly created user account in your on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD.

Initial Synchronization: However, for newly created or modified objects, you can trigger an immediate synchronization cycle using the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle cmdlet.

The -PolicyType parameter specifies the type of synchronization cycle to initiate. In this case, -PolicyType Initial forces a full initial synchronization, meaning it prioritizes syncing any objects that haven't been synchronized yet, including the newly created user account.

upvoted 1 times

  **Markoduk** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

  **BanthonyB** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, the solution meets the goal.

Running the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial PowerShell cmdlet will initiate a full synchronization cycle, which includes replicating new user information from the on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD immediately1.

upvoted 1 times

  **BanthonyB** 1 month, 1 week ago

Yes, the solution meets the goal.

Running the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial PowerShell cmdlet will initiate a full synchronization cycle, which includes replicating new user information from the on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD immediately1.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Solution Analysis:

The command Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial triggers a full synchronization cycle in Azure AD Connect. This cycle is used to immediately synchronize all changes, including the newly created user account, from the on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD.

Conclusion: Answer: A. Yes

The given solution meets the goal of replicating the user information to Azure AD immediately.

upvoted 1 times

  **shobhitmathur18** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The Start-ADSyncSyncCycle cmdlet is used in PowerShell to manually start a synchronization cycle for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Connect. This cmdlet is often utilized to initiate an immediate synchronization of directory changes from on-premises Active Directory to Azure AD, instead of waiting for the next scheduled synchronization cycle.

upvoted 1 times

  **tsummey** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This is a bad question. The PowerShell cmdlet 'Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial' would work, but the word 'immediately' in the requirements makes B a better choice. The powershell cmdlet 'Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta' will only synchronize the changes since the last sync. It would be faster than 'Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial' and come close to meeting the 'immediately' requirement

upvoted 1 times

  **azmlan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

As per to chatgpt answer is A

Running the `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial` PowerShell cmdlet initiates an initial synchronization cycle between your on-premises Active Directory and Azure AD. This command ensures that changes made in the on-premises Active Directory, such as creating a new user account, are replicated to Azure AD immediately.

Therefore, yes, the solution meets the goal of replicating the newly created user information to Azure AD immediately.

upvoted 2 times

  **ClayG5** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B (NO) is the only correct answer.

No, running the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial PowerShell cmdlet does not meet the goal. This cmdlet initiates a full synchronization cycle, which is not necessary for replicating a single new user account to Azure AD. Instead, you should use the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta cmdlet, which performs a delta sync, replicating only the changes made since the last sync cycle, including the new user account.

For immediate replication of a single object, you might also consider using the Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta cmdlet, which is specifically designed for such tasks

upvoted 1 times

  **Forkbeard** 3 months ago

This totally depends on what you subjectively experience as 'immediately'. How many users, sites, how much bandwidth?

Six users, one site, symmetrical Gb connections: yes, I'd say initial is pretty immediate. Eight thousand users, sixty sites, dial-up connections: I'd say not immediate.

The answer lies somewhere in between and is subjective, hence the answer cannot be binary. I hereby reject the question!

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

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You have a server named DirSync1 that is configured as a DirSync server.

You create a new user account in the on-premise Active Directory. You now need to replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately.

Solution: You use Active Directory Sites and Services to force replication of the Global Catalog on a domain controller.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **j5y** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Ans: NO

On a server with Azure AD Connect installed, navigate to the Start menu and select AD Connect, then Synchronization Service.

1. Go to CONNECTORS tab.
2. Select RUN on the ACTIONS pane.

upvoted 87 times

  **dendenp** 3 days, 22 hours ago

you always run powershell cmdlet
Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta - works just as good- but even faster

upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Thanks for the answer. I will check from the Microsoft Entra ID connect options

upvoted 1 times

  **haazybanj** 2 years, 4 months ago

Where is the connectors tab located?

I can't find it here

upvoted 2 times

  **haazybanj** 2 years, 4 months ago

It's under the Synchronization service manager

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Like described already by other people the best way is either a Synchronization being executed through the "Azure AD Connect", in the Portal or using the command "Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta".

upvoted 20 times

  **Nico1973** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B. No

Explanation:

The proposed solution of using Active Directory Sites and Services to force replication of the Global Catalog on a domain controller does not meet the goal of replicating the new user account information to Azure AD immediately. Azure AD Connect is the tool typically used to synchronize user information between on-premises Active Directory and Azure AD. To achieve immediate replication, you would need to trigger a manual synchronization from the Azure AD Connect server rather than relying on Active Directory Sites and Services.

upvoted 2 times

  **004b54b** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

As explained by ef094b65596c14:

B. No, the solution does not meet the goal. Using Active Directory Sites and Services to force replication of the Global Catalog on a domain controller will not directly replicate the user information to Azure AD. The appropriate action would be to use Azure AD Connect to manually trigger a delta synchronization cycle.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

i think b
upvoted 1 times

  **kumardeep687** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi, Can you please share the PDF for AZ-104 questions from exam topics who have contributor access
upvoted 1 times

  **ef094b65596c14** 9 months, 1 week ago

B. No, the solution does not meet the goal. Using Active Directory Sites and Services to force replication of the Global Catalog on a domain controller will not directly replicate the user information to Azure AD. The appropriate action would be to use Azure AD Connect to manually trigger a delta synchronization cycle.
upvoted 2 times

  **Ario_Filho** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Hi community,
Does anyone have updated questions from with contributor access and can send them to me through email: ariofilho@gmail.com . I would really appreciate it because I need to prepare for AZ-104 quickly and i can't afford the contributor access. Thanks.
upvoted 1 times

  **JonWick** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

answer is No
upvoted 1 times

  **jdupont** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Hi community,
Does anyone have updated questions from with contributor access and can send them to me through email: invivo.j.dupont@gmail.com. I would really appreciate it because I need to prepare for AZ-104 quickly and can't afford the contributor access. Thanks.
upvoted 1 times

  **Gracious_T** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Does anyone have updated questions from 04.09.2023 (4th of Sep) with contributor access and can send them to me through email: gracious.teeapparel@gmail.com. I would really appreciate it as I need to write and prepare for this exam with limited time and can't afford the contributor access. Thanks. I need to write the exam before the end of this month
upvoted 1 times

  **VV11_SS22** 1 year ago

NO , ON connector servers manually run a sync cycle, then from PowerShell run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta." , DELTA will replicate only changes not full so will be quick
upvoted 1 times

  **james2033** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

(1) Active Directory Sites & Services inside Windows Server 2022: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D32T6dWvnLE>
(2) Define "Global Catalog": <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/ad/global-catalog>
Azure AD Connect: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/reference-connect-dirsync-deprecated>

Cannot use (1) to force replicate (2). Use Azure AD connect by Command "Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta" (See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/how-to-connect-sync-feature-scheduler#full-sync-cycle>) Or via Azure portal web GUI.
upvoted 2 times

  **Andre369** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Using Active Directory Sites and Services to force replication of the Global Catalog on a domain controller does not directly impact the synchronization process between the on-premises Active Directory and Azure AD.

To replicate the new user information to Azure AD immediately, you should use Azure AD Connect, the synchronization tool for integrating on-premises Active Directory with Azure AD. Azure AD Connect is responsible for synchronizing changes between the on-premises environment and Azure AD.
upvoted 4 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

B the correct one
The solution mentioned in the scenario, which is using Active Directory Sites and Services to force replication of the Global Catalog on a domain controller, will replicate the user information to other domain controllers in the same site, but it will not replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately. To replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately, you need to manually start a synchronization cycle on the DirSync server or wait for the next scheduled synchronization cycle to occur. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal of replicating the user information to Azure AD immediately.
upvoted 3 times

 **je_it** 1 year, 5 months ago

B. No

To replicate the new user account information to Azure AD immediately, you should initiate a delta synchronization from the DirSync server (DirSync1) to Azure AD.

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named weyland.com that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain.

You have a server named DirSync1 that is configured as a DirSync server.

You create a new user account in the on-premise Active Directory. You now need to replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately.

Solution: You restart the NetLogon service on a domain controller.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **Bere**  2 years, 9 months ago

As described here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-feature-scheduler>

If you need to manually run a sync cycle, then from PowerShell run `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`.

To initiate a full sync cycle, run `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial` from a PowerShell prompt.

Running a full sync cycle can be very time consuming, so if you need to replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately then run `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`.

Answer is B. No

upvoted 96 times

  **sumit_das** 2 years, 5 months ago

very good explanation.

upvoted 3 times

  **juniorccs** 2 years, 7 months ago

very important explanation

upvoted 3 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.

You run the `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial` PowerShell cmdlet.

upvoted 4 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

For any immediate sync actions from AADConnect you do NOT run the Policy Type Initial. YOU RUN POLICY TYPE DELTA!!!!!!!!!!

upvoted 2 times

  **Steve1983**  3 years, 1 month ago

NO

Please dont restart 'Netlogon' ever, in test or production... Rather reboot the whole DC, wich wont help for starting a sync i guess. If it does, its kinda a retarded way to force a sync to start.

upvoted 33 times

  **Shkb**  1 week, 2 days ago

Answer: No

To replicate the new user information from your on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) immediately, you should run the following PowerShell command on the DirSync1 server:

powershell:

```
Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta
```

Here's what it does:

`Start-ADSyncSyncCycle`: This command starts a synchronization cycle.

`-PolicyType Delta`: This option triggers a delta sync, which is a quick sync that only replicates changes made since the last sync (such as the creation of the new user account).

This command will ensure that the new user information is replicated to Azure AD without waiting for the next scheduled sync.

upvoted 1 times

-   **nearF** 1 month, 1 week ago
No is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times
-   **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Answer: No
Explanation:
Restarting the NetLogon service on a domain controller will not immediately replicate the new user account information to Azure AD. The DirSync server is responsible for synchronizing user information between the on-premises Active Directory domain and Azure AD. To replicate the new user information to Azure AD immediately, you should manually run a synchronization cycle on the DirSync server or force a synchronization using PowerShell commands.
upvoted 1 times
-   **tashakori** 5 months ago
No is right
upvoted 2 times
-   **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
B
To run the manual sync cycle you can use command
Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta
To run full initial Sync
Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial
upvoted 1 times
-   **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
I think no
upvoted 1 times
-   **VirenderPannu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Delta synchronization is for routine updates, processing only changes since the last sync, while Initialize synchronization is more resource-intensive and is used for initial setup or major changes.
upvoted 2 times
-   **thang2902** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times
-   **vatsa0025** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
If anybody have contributor access then kindly send the dump on email address sachinvatsa0025@gmail.com. Many Thanks
upvoted 1 times
-   **Push_Harder** 11 months, 1 week ago
AD to AAD Directory Synchronization is done through Azure AD Connect.

Netlogon is a Local Security Authority service that runs in the background. It handles domain user login authentication. It maintains a secure channel between this computer and the domain controller for authenticating users and services. If this service is stopped, the computer may not authenticate users and services, and the domain controller cannot register DNS records. If this service is disabled, any services that explicitly depend on it will fail to start.
upvoted 1 times
-   **Ashwini_Gjh** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
no...To replicate a new user account's information to Azure AD immediately, you should use Azure AD Connect's synchronization tools and commands or run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta.
upvoted 1 times
-   **james2033** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: B
Cannot use NetLogon service for replicate user information to Azure AD (even not immediately).
upvoted 3 times
-   **james2033** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: B
[Restarting NetLogon service] is not related to [Active Directory syncing].
upvoted 1 times
-   **iUCorbe** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: B
run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta
upvoted 2 times
-   **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago
Option B

upvoted 2 times

Your company has a Microsoft Azure subscription.

The company has datacenters in Los Angeles and New York.

You are configuring the two datacenters as geo-clustered sites for site resiliency.

You need to recommend an Azure storage redundancy option.

You have the following data storage requirements:

- ☞ Data must be stored on multiple nodes.
- ☞ Data must be stored on nodes in separate geographic locations.
- ☞ Data can be read from the secondary location as well as from the primary location.

Which of the following Azure stored redundancy options should you recommend?

- A. Geo-redundant storage
- B. Read-only geo-redundant storage
- C. Zone-redundant storage
- D. Locally redundant storage

Correct Answer: B

RA-GRS allows you to have higher read availability for your storage account by providing "read only" access to the data replicated to the secondary location. Once you enable this feature, the secondary location may be used to achieve higher availability in the event the data is not available in the primary region. This is an "opt-in" feature which requires the storage account be geo-replicated.

Reference:

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

  **Steve1983** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

B

(A: "data will be available to be read-only if Microsoft initiates a failure", so its not RO if its not failed-over)

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

As I explained above it helps us in replicating our data to another region which is far away hundreds of miles away from the primary region. It provides at least 99.99999999999999% (16 9's) durability of objects over a given year. GRS replicates our data to another region, but data will be available to be read-only if Microsoft initiates a failure from primary to the secondary region.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

It is based on the GRS, but it also provides an option to read from the secondary region, regardless of whether Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to the secondary region.

upvoted 82 times

  **Traian** 1 year, 11 months ago

Read-Access is correct but the option given in the answers is "Read-Only"

upvoted 12 times

  **thesagarlee** 2 years, 10 months ago

Supporting article - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#read-access-to-data-in-the-secondary-region>

upvoted 2 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **Saravana12g** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer B.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

It is based on the GRS, but it also provides an option to read from the secondary region, regardless of whether Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to the secondary region.

upvoted 21 times

  **securityES** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Read carefully, there is no such thing as Read Only - check out <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Based on the provided data storage requirements, the recommended Azure storage redundancy option would be:

- A. Geo-redundant storage

Explanation: Geo-redundant storage meets all the specified requirements:

Data is stored on multiple nodes.

Data is stored on nodes in separate geographic locations (Los Angeles and New York in this case).

Data can be read from the secondary location (New York) as well as from the primary location (Los Angeles).

upvoted 1 times

  **004b54b** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

RO-GRS

upvoted 1 times

  **tsummey** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/geo-redundant-design>

upvoted 1 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is RA-GRS but in answer option it is said Read-only Geo Redundant Storage, which is not exists. Please confirm if the answer wording is correct, if it is then none of the answer matches the question

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Read-only geo-redundant storage

This option best meets the requirements because it stores data in a geographically distant location and allows for read access from the secondary location as well as the primary.

upvoted 1 times

  **Wassel_Laouini** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

it's answer A, for everyone that chose answer B, read carefully it says Read Only geo redundant storage, which doesn't exist, it's called Read Access only geo redundant storage, it's a trick question, and for that reason answer A is correct which is the closest to the requirements

upvoted 5 times

  **MCLC2021** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

CORRECT ANSWER: B Read-only geo-redundant storage

if you enable read access to the secondary region, your data is always available, even when the primary region is running optimally. For read access to the secondary region, enable read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) or read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GZRS).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-azure-storage-services/3-redundancy>

upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

The Correct answer is not actually provided.

Correct answer here would be RA-GRS (Read Access Geo-Redundant Storage) Nothing about the description is requesting "read only"

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **ArmadilloIta** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

I had this on my AZ-900 exam. It's B

upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B. RA-GRS

Because only this replication option provide read access to Secondary Region even when there is no failure in primary region.

In case of GRS, only primary is available until there is no failure

upvoted 2 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

sure of B

upvoted 1 times

  **DBFront** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

RA-GRS is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Ravikrsoni** 10 months, 1 week ago

A. Geo-redundant storage (GRS): This option meets the requirements. It replicates your data to a secondary region, which is at least 400 miles away from the primary location. It provides read access to the data in the secondary region, allowing you to read from both the primary and secondary locations.

B. Read-only geo-redundant storage: While it provides read access to the data in the secondary region, it doesn't meet the requirement of being able to read from both the primary and secondary locations. Therefore, it is not the best fit for the scenario.

C. Zone-redundant storage: This redundancy option is designed to replicate data across multiple availability zones within a region for high availability but does not meet the requirement of separate geographic locations.

D. Locally redundant storage: This option replicates data within the same region but not across separate geographic locations, so it does not meet the requirements.

So, the correct answer is A. Geo-redundant storage (GRS).

upvoted 2 times

  **fwp** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Your conclusion is not correct, as mentioned in other discussions, as there is only read needed for the secondary zone.

So, the correct answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an azure subscription that includes a storage account, a resource group, a blob container and a file share.

A colleague named Jon Ross makes use of a solitary Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy a virtual machine and an additional Azure Storage account.

You want to review the ARM template that was used by Jon Ross.

Solution: You access the Virtual Machine blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You should use the Resource Group blade

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template>

  **Abhinav1503** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer must be No, as questions talk about VM and storage account both which can only be reviewed at RG level.
upvoted 40 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.
You access the Resource Group blade.
upvoted 1 times

  **d0bermann** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

it is so easy =B. No))
upvoted 10 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **jacksparrowtabali** 5 months, 1 week ago

All templates in a RG are stored in Deployments within the the resource group level
upvoted 3 times

  **pc1707** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

@mattpaul please stop your business of selling your expertise. Thanks to join this community to spread your effectiveness for free.
upvoted 8 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B. No
Because i need to access the RG Blade for ARM template of VM and Storage
upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

i think no B
upvoted 1 times

  **Tilakarasu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

RG level it correct, as it gives complete template information used to deploy (Here, VM+SA)
VM level give only VM level template info.
upvoted 1 times

  **naveedpk00** 10 months, 1 week ago

B IS CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Not shown here. Need to go to recourse group and the Deployments tab.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.

upvoted 7 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Peeking** 1 year, 2 months ago

A template can be exported from both Resource or Resource Group. I think a VM is a resource as well.

upvoted 1 times

  **Diedo** 1 year, 1 month ago

But there are 2 different resources here. The Storage Account resource would be missing.

upvoted 3 times

  **petersoliman** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Answer

You review the ARM template from the Azure Resource Group Deployment, Deployments Tab.

upvoted 3 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

No, accessing the Virtual Machine blade does not provide access to the ARM template used by Jon Ross to deploy the virtual machine and an additional Azure Storage account. The Virtual Machine blade only displays information about the virtual machine itself and its related resources, but not the ARM template used to deploy it.

To review the ARM template used by Jon Ross, you need to access the deployment history of the resource group where the virtual machine and additional storage account were deployed. This will show all deployments made to the resource group, including the ARM template used for the deployment.

upvoted 9 times

  **cvalladares123** 1 year, 4 months ago

A. Should be a correct one. Please check the following Microsoft documentation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/export-template-portal>: "There are two ways to export a template:

Export from resource group or resource. This option generates a new template from existing resources"

So, if accessing VM -> Export template (in blade) -> The JSON template of the machine is visible

upvoted 1 times

  **TokpaCamara** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer B. You should use Resource Group blade to export one to all resources inside the resource group.

upvoted 2 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result. Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an azure subscription that includes a storage account, a resource group, a blob container and a file share.

A colleague named Jon Ross makes use of a solitary Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy a virtual machine and an additional Azure Storage account.

You want to review the ARM template that was used by Jon Ross.

Solution: You access the Resource Group blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

To view a template from deployment history:

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

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the 'exportsite' resource group. The 'Deployments' link is highlighted in a red box, indicating 1 Succeeded deployment.

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

The screenshot shows the deployment history for the 'exportsite' resource group. The deployment 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...' is highlighted in a red box, with a 'View template' button next to it.

3. The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.

The screenshot shows the deployment summary for 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased13386b0-9908'. The 'View template' button is highlighted in a red box.

DEPLOYMENT NAME	STATUS
Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...	✓ Succeeded

PROPERTY	VALUE
DEPLOYMENT DATE	7/5/2017 4:01:15 PM
STATUS	Succeeded
DURATION	1 minute 30 seconds
RESOURCE GROUP	exportsite
RELATED	Events

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template>

green_arrow Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

A is correct

upvoted 22 times

jackdryan 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

enklau 2 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Omar_Aladdin Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

A is correct:

from Resource Group choose ----> Deployments blade

upvoted 6 times

Onang Most Recent 1 month ago

A is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

nnamacha 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B could be wrong if there were changes that were manually made to the resource after the deployment. Resource Group creates a snapshot as at that time

upvoted 3 times

tashakori 5 months ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times

gio 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

i think yes

upvoted 1 times

fiahbone 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, there you'll find Deployments

upvoted 1 times

Mehedi007 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.

upvoted 6 times

[Removed] 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes, A is correct

upvoted 1 times

dhivyamohanbabu 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 2 months ago

The answers to these questions are just bad. Minus points for MS for not answering correctly and completely.

upvoted 1 times

Madbo 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes, accessing the Resource Group blade can meet the goal of reviewing the ARM template used by Jon Ross to deploy the virtual machine and additional Azure Storage account.

In the Resource Group blade, you can select the resource group where the virtual machine and additional storage account were deployed, and then click on the "Deployments" tab. This will display a list of all deployments made to the resource group, including the ARM template used for the deployment.

Therefore, the solution of accessing the Resource Group blade meets the goal of reviewing the ARM template used by Jon Ross. The answer is A. Yes.

upvoted 5 times

Kt4Azure 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

This is Correct. Resource Group >> Deployments

upvoted 1 times

jackdryan 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You should use the Resource Group blade

upvoted 2 times

  **GBAU** 1 year, 6 months ago

I could just image MS saying B only because technically just accessing the RG blade is not enough, you still need to find the deployment, select it and choose View template. The Solution should be worded "You access the template through the Resource Group blade." then A is not in any doubt.

upvoted 3 times

  **Rufusinski** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has an azure subscription that includes a storage account, a resource group, a blob container and a file share.

A colleague named Jon Ross makes use of a solitary Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy a virtual machine and an additional Azure Storage account.

You want to review the ARM template that was used by Jon Ross.

Solution: You access the Container blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You should use the Resource Group blade

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template>

  **d0bermann** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

B. No, as all of us know)

upvoted 19 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.

You access the Resource Group blade.

upvoted 4 times

  **Madbo** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

No, accessing the Container blade does not provide access to the ARM template used by Jon Ross to deploy the virtual machine and an additional Azure Storage account. The Container blade displays information about the blob container within the storage account, but it does not provide access to the deployment history or ARM templates.

To review the ARM template used by Jon Ross, you need to access the deployment history of the resource group where the virtual machine and additional storage account were deployed. This will show all deployments made to the resource group, including the ARM template used for the deployment.

upvoted 9 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

i think no B

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

You access the Resource Group blade.

upvoted 2 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

You has to go to resource group blade

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.

upvoted 4 times

  **Olufavour** 1 year, 2 months ago

The deployment was not containerised, hence the answer is NO

upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You should use the Resource Group blade

upvoted 2 times

  **Rufusinski** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **edutchieuk** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To get a ARM template from deployed resources, one must go to the Resource Group Page and see\export the previously done deployments:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/export-template-portal#export-template-after-deployment>

upvoted 3 times

  **lexxone** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

  **MAKH83** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **nqthien041292** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 2 times

Your company has three virtual machines (VMs) that are included in an availability set.

You try to resize one of the VMs, which returns an allocation failure message.

It is imperative that the VM is resized.

Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should only stop one of the VMs.
- B. You should stop two of the VMs.
- C. You should stop all three VMs.
- D. You should remove the necessary VM from the availability set.

Correct Answer: C

If the VM you wish to resize is part of an availability set, then you must stop all VMs in the availability set before changing the size of any VM in the availability set.

The reason all VMs in the availability set must be stopped before performing the resize operation to a size that requires different hardware is that all running VMs in the availability set must be using the same physical hardware cluster. Therefore, if a change of physical hardware cluster is required to change the VM size then all VMs must be first stopped and then restarted one-by-one to a different physical hardware clusters.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

  **CLagnuts** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

C. Looks Correct

Stop all the VMs in the availability set. Click Resource groups > your resource group > Resources > your availability set > Virtual Machines > your virtual machine > Stop.

After all the VMs stop, resize the desired VM to a larger size.

Select the resized VM and click Start, and then start each of the stopped VMs.

upvoted 51 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **MrJR** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

This question is deprecated. I tested and I was able to change the size of a VM, which is in an availability set with two other VMs, without stopping any other VM. With the three VMs up you can resize any of them.

upvoted 30 times

  **CommanderBigMac** 1 year, 6 months ago

All this means is that the change in hardware was supported by whatever the availability set was running on, not that the question is deprecated.

If your VM(s) are deployed using the Resource Manager (ARM) deployment model and you need to change to a size which requires different hardware then you can resize VMs by first stopping your VM, selecting a new VM size and then restarting the VM. If the VM you wish to resize is part of an availability set, then you must stop all VMs in the availability set before changing the size of any VM in the availability set. The reason all VMs in the availability set must be stopped before performing the resize operation to a size that requires different hardware is that all running VMs in the availability set must be using the same physical hardware cluster. Therefore, if a change of physical hardware cluster is required to change the VM size then all VMs must be first stopped and then restarted one-by-one to a different physical hardware clusters.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

upvoted 16 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Key words here are "change to a size that REQUIRES a different hardware cluster" this question mentions nothing about what specific size, and hardware clusters support several sizes, and if you chose a size that's supported in the same hardware cluster you can change the size of any of the VMs in a scale set without powering the others down.

upvoted 1 times

  **drainuzzo** 2 years, 9 months ago

But the question reported: "You try to resize one of the VMs, which returns an allocation failure message." so you can only stop all the 3 vms

upvoted 23 times

  **securityES** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

C: should Stop all the VMs in the availability set' as per

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/windows/restart-resize-error-troubleshooting>

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C. You should stop all three VMs.

Stopping all VMs in the availability set can help with the reallocation of resources, making it possible to resize the VM by potentially moving it to a different hardware cluster where the desired VM size is available.

upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months ago

C is correct.

Key context here is the allocation failure

"When you try to start a stopped Azure Virtual Machine (VM), or resize an existing Azure VM, the common error you encounter is an allocation failure. This error results when the cluster or region either does not have resources available or cannot support the requested VM size"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/restart-resize-error-troubleshooting>

upvoted 1 times

  **abhikeshu** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Option 3 suggests stopping all three VMs. While stopping all VMs might temporarily free up resources within the availability set, it is not the most targeted or efficient solution to address the allocation failure during VM resizing. Additionally, stopping all VMs would disrupt the availability of services running on those VMs, which may not be acceptable in a production environment.

Removing only the necessary VM from the availability set, as suggested in option D, allows for a more surgical approach. It addresses the allocation failure specifically for the VM that needs resizing while minimizing disruption to other VMs in the availability set. Once the necessary VM is resized, it can be added back to the availability set to restore its high availability and redundancy features. This approach is more targeted and focused on resolving the specific issue at hand without unnecessary disruption to other resources.

upvoted 2 times

  **TheFivePips** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

I was wondering this too. Chat GPT said this: If you want to add the VM back into the availability set after resizing, this is not directly supported. You would need to delete the VM (keeping its disks) and recreate it within the availability set, which involves downtime and additional configuration.

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Further explanation: Virtual machines (VMs) must be created within an availability set from the beginning; you cannot add an existing VM to an availability set. This is because the placement of VMs within an availability set is determined at the time of their creation to ensure they are distributed across multiple fault and update domains to provide high availability.

upvoted 1 times

  **_Juliemol13** 2 months ago

same thought, can someone confirm the right answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Samuel77** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **nchebbi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

C. stopping all the VMs is the correct answer

when you try resizing a VM it will attempt to resize on the current hardware cluster that is currently hosting the VM, if the cluster doesn't support it you will get an allocation failure.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/restart-resize-error-troubleshooting>

upvoted 1 times

  **Yuraq** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

"If your VM(s) are deployed using the Resource Manager (ARM) deployment model and you need to change to a size which requires different hardware then you can resize VMs by first stopping your VM, selecting a new VM size and then restarting the VM. If the VM you wish to resize is part of an availability set, then you must stop all VMs in the availability set before changing the size of any VM in the availability set. The reason all VMs in the availability set must be stopped before performing the resize operation to a size that requires different hardware is that all running VMs in the availability set must be using the same physical hardware cluster. Therefore, if a change of physical hardware cluster is required to change the VM size then all VMs must be first stopped and then restarted one-by-one to a different physical hardware clusters."

<https://www.johndejaeger.com/index.php/2017/10/16/azure-changing-vm-size-in-availability-set/>

upvoted 2 times

  **Yuraq** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

If the VM you wish to resize is part of an availability set, then you must stop all VMs in the availability set before changing the size of any VM in the availability set. The reason all VMs in the availability set must be stopped before performing the resize operation to a size that requires different hardware is that all running VMs in the availability set must be using the "If the VM you wish to resize is part of an availability set, then you must stop all VMs in the availability set before changing the size of any VM in the availability set. The reason all VMs in the availability set must be

stopped before performing the resize operation to a size that requires different hardware is that all running VMs in the availability set must be using the same physical hardware cluster.

<https://www.johndejager.com/index.php/2017/10/16/azure-changing-vm-size-in-availability-set/>

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

You have to stop all vm's before you can resize them when they are in an availability set

upvoted 3 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Allocation failure message, is the clue here. Obviously I didn't work to resize the VM. If that VM is part of an availability set, all virtual machines in the set must be stopped.

upvoted 1 times

  **GPerez73** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Just a question to all of you that chose C option. Being an availability set, if we stop the 3 VMs we would lose the availability. For me it makes more sense option D

What do you think?

upvoted 1 times

  **dhanesh5984** 1 year ago

Microsoft practice exams have a similar question and the correct answer according to Microsoft is C (Hot removal of the data disk)

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

People here who are saying "we tested in lab" are missing the biggest clue in the question. "which returns an allocation failure message" - This clearly means an attempt was made to resize and it failed. Which means all 3 VMs need to be stopped before resizing the desired one.

upvoted 4 times

  **Joshing** 1 year ago

I haven't actually tested this. But I believe the question hints towards trying to resize one of the VMs to a size that is not available in the same hardware cluster.

When at least one of the VMs is still running you will have reduced options to which sizes you can change to. So I think this question hints towards the error showing due to trying to change to a valid VM size but due to the Availability Set it's not available until all VMs are shut down.

<https://www.johndejager.com/index.php/2017/10/16/azure-changing-vm-size-in-availability-set/>

Correct me if I am wrong though as I haven't tested it and just done a little reading on the matter.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure virtual machine (VM) that has a single data disk. You have been tasked with attaching this data disk to another Azure VM. You need to make sure that your strategy allows for the virtual machines to be offline for the least amount of time possible. Which of the following is the action you should take FIRST?

- A. Stop the VM that includes the data disk.
- B. Stop the VM that the data disk must be attached to.
- C. Detach the data disk.
- D. Delete the VM that includes the data disk.

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/lab-services/devtest-lab-attach-detach-data-disk>

  **jecawi9630** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Wrong. You can simply detach a data disk from one VM and attach it to the other VM without stopping either of the VMs.
upvoted 237 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 5 times

  **jjnelo** 3 years ago

Correct. Just tested in lab.
upvoted 9 times

  **FrostyD** 3 years ago

Correct, tested in lab
upvoted 8 times

  **[Removed]** 3 years, 1 month ago

Exactly
upvoted 4 times

  **FunAJ** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Stop the VM first so that disk data is not corrupted (if an service is writing data while you detach)
upvoted 23 times

  **areyoushawtho** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

"allows for the virtual machines to be offline for the least amount of time possible." Detaching means no offline time, weather its better to or now
upvoted 1 times

  **karrey** 1 year, 5 months ago

Makes sense but not needed according to MSF
upvoted 1 times

  **klasbeatz** 1 year, 11 months ago

This makes the most sense but apparently stopping the VM isn't needed according to Microsoft documentation
upvoted 11 times

  **skydivex** 1 year, 6 months ago

Wrong... disk can be hot detached with powershell or through portal. the command ensures no operation is accessing the disk when detaching it. here is the link to microsoft article:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>
upvoted 16 times

  **Benzitho** 1 year, 4 months ago

"You can hot remove a data disk using PowerShell, but make sure nothing is actively using the disk before detaching it from the VM."
Copied from your LINK
upvoted 9 times

  **maxsteele** 11 months ago

but the objective to reduce downtime as much as possible.

So the real FIRST step would be to ensure nothing is actively using the disk. However that is not an option so we must go with the most correct option, which would be to Detach The Disk, as that prevents downtime.

upvoted 2 times

  **23ce930** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

You are betting on the vm not having anything written on the disk. If you detach and disk gets corrupted then you need to spend more time backing it up.

upvoted 1 times

  **securityES** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

answer is 'C' : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>

When you no longer need a data disk that's attached to a virtual machine, you can easily detach it. This removes the disk from the virtual machine, but doesn't remove it from storage.

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

I dont like this question. It is possible to hot swap the disk, but it is not a best practice. Best answer is still C

upvoted 1 times

  **Mixxy1010** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

if its not the Primary disk you should be able to detach the disk without stopping the VM - Voting C

upvoted 1 times

  **exampaul1** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

This exact question is on the Microsoft practice assessment for the AZ-104 exam and it states to detach the disk

upvoted 4 times

  **ELearn** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

according to this official Microsoft Link: The answer is most probably C

Detaching a data disk using the portal: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>

You can hot remove a data disk, but make sure nothing is actively using the disk before detaching it from the VM.

In the left menu, select Virtual Machines.

Select the virtual machine that has the data disk you want to detach.

Under Settings, select Disks.

In the Disks pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, select the detach button to detach.

Select Save on the top of the page to save your changes.

The disk stays in storage but is no longer attached to a virtual machine. The disk isn't deleted.

upvoted 1 times

  **amurp35** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

See the MS documentation, C is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **tsummey** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In Azure, every virtual machine (VM) has at least two types of disks: an operating system (OS) disk and one or more data disks. The OS disk is essential for booting the VM, while data disks are used for applications and data storage. When the question refers to a VM with a "single data disk," it implies that there is one data disk in addition to the OS disk. Therefore, detaching the single data disk does not affect the VM's ability to run because the OS disk remains attached, allowing the VM to operate normally. The data disk can be detached while the VM is running

upvoted 3 times

  **hemant_ahire** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A since you need to make sure writing is not progress to data disk

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>

upvoted 1 times

  **iqqbal** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

As the questions says which of the following is the action you should take first, so the correct answer is A, because before detaching we have to stop the source VM.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **samkhtb** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer : A. Stop the VM that includes the data disk.

As stated in the question, this is the only disk the VM has, meaning it is the one include the OS. no meaning keeping the VM on when detaching the OS disk from it.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **chucklu** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

we have two disk types here, os disk and data disk. when mentioned data disk, it means it's not os disk

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **LucasTheTrickster** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is in the first sentence "You have an Azure virtual machine (VM) that has a SINGLE DATA DISK."you can't detach it while is running the OS Because you risk a data corruption.

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **chucklu** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

data disk is not os disk <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/ephemeral-os-disks>

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **IHAVEMYDOUBT** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I think there's no need to stop the VM which we detach the disk from, except if it's an OS Disk

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Chris17** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct, if the disk is not an OS disk you can just Detach it.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Morgan91** 3 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk#detach-a-data-disk-using-the-portal>

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

The best answer on an AZ-104 test would be:

C. Detach the data disk.

Explanation: According to Microsoft documentation, you can detach a data disk from a running virtual machine. This allows you to minimize downtime since the VM does not need to be stopped to detach the disk. Detaching the disk first ensures you can then attach it to another VM without unnecessary downtime.

upvoted 1 times

Your company has an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a number of Azure virtual machines (VMs) using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates. You have been informed that the VMs will be included in a single availability set.

You are required to make sure that the ARM template you configure allows for as many VMs as possible to remain accessible in the event of fabric failure or maintenance.

Which of the following is the value that you should configure for the platformFaultDomainCount property?

- A. 10
- B. 30
- C. Min Value
- D. Max Value

Correct Answer: D

The number of fault domains for managed availability sets varies by region - either two or three per region.

Reference:

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

  **ppp131176** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

D is correct. 2 or 3 is max for a region so answer should be Max.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49779604/how-to-find-maximum-update-domains-fault-domains-available-in-an-azure-region>
upvoted 26 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Kopy** 3 years ago

Wrong. The link highlights Update Domain not fault domain.

upvoted 2 times

  **Bere** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

As described here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-manage-fault-domains>

You can set the parameter --platform-fault-domain-count to 1, 2, or 3 (default of 3 if not specified).

And as described here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.

So answer is D Max Value

upvoted 24 times

  **jairoaquinterov** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

According with documentation of 07/11/2023

Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability set can be configured with up to 3 fault domains and 20 update domains.

However 20 is not in options, the correct answer is D

upvoted 3 times

  **jairoaquinterov** 4 months, 1 week ago

Is tree sorry. 3 fault domains. 3 is not in answers then option is D

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

CORRECT ANSWER D (Max Value)

You can set the property properties.platformFaultDomainCount to 1, 2, or 3 (default of 1 if not specified).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-manage-fault-domains>

upvoted 2 times

pc1707 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

@mattpaul why are you creating a new examtopics.com and that too a paid version? please join us here provide your feedback for free.
upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 5 months, 4 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

gio 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

i think D
upvoted 1 times

jhothanan 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D es correcto
upvoted 2 times

Saurabh_Bhargav 6 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct , Max fault domain is 3 so that option is not available so i will go with max
upvoted 1 times

Yuraq 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Each availability set can be configured with up to 3 fault domains and 20 update domains.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

You can set the property properties.platformFaultDomainCount to 1, 2, or 3 (default of 3 if not specified)
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-manage-fault-domains>

D is the most sensible answer.
upvoted 2 times

fiahbone 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Max value,since 3 is the max platformFaultDomainCount for availability sets. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>
upvoted 2 times

c7d45f4 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

the answer is D
upvoted 2 times

KangID 1 year ago

According to question that "configure allows for as many VMs as possible to remain accessible"
You need to set Max value in platformFaultDomainCount.

You can use The command in this Microsoft article (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>) "Availability sets overview" to retrieves a list of fault domains per region.

```
az vm list-skus --resource-type availabilitySets --query '[?name==`Aligned`].{Location:locationInfo[0].location, MaximumFaultDomainCount:capabilities[0].value}' -o Table
```

upvoted 1 times

Mehedi007 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

"Each availability set can be configured with up to 3 fault domains and 20 update domains."
Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview#how-do-availability-sets-work>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.
upvoted 3 times

james2033 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Key word "as many VMs as possible" , it is max value (3) . See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-manage-fault-domains#rest-api>
upvoted 1 times

sawanti 1 year, 1 month ago

Bruh it's update domain, not fault domain. Can't you read?
upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Flippiej** 1 year, 3 months ago

A variant of this question was asked yesterday combined with platformUpdateDomainCount. (8 May 2023)

upvoted 6 times

Your company has an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a number of Azure virtual machines (VMs) using Azure Resource Manager (ARM) templates. You have been informed that the VMs will be included in a single availability set.

You are required to make sure that the ARM template you configure allows for as many VMs as possible to remain accessible in the event of fabric failure or maintenance.

Which of the following is the value that you should configure for the platformUpdateDomainCount property?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

Correct Answer: B

Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. For a given availability set, five non-user-configurable update domains are assigned by default (Resource Manager deployments can then be increased to provide up to 20 update domains) to indicate groups of virtual machines and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

  **tubby04** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer is B. 20

'Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.'

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

upvoted 102 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Pradh** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Admin of this Website ... Please Update the answer to "B" .

its giving negative impact on people who think of buying Contributor Access seeing such mistakes .

upvoted 72 times

  **Sjardi** 2 years, 9 months ago

About 50% of the questions have a wrong answer to it.

upvoted 15 times

  **creeped** 2 years, 5 months ago

this is the way the site is suppose to run because if this site give all the correct answers then MS will shut it down. that is why you need to read the discussions and analyze the answer by yourself.

upvoted 18 times

  **Mentalfloss** 1 year, 11 months ago

Really? Is that how sites like this exist? I had assumed just being out of the country was enough. Wutever. This is my first time back in 18 months and the new comment voting system is DA BOMB! lol

upvoted 5 times

  **ki01** 8 months, 1 week ago

i started thinking the same, if they had only current questions and 100% correct answers MS might sue them. and if they are out of country MS could petition backbone companies to block/remove the site. that's why you see some websites changing domains almost monthly like .to .is. net. .cc and etc. cloudflare received complains about 35k domains in 2021 and actioned a significant amount of them. so the old times of needing to nuke the website itself are gone.

upvoted 1 times

  **securityES** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Answer is B, it specifically mentions the domain max count;

"Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability

set can be configured with up to 3 fault domains and 20 update domains. These configurations can't be changed once the availability set has been created. source- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **Deepu_s** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

CORRECT ANSWER B (20)

Each availability set can be configured with up to 3 fault domains and 20 update domains.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

max number of update domains is 20

upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B. 20

Because the maximum value that i can have from the update domain is 20.

upvoted 1 times

  **skydaddy2** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Please if anyone have materials that will help me prepare for this exam, kindly send it to my email address emmanuelibemonugu@gmail.com to enable me read and pass this exam this month.

upvoted 1 times

  **Push_Harder** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer: B

Each availability set can be configured with up to 3 fault and 20 update domains. So, the best value you could configure against the update domain will be its maximum of 20.

upvoted 4 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

20 is max platformUpdateDomainCount available for an availability set.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **Gracious_T** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Does anyone have updated questions from 04.09.2023 (4th of Sep) with contributor access and can send them to me through email: gracious.teeapparel@gmail.com. I would really appreciate it as I need to write and prepare for this exam with limited time and can't afford the contributor access. Thanks. I need to write the exam before the end of this month

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

"Each availability set can be configured with up to 3 fault domains and 20 update domains."

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview#how-do-availability-sets-work>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.

upvoted 4 times

  **james2033** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Quote "Each availability set can be configured with up to 3 fault domains and 20 update domains." - See "20" is key word at

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview#:~:text=fault%20domains%20and,-20%20update%20domains,-.%20These%20configurations%20can%27t>

upvoted 2 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains

upvoted 1 times

  **Olufavour** 1 year, 2 months ago

5 update domains are assigned by default (Resource Manager deployments can then be increased to provide up to 20 update domains) to indicate groups of virtual machines and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have downloaded an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to deploy numerous virtual machines (VMs). The ARM template is based on a current VM, but must be adapted to reference an administrative password.

You need to make sure that the password cannot be stored in plain text.

You are preparing to create the necessary components to achieve your goal.

Which of the following should you create to achieve your goal? Answer by dragging the correct option from the list to the answer area.

Select and Place:

Options

Answer

An Azure Key Vault

An Azure Storage account

Azure Active Directory (AD)
Identity Protection

An access policy

An Azure policy

A backup policy

Options

Answer

An Azure Key Vault

An Azure Key Vault

An Azure Storage account

An access policy

Correct Answer:

Azure Active Directory (AD)
Identity Protection

An access policy

An Azure policy

A backup policy

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.

  **pakman** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Key vault + access policy
upvoted 78 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is correct.
upvoted 5 times

  **jackill** 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree : key vault + access policy
But please note that now the access policy is considered a legacy way to provide access to the key vault. Now you can use RBAC.
See :
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/rbac-access-policy>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/assign-access-policy?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 21 times

  **Incredible99** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

This was in my exam at 10/31/2021
upvoted 35 times

  **CheMetto** Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Be carefull, Accesspolicy is legacy, now we have RBAC. If they replace it with RBAC, you know this is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

  **SofiaLorean** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I cleared the exam today. This question was in my exam. Thanks ET and everyone.
Most of the questions from ET.
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Given answer is right
upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 6 months, 1 week ago

Key vault + access policy
upvoted 1 times

  **Aldair66** 7 months, 1 week ago

I think is B

upvoted 1 times

  **D1nk8887** 8 months, 1 week ago

The question says "You need to make sure that the password cannot be stored in plain text," not how do you set it up so it's not stored in plain text.

upvoted 2 times

  **Yuraq** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Key Vault and Access Policy

Securely Deploy Azure VM With Local Admin Password from Azure Key Vault and not in ARM Template.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eil_PpCjXpA

upvoted 5 times

  **[Removed]** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Key vault + access policy

upvoted 1 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure key vault to store the password and Access policy to make it accessible.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/basic-concepts>

upvoted 6 times

  **havoc2k7** 11 months, 1 week ago

i love it when i find simplest exact answers

upvoted 3 times

  **JoePerry42491** 1 year, 1 month ago

Key Vault and Access Policy per the following documentation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/secrets/about-secrets>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/assign-access-policy?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 1 times

  **SeregonAzDev** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question states "option", not "options". Based on the text I assume there is only one correct answer. In this case I would go with the Key Vault

upvoted 4 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question is explained in below youtube video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=odmOZ7ZB3L8>

upvoted 7 times

  **james2033** 1 year, 1 month ago

Please tell me, Do I need keep order of answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

If you need to store stuff securely, you should use an Azure Key Vault and store it as key-value, where the key is a string and the value can be anything. To access the keyvault data you need an Access Policy taht defines who has access to the vault.

upvoted 7 times

  **LCR** 1 year, 3 months ago

This whole answers/grid situation is confusing.

upvoted 3 times

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain.

The on-premise virtual environment consists of virtual machines (VMs) running on Windows Server 2012 R2 Hyper-V host servers.

You have created some PowerShell scripts to automate the configuration of newly created VMs. You plan to create several new VMs.

You need a solution that ensures the scripts are run on the new VMs.

Which of the following is the best solution?

- A. Configure a SetupComplete.cmd batch file in the %windir%\setup\scripts directory.
- B. Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to run the scripts as logon scripts.
- C. Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to run the scripts as startup scripts.
- D. Place the scripts in a new virtual hard disk (VHD).

Correct Answer: A

After you deploy a Virtual Machine you typically need to make some changes before it's ready to use. This is something you can do manually or you could use

Remote PowerShell to automate the configuration of your VM after deployment for example.

But now there's a third alternative available allowing you customize your VM: the CustomScriptextension.

This CustomScript extension is executed by the VM Agent and it's very straightforward: you specify which files it needs to download from your storage account and which file it needs to execute. You can even specify arguments that need to be passed to the script. The only requirement is that you execute a .ps1 file.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/automating-vm-customization-tasks-using-custom-script-extension/>

  **NZure** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Is this really on the AZ-104? It has nothing to do with Azure.

upvoted 76 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 6 months ago

When I look more into azure, they just promote their windows products. I see lots of questions on Azure AD.

upvoted 14 times

  **Chi1987** 2 years, 10 months ago

Dude you might get a question about how you prepare omelette using VMs and LB and still you have to answer it if u want to be MS expert

upvoted 335 times

  **juniorccs** 2 years, 7 months ago

damn right

upvoted 2 times

  **Takloy** 2 years, 9 months ago

I need the ARM Template for that!

upvoted 10 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

That was funny! I had the exact same thought as NZure.

upvoted 2 times

  **yashsj** 11 months, 1 week ago

The question has setup a context stating use of hybrid use of Azure AD with OnPrem Active Directory Domain Controller. So option C seems to be correct option as it uses the information/context provided in the question. Option A might be correct option (although that can also be debated) has nothing to do with Azure.

upvoted 6 times

  **etrop** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Unfortunately though putting scripts on the VHD doesn't ensure they get executed you would still need to put them somewhere in an appropriate folder and that folder would still be the same as A. Since Group policy doesn't execute until after the system is joined to the domain, it can't be B or C. This question is related to Azure as it's testing whether you know the difference between how to run a setup command on a hybrid system versus an azure system. The azure answer would be using a custom extension. Although technically A would work on both the extensions is the preferred method for systems in Azure. I assume this question is paired with another question where the VMS are deployed to azure and not in a hypervisor setup without the Azure Agent running (Which is required for the custom script extensions). Still the question is IMO dumb.

upvoted 1 times

  **j5y** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Ans: A

After Windows is installed but before the logon screen appears, Windows Setup searches for the SetupComplete.cmd file in the %WINDIR%\Setup\Scripts\ directory

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup>

upvoted 75 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **TheFivePips** Most Recent 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

A could work, but has nothing to do with azure, so C is the best option

upvoted 1 times

  **Highgate** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Neither have anything to do with Azure, but for the GPO to fire, the server would need to be joined to the domain first. While it doesn't explicitly state either way, A always fires. "After Windows is installed but before the logon screen appears, Windows Setup searches for the SetupComplete.cmd file in the %WINDIR%\Setup\Scripts\ directory. If a SetupComplete.cmd file is found, Windows Setup runs the script. This script runs with local system permissions."

upvoted 2 times

  **Mixxy1010** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

I would vote C, assuming you are running a domain with Group policy enabled. as the question doesnt specifically state that Group policy is in use, you have to assume local scripts are run to configure the machine. hence A is the answer, even if its a really dumb way to manage your machines.

upvoted 3 times

  **chucklu** 1 month, 1 week ago

The second link provided in Answer does not work, should be <https://azure.microsoft.com/de-de/blog/automating-vm-customization-tasks-using-custom-script-extension/>

upvoted 1 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Many windows server administration related questions are popping up, seems irrelevant

upvoted 2 times

  **Didatzi** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer A is valid.

Answer C is also valid, if you have the VM's joined to the AD domain.

It is better to manage VM's with GPO instead of running scripts manually on each VM. Using GPO will minimize the effort and will save time. I personally prefer answer C.

Here, the questions does not provide enough information to choose the correct answer between the two.

upvoted 4 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Between A & C - ChatGPT4 says C.

The option A, using a SetupComplete.cmd batch file, is primarily intended for tasks that need to be executed once after the operating system is installed or configured. While it can technically run scripts post-setup, it's less flexible and manageable compared to using Group Policy.

Option C, configuring a Group Policy Object (GPO) to run scripts as startup scripts, provides better manageability and scalability. With GPOs, you can easily update, manage, and apply scripts across multiple VMs in the domain automatically every time the machines start up, not just after initial setup. This makes it more suitable for ongoing operations and management in a hybrid environment like yours.

upvoted 3 times

  **Iron_Man_111** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Run a script after setup is complete (SetupComplete.cmd)

Order of operations

1. After Windows is installed but before the logon screen appears, Windows Setup searches for the SetupComplete.cmd file in the %WINDIR%\Setup\Scripts\ directory.

2. If a SetupComplete.cmd file is found, Windows Setup runs the script. Windows Setup logs the action in the C:\Windows\Panther\UnattendGC\Setupact.log file.

3. Setup does not verify any exit codes or error levels in the script after it executes SetupComplete.cmd.

4. If the computer joins a domain during installation, the Group Policy that is defined in the domain is not applied to the computer until Setupcomplete.cmd is finished.

This is to make sure that the Group Policy configuration activity does not interfere with the script.

Reference -

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup?view=windows-11>

upvoted 4 times

  **MelKr** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Group policies can be replicated to Azure AD. The question does not state where the new VMs will be created (On Prem or in Azure). So Group Policies is the only option that works for both.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **nospampls** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://chat.openai.com/share/c4dac4a9-0e79-4c30-bb6c-36239bc9e32e>

upvoted 1 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

This question is more oriented towards Active Directory Administration than Azure AZ 104 at all !

upvoted 3 times

  **Ravikrsoni** 10 months, 1 week ago

C. Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to run the scripts as startup scripts.

Here's why:

Logon scripts: Logon scripts are executed when a user logs on. If the automation tasks should be performed in the context of a user, logon scripts might be appropriate. However, they require a user to log in, which might not be the case for certain automated tasks.

Startup scripts: Startup scripts run during the system startup, before the user logs in. This makes them suitable for tasks that need to run regardless of user logins. For automated configuration tasks on VMs, especially when there might not be an interactive user session, using startup scripts through Group Policy is often the preferred method.

upvoted 4 times

  **pal40sg** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

In the context of Azure and hybrid environments, the best solution for ensuring that your PowerShell scripts are run on newly created VMs is option C: Configure a Group Policy Object (GPO) to run the scripts as startup scripts.

Here's why:

A. SetupComplete.cmd in %windir%\setup\scripts: This method is typically used for unattended installations, but it won't work for your scenario as it's mainly used during the initial setup phase of Windows.

upvoted 3 times

  **insanetechy** 11 months ago

You have created some PowerShell scripts to automate the configuration of newly created VMs. You plan to create several new VMs. You need a solution that ensures the scripts are run on the new VMs.

Which of the following is the best solution?

option A applies scripts on the new VM's first boot whereas option C applies on new VMs every boot.

here the keyword is "some PowerShell scripts" so that is more than one script and not one. So it might involve scripts to be applied on every boot.

Therefore the answer is C and not A.

upvoted 2 times

  **ntinakos** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup?view=windows-11>

upvoted 4 times

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain.

You plan to deploy several new virtual machines (VMs) in Azure. The VMs will have the same operating system and custom software requirements.

You configure a reference VM in the on-premise virtual environment. You then generalize the VM to create an image.

You need to upload the image to Azure to ensure that it is available for selection when you create the new Azure VMs.

Which PowerShell cmdlets should you use?

- A. Add-AzVM
- B. Add-AzVhd
- C. Add-AzImage
- D. Add-AzImageDataDisk

Correct Answer: B

The Add-AzVhd cmdlet uploads on-premises virtual hard disks, in .vhd file format, to a blob storage account as fixed virtual hard disks.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/upload-generalized-managed>

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"New-AzVM" is for creating new VMs, not uploading images.

"Add-AzImage" does not exist. the correct command is "New-AzImage".

"Add-AzImageDataDisk" Adds a data disk to an image object.

"Add-AzVhd" seems to be the correct option, since it "Uploads a virtual hard disk from an on-premises machine to Azure (managed disk or blob)." (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/add-azvhd?view=azps-8.3.0>)

upvoted 66 times

  **margotfrpp** 1 year, 4 months ago

this command exist " Add-AzImage"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/new-azimage?view=azps-9.6.0>

upvoted 2 times

  **jersonmartinez** 1 year, 4 months ago

It command does not exist. It only exist `New-AzImage`. That's different.

upvoted 9 times

  **Chi1987** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer.

Example for how you do this:

```
Add-AzVhd -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup -Destination $urlOfUploadedImageVhd `
-LocalFilePath $localPath
```

upvoted 48 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **nachito** Most Recent 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Based on the reference the best option is B:

Before you upload a Windows virtual machine (VM) from on-premises to Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX).
reference

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image>

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Uploads a virtual hard disk from an on-premises machine to Azure (managed disk or blob).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/add-azvhd?view=azps-11.5.0>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **koenigParas2324** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct PowerShell cmdlet to use for uploading the generalized VM image to Azure is C. Add-AzImage. This cmdlet is used to create a new image in Azure. After generalizing the VM to create an image, you can use the Add-AzImage cmdlet to upload the image to Azure, ensuring that it is available for selection when creating new Azure VMs

upvoted 2 times

  **RVivek** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

"Add-AzImage" can create a new image from manageddisk only(-ManagedDiskId parameter is required). That means your VHD image should be uploaded first. Add-AzVHD is used to upload image

upvoted 1 times

  **VirenderPannu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Add-AzImage:

Purpose: This cmdlet is used to create a managed image from an existing virtual machine (VM) or from a generalized VM image.

Usage: You typically use this cmdlet after capturing a VM image, and it creates a generalized or specialized image that you can use to deploy new VMs.

Example:

Copy

```
Add-AzImage -ImageName "MyImage" -ResourceGroupName "MyResourceGroup" -SourceVirtualMachineld $vm.Id
```

Add-AzVhd:

Purpose: This cmdlet is used to copy a virtual hard disk (VHD) file to an Azure Storage Account, making it available for use in creating or configuring VMs.

Usage: You might use this cmdlet when you have a VHD file that you want to use to create a new VM, and you need to copy it to Azure storage before attaching it to a VM.

Example:

Copy

```
Add-AzVhd -LocalFilePath "C:\Path\To\Your\VHD.vhd" -ResourceGroupName "MyResourceGroup" -Destination "https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vhds/MyVHD.vhd"
```

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

There is not such a thing as a "add-azimage". Please, just google it.

upvoted 2 times

  **Yuraq** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Add-AzVhd

Uploads a virtual hard disk from an on-premises machine to Azure (managed disk or blob).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/add-azvhd?view=azps-10.4.1&viewFallbackFrom=azps-7.3.0>

upvoted 2 times

  **Manny123456** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devtest-labs/devtest-lab-upload-vhd-using-powershell>

Check upload a VHD file process:

To upload a VHD file by using PowerShell:

In a text editor, paste the generated PowerShell script you copied from the Azure portal.

Modify the -LocalFilePath parameter of the Add-AZVHD cmdlet to point to the location of the VHD file you want to upload.

At a PowerShell command prompt, run the Add-AZVHD cmdlet with the modified -LocalFilePath parameter.

The process of uploading a VHD file might be lengthy depending on the size of the VHD file and your connection speed.

The correct answer is Add-AzVHD

upvoted 2 times

  **amsioso** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Vote for B

Add-AzVhd

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sa-upload-generalized#start-the-upload>

upvoted 2 times

  **Damiski** 11 months, 1 week ago

To upload a generalized virtual machine image to Azure for use in creating new Azure VMs, you should use the following PowerShell cmdlet:

****C. Add-AzImage****

Here's a brief explanation of each option:

A. `Add-AzVM` is used to create a new Azure virtual machine, not to upload images.

B. `Add-AzVhd` is used to upload a virtual hard disk (VHD) to Azure. It's not used for creating generalized VM images.

C. `Add-AzImage` is specifically designed for uploading generalized VM images to Azure. This is the cmdlet you should use for your scenario.

D. `Add-AzImageDataDisk` is used to add a data disk to an existing Azure virtual machine, not for uploading generalized images.

So, in your case, you should use `Add-AzImage` to upload your generalized VM image to Azure so that it can be used to create new Azure VMs.
upvoted 5 times

  **Techbiz** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Option B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **desertsmissdrain** 12 months ago

Image = OS VHD + optionally Data VHD

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/add-azvhd?view=azps-10.2.0> - "The Add-AzVhd cmdlet uploads an on-premise virtual hard disk to a managed disk or a blob storage account"

upvoted 1 times

  **desertsmissdrain** 12 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/new-azimage?view=azps-10.2.0>

```
$imageConfig = New-AzImageConfig -Location 'West US';
```

```
$osDiskVhdUri = "https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/test/os.vhd"
```

```
$dataDiskVhdUri1 = "https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/test/data1.vhd"
```

```
$dataDiskVhdUri2 = "https://contoso.blob.core.windows.net/test/data2.vhd"
```

```
Set-AzImageOsDisk -Image $imageConfig -OsType 'Windows' -OsState 'Generalized' -BlobUri $osDiskVhdUri;
```

```
Add-AzImageDataDisk -Image $imageConfig -Lun 1 -BlobUri $dataDiskVhdUri1;
```

```
Add-AzImageDataDisk -Image $imageConfig -Lun 2 -BlobUri $dataDiskVhdUri2;
```

```
New-AzImage -Image $imageConfig -ImageName 'ImageName01' -ResourceGroupName 'ResourceGroup01';
```

upvoted 1 times

  **SeregonAzDev** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question says: "You need to upload the image to Azure to ensure that it is available for selection when you create the new Azure VMs"

Based on this, I think the answer is C

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

Your company has an Azure subscription that includes a number of Azure virtual machines (VMs), which are all part of the same virtual network. Your company also has an on-premises Hyper-V server that hosts a VM, named VM1, which must be replicated to Azure.

Which of the following objects that must be created to achieve this goal? Answer by dragging the correct option from the list to the answer area.

Select and Place:

Options

Answer

- Hyper-V site
- Storage account
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Azure Traffic Manager instance
- Replication policy
- Endpoint

Options

Answer

Correct Answer:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hyper-V site | Hyper-V site |
| Storage account | Azure Recovery Services Vault |
| Azure Recovery Services Vault | Replication policy |
| Azure Traffic Manager instance | |
| Replication policy | |
| Endpoint | |

 **weqr23wrefs** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

For physical servers
- Storage Account
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/physical-azure-disaster-recovery>

For Hyper-v server

- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-nz/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-prepare-on-premises-tutorial>

upvoted 278 times

  **go4adil** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer:

- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-nz/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial>

upvoted 5 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **edengoforit** 2 years, 6 months ago

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services such as IaaS VMs (Linux or Windows) and Azure SQL databases.

A replication policy defines the retention history of recovery points, and the frequency of app-consistent snapshots. Site Recovery creates a default replication policy as follows:

Retain recovery points for 24 hours.

Take app-consistent snapshots every four hours.

upvoted 21 times

  **Omar_Aladdin** 2 years, 10 months ago

When you create a Recovery Services Vault, a storage account is created automatically. So I think storage account is a trick, you don't need it

upvoted 8 times

  **Snownoodles** 2 years, 8 months ago

According to this doc, both storage account and Recovery Services Vault are required:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure-for-hyperv>

upvoted 9 times

  **NarenderSingh** Highly Voted  2 years, 10 months ago

1. Hyper-V site
2. Azure Recovery Services Vault
3. Replication policy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial>

upvoted 33 times

  **BobbyMc3030** 1 year, 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-US/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial#prerequisites> for the english speakers

upvoted 1 times

  **tsummey** Most Recent  2 months ago

Answers:

- Storage Account
- Azure Recovery Service Vault
- Replication Policy

Azure Recovery Services Vault stores the recovery points created over time and provides an interface to manage the backup, replication, and recovery of data.

Replication Policy defines the settings for replication, such as the frequency of replication, recovery point retention, and other parameters.

Storage Accounts is where your VM's disks will be replicated to. It's necessary to have a storage account in Azure to hold the data.

The Hyper-V Site is not a direct object but rather a logical grouping within Azure Site Recovery for your Hyper-V servers. An Azure Traffic Manager instance is not required for the replication process itself; it's more about directing traffic across global Azure regions. Lastly, an Endpoint is generally used in the context of network connections and isn't directly related to the replication of VMs.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Why is no one closing out the steps with an End point?

- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy
- End Point

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **bacana** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct, but out of order.

upvoted 1 times

  **maki999** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Did anyone get this question recently on the exam?

upvoted 3 times

  **hebbo777** 9 months, 1 week ago

do i need to put answers in order?

- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Hyper-V site
- Replication policy

upvoted 2 times

  **AD_Dude** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is only "Azure Recovery Services Vault" and "Storage Account".

This tutorial shows you how to prepare Azure components when you want to replicate on-premises Hyper-V VMs to Azure.

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

Create an Azure Storage account to store images of replicated machines.

Create a Recovery Services vault to store metadata and configuration information for VMs and other replication components.

Set up an Azure network. When Azure VMs are created after failover, the VMs are joined to this network.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure-for-hyperv>

upvoted 3 times

  **arezure** 11 months ago

Gosh dang it, I love it here.

upvoted 2 times

  **dubliss** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

- Hyper V Site
- Azure recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

upvoted 2 times

  **bacana** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

- Should be
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Hyper-V site
- Replication policy

upvoted 2 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is only "Azure Recovery Services Vault" and "Storage Account".

The question is to do only On-prem VM replication to Azure. They did not mention about Disaster Recovery or Site Recovery. Hence we need to do just the Azure migration configuration. Steps are provided in the links below..

<https://learn.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/migrate/tutorial-migrate-hyper-v?tabs=UI>

<https://techgenix.com/replicating-hyper-v-vm-to-azure/>

The difference between Azure VM Migration and Azure Site Recovery is clearly explained in the below link for your reference.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure>

upvoted 5 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

upvoted 2 times

  **jatin49749** 1 year, 2 months ago

please send the az104 dumps to jatin49749@gmail.com

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi, If you have received can you please share with me ?

upvoted 1 times

  **ExamPage** 1 year, 2 months ago

The question is about what needs to be created in Azure. Hyper-V site is only linked as the Source during configurations and not created as a resource during the process. Hence, the resources that gets created and seen on the platform after migration will be

- Azure Recovery Service Vault
- Storage Account : disks
- Replication Policy

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure-for-hyperv>

upvoted 2 times

 **Rayappan** 1 year, 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company's Azure subscription includes two Azure networks named VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB.

VirtualNetworkA includes a VPN gateway that is configured to make use of static routing. Also, a site-to-site VPN connection exists between your company's on-premises network and VirtualNetworkA.

You have configured a point-to-site VPN connection to VirtualNetworkA from a workstation running Windows 10. After configuring virtual network peering between

VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB, you confirm that you are able to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network.

However, you find that you cannot establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation.

You have to make sure that a connection to VirtualNetworkB can be established from the Windows 10 workstation.

Solution: You choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

  **NTT_Sttg09** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

"After configuring virtual network peering between VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB, you confirm that you are able to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network." This indicates the Allow/Use gateway transit is set up working. The next step will be restart/reinstall the VPN-Client config at the windows 10 WS.
upvoted 281 times

  **JohnnyChimpo** 1 year, 8 months ago

Best answer. Please upvote.
upvoted 9 times

  **azaad_a** 1 year, 10 months ago

excellent explanation
upvoted 4 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.
upvoted 2 times

  **Kosey** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Best answer
upvoted 2 times

  **Quantigo** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer B - No
If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>
upvoted 52 times

  **raj29oct** Most Recent 2 weeks, 5 days ago

If mobile user wants to access peered VM2, which is peered with VM1 and mobile have point to site with Vm1, but in order to access VM2, BGP must be used.- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>
upvoted 1 times

  **tsummey** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A.
By choosing the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA, you enable the Windows 10 workstation that's connected to VirtualNetworkA via a point-to-site VPN to access VirtualNetworkB. This is because the gateway transit setting allows the peered virtual network (VirtualNetworkB in this case) to use the VPN gateway in VirtualNetworkA for cross-premises connectivity
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit>
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **MrTheoDaProphet** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

NO! The solution of choosing the "Allow gateway transit" setting on VirtualNetworkA does not address the issue of establishing a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation. Troubleshooting the point-to-site VPN connection configuration and ensuring proper routing and security rules are in place is necessary to resolve the problem. Checking the network configuration on VirtualNetworkB for inbound connections from the point-to-site VPN subnet is also recommended.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ravikrsoni** 10 months, 1 week ago

No, enabling the "Allow gateway transit" setting on VirtualNetworkA does not directly address the issue of connecting to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation.

The "Allow gateway transit" setting in Azure is used when you have multiple virtual networks connected through virtual network peering, and it allows one virtual network to use the VPN gateway in another virtual network. However, it doesn't automatically make resources in VirtualNetworkB accessible from the Windows 10 workstation

upvoted 3 times

  **KangID** 12 months ago

"you confirm that you are able to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network."

That's mean the network is working

"However, you find that you cannot establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation."

Reference to this Microsoft Learn section

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

"If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client."

upvoted 2 times

  **etrop** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Good old windows, it's like the same since the 1990s reinstalling or rebooting or reinstalling a driver are the main troubleshooting techniques since Windows 3.1 lol

upvoted 2 times

  **esawormjr** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B it is 🙄

upvoted 1 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

it is a long question, which can be understood by creating a diagram and explanation around it. The below video explains why the answer is no.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9UX7Qq0u2oU>

upvoted 3 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 3 months ago

Are we assuming workstation 10 is on the on prem network?

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 3 months ago

Actually, is workstation 10 just not on any of the mentioned networks and just has the point to site connection with networkA?

upvoted 3 times

  **BeauChateau** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, choosing the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA will not solve the problem of not being able to establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation. The Allow gateway transit setting allows transit traffic to flow through a virtual network gateway to other virtual networks that are peered with the virtual network, but it does not enable connectivity from a point-to-site VPN connection to a peered virtual network.

To enable connectivity to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation, you need to enable gateway transit on VirtualNetworkB and also configure a VPN gateway on VirtualNetworkB. This will allow traffic from the point-to-site VPN connection to transit through the VPN gateway on VirtualNetworkA and reach the resources on VirtualNetworkB.

upvoted 5 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

No, choosing the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA will not solve the problem of not being able to establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation. The Allow gateway transit setting allows traffic to pass through the VPN gateway in VirtualNetworkA to reach other virtual networks that are peered with it. To allow the Windows 10 workstation to connect to VirtualNetworkB, you need to configure the point-to-site VPN connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation.

upvoted 1 times

  **Praveenvk1987** 1 year, 5 months ago

Hi

I dont understand how the on premises VM's are able to connect to Virtual Network B

upvoted 2 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

Follow the discussions, you will be all right

upvoted 2 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

No, choosing the "Allow gateway transit" setting on VirtualNetworkA will not enable the Windows 10 workstation to connect to VirtualNetworkB.

The "Allow gateway transit" setting is used to enable traffic to flow between virtual networks when they are connected through virtual network peering. It allows a virtual network to use the VPN gateway in another virtual network to access remote networks.

To enable the Windows 10 workstation to connect to VirtualNetworkB, you need to configure point-to-site VPN connectivity between the Windows 10 workstation and VirtualNetworkB, and ensure that the necessary routes are configured to allow the traffic to flow between the networks.

upvoted 4 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company's Azure subscription includes two Azure networks named VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB.

VirtualNetworkA includes a VPN gateway that is configured to make use of static routing. Also, a site-to-site VPN connection exists between your company's on-premises network and VirtualNetworkA.

You have configured a point-to-site VPN connection to VirtualNetworkA from a workstation running Windows 10. After configuring virtual network peering between

VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB, you confirm that you are able to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network.

However, you find that you cannot establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation.

You have to make sure that a connection to VirtualNetworkB can be established from the Windows 10 workstation.

Solution: You choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkB.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

  **d0bermann** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

After reconfiguring \ creating peering existing point-to-site VPN connections need to be recreated
upvoted 34 times

  **Takloy** 2 years, 9 months ago

You're right. almost forgot about this. whenever you made some changes on the azure network, you basically need to download the P2S client again for the client devices.
upvoted 4 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Quantigo** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer B - No
If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>
Thanks for indicating Yes or NO!
upvoted 28 times

  **VinodRK** Most Recent 1 month ago

Just wanted to share my experience, Today ie 07/24/2024 , appeared for the exam and my observation is : Don't reply only on exam topic questions and conceptual knowledge around it. Most of the questions are really really TOUGH. Just secured border marks.
upvoted 2 times

  **VinodRK** 1 month ago

Don't rely only on exam topic questions
upvoted 2 times

  **Watcharin_start** 6 months, 1 week ago

"you confirm that you are able to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network. However, you find that you cannot establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation." it mean, you have completed setting up with `Allow gateway transit` option in Network-A and used `Use remote gateway` option in Network-B already. You just need to restart/reinstall VPN client on your specified host. If you change option in Network-B to `Allow gateway transit`, it will destroy your routing.
Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing#multipeerred>
upvoted 1 times

  **dhivamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

The solution proposed in this scenario is incorrect. Enabling the "Allow gateway transit" setting on VirtualNetworkB would not help establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation.

To enable the connection, the "Use remote gateway" setting should be enabled on the point-to-site VPN configuration for VirtualNetworkA. This would allow the Windows 10 workstation to use the VPN gateway on VirtualNetworkA to access resources on VirtualNetworkB.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. No.

upvoted 6 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client."

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>)

upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **Broniac** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 4 times

  **edengoforit** 2 years, 6 months ago

Site-to-Site (IPsec/IKE VPN tunnel) configurations are between your on-premises location and Azure. This means that you can connect from any of your computers located on your premises to any virtual machine or role instance within your virtual network, depending on how you choose to configure routing and permissions. It's a great option for an always-available cross-premises connection and is well suited for hybrid configurations.

upvoted 2 times

  **orion1024** 2 years, 11 months ago

After changing topology the azure vpn client must be reinstalled to include the new topology information.

upvoted 2 times

  **mdmdmdmd** 2 years, 11 months ago

If you ****make a change to the topology**** of your network and have ****Windows VPN clients****, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be ****downloaded and installed again****

upvoted 5 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company's Azure subscription includes two Azure networks named VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB.

VirtualNetworkA includes a VPN gateway that is configured to make use of static routing. Also, a site-to-site VPN connection exists between your company's on-premises network and VirtualNetworkA.

You have configured a point-to-site VPN connection to VirtualNetworkA from a workstation running Windows 10. After configuring virtual network peering between

VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB, you confirm that you are able to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network.

However, you find that you cannot establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation.

You have to make sure that a connection to VirtualNetworkB can be established from the Windows 10 workstation.

Solution: You download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client."

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>)

upvoted 34 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **Benjam** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

I have done this at work many times A is correct.

upvoted 8 times

  **tsummey** Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

The question implies that the Windows 10 workstation should access both VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB. The scenario says that VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB are peered, and the Windows 10 workstation has a site-to-site VPN connection with VirtualNetworkA, so you need to turn on the Allow gateway transit option on VirtualNetworkA. Downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation won't fix the problem of connecting to VirtualNetworkB from the workstation.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit>

upvoted 1 times

  **004b54b** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Same as in AZ-801 exam ;)

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct.

If you make a change to the topology of your network and have Windows VPN clients, the VPN client package for Windows clients must be downloaded and installed again in order for the changes to be applied to the client.

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>)

upvoted 1 times

  **pooh0805** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation is unlikely to resolve the issue of not being able to establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation. This issue is related to the configuration of the VPN client and routing, and simply re-installing the client configuration package is unlikely to address the underlying problem.

upvoted 1 times

  **abinnnnnnnnnn** 1 year ago

No, downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation is not the right solution to establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation1. To establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation, you need to enable the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA and the Use remote gateways setting on VirtualNetworkB23. This will allow VirtualNetworkB to use the VPN gateway in VirtualNetworkA for connectivity purposes, and the Windows 10 workstation will be able to establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB through the point-to-site VPN connection to VirtualNetworkA

upvoted 2 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

The solution in option A as YES (downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation) may resolve the issue of not being able to establish a connection to VirtualNetworkB from the Windows 10 workstation. This is because when a VPN gateway is configured to use static routing, it may require updating the VPN client package configuration after making changes to the VPN gateway, such as adding a virtual network peering. Therefore, downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation could potentially fix the issue.

upvoted 1 times

  **lokii9980** 1 year, 4 months ago

B. No, downloading and re-installing the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation is unlikely to resolve the issue of not being able to connect to VirtualNetworkB. This is because the issue seems to be related to the virtual network peering between VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB, and not with the VPN client configuration on the Windows 10 workstation.

A more appropriate solution would be to check the virtual network peering configuration, and ensure that the appropriate routes are in place to allow traffic to flow between VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB. Additionally, checking the network security groups and the Azure Firewall rules can help ensure that traffic is allowed to flow from the Windows 10 workstation to VirtualNetworkB.

upvoted 4 times

  **M_dehaan** 1 year, 2 months ago

This was my thought exactly.

upvoted 1 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 5 months ago

I agree. A is correct based on MSC documentation.

upvoted 1 times

  **Shajeecool** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **bonobos1979** 1 year, 7 months ago

why "Allow gateway transit" and "Use remote gateways" don't need?

upvoted 2 times

  **ricardona** 1 year, 6 months ago

"After configuring virtual network peering between VirtualNetworkA and VirtualNetworkB, you confirm that you are ****able**** to access VirtualNetworkB from the company's on-premises network."

upvoted 1 times

  **bdumois** 1 year, 10 months ago

A is correct:

Clients using Windows can access directly peered VNets, but the VPN client must be downloaded again if any changes are made to VNet peering or the network topology.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>

upvoted 2 times

  **m_faraz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **Menso_M** 1 year, 11 months ago

Thank you
upvoted 1 times

Your company has virtual machines (VMs) hosted in Microsoft Azure. The VMs are located in a single Azure virtual network named VNet1. The company has users that work remotely. The remote workers require access to the VMs on VNet1. You need to provide access for the remote workers. What should you do?

- A. Configure a Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN.
- B. Configure a VNet-toVNet VPN.
- C. Configure a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN.
- D. Configure DirectAccess on a Windows Server 2012 server VM.
- E. Configure a Multi-Site VPN

Correct Answer: C

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways>

  **StudyNerd123** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Answer C: is correct - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/work-remotely-support>
upvoted 51 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Iglars** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct, S2S would be better if you know that the remote workers work from one location, but we don't know that. They could be working from different locations(like home) that's why P2S is better.
upvoted 29 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 5 months ago

P2S is the correct answer. Remote work can be done from anywhere at anytime. If you condition your remote workers to work from one location, that is not remote work anymore, that is an office branch.
upvoted 12 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago

C is right
upvoted 1 times

  **TheUnit720** 1 year ago

Answer C is correct
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about?source=recommendations> - This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference.
upvoted 2 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question is explained in below video
<https://youtu.be/GP9DRSOgssM>
upvoted 1 times

  **maheshwariravi** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct answer is C:-P2S
upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about>
upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Option C is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **LPaul** 1 year, 2 months ago

SITE to Site = Vpn to Vpn , Point to Site = remote (Device)to Vpn

upvoted 3 times

  **BowSec** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Configure a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN.

To provide access for remote workers to virtual machines (VMs) hosted in Microsoft Azure, you can use a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN connection. This type of connection enables individual remote clients to securely connect to an Azure virtual network (VNet) over the Internet.

A Site-to-Site (S2S) VPN connection is used to connect two or more on-premises networks to an Azure virtual network (VNet), while a VNet-to-VNet VPN connection is used to connect two or more Azure virtual networks (VNets) together.

upvoted 5 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

C the correct one. A P2S VPN is a secure connection between a remote computer and a virtual network. It enables remote workers to securely connect to the virtual network over the Internet. With P2S VPN, the remote worker can connect to VNet1 from their client computer, and then access the VMs in VNet1.

upvoted 1 times

  **npsteph** 1 year, 5 months ago

Réponse C

upvoted 1 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

The appropriate solution to provide remote workers access to VMs on VNet1 is to configure a Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN.

A P2S VPN allows individual remote computers to connect securely to an Azure virtual network. This solution is ideal for remote workers because it does not require the workers to have an on-premises VPN device, and it allows the workers to access the virtual network resources from anywhere with an internet connection.

Site-to-Site (S2S) VPNs and VNet-to-VNet VPNs are used to connect two or more networks together. DirectAccess is a deprecated technology that is not recommended for new deployments. Multi-Site VPN is used to connect multiple on-premises sites to a single Azure virtual network.

upvoted 7 times

  **Shajeecool** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C: is correct - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/work-remotely-support>

upvoted 1 times

  **myarali** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet.

(<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about>)

upvoted 3 times

  **thelukas1997** 1 year, 7 months ago

The same question was Az-900

upvoted 3 times

  **rolo5555** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer C:

From <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/point-to-site-about>

"This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference"

upvoted 1 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group configured on their Azure virtual machines (VMs).

You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.

Solution: You create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

-   **d0bermann** Highly Voted  3 years, 1 month ago
 HTTP(!) health probe on port 1433 sounds ugly, assume NO
 upvoted 56 times
-   **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago
 It does sound ugly haha your comment made me lol
 upvoted 3 times
-   **ohana** Highly Voted  2 years, 10 months ago
 Took the exam today, 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: No
 upvoted 39 times
-   **Nico1973** Most Recent  1 month, 2 weeks ago
 Answer B. No
 Explanation
 An HTTP health probe on port 1433 would not be appropriate for an SQL Server Always On availability group listener. It is essential to use a TCP health probe on port 59999 to monitor the availability group listener properly.
 upvoted 1 times
-   **MrTheoDaProphet** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
 No, creating an HTTP health probe on port 1433 does not meet the goal of configuring an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the SQL Server Always On availability group.

 In order to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group, you need to create a TCP health probe on port 1433. SQL Server uses TCP to communicate on port 1433, so a TCP health probe is the appropriate choice to ensure the availability and health of the SQL Server instances in the availability group.
 upvoted 17 times
-   **james2033** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
 Port 1433 for database connections pool, not for HTTP protocol in health check.
 upvoted 5 times
-   **james2033** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
 Always On availability group: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/availability-groups/windows/overview-of-always-on-availability-groups-sql-server?view=sql-server-ver16>
 upvoted 1 times
-   **superonuk** 11 months ago
 pls if anyone has contributor access . can you pls mail the dumps to me at ronen@bk.ru
 . Thanks
 upvoted 2 times
-   **TN2023** 11 months, 1 week ago
 if anyone has contributor access?
 can you pls mail the dumps to me at invtr10@gmail.com. Thanks
 upvoted 2 times
-   **pverma20** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
 No, the solution does not meet the goal.

Port 1433 is used by SQL Server for SQL Server Database Engine connections, not HTTP connections. Therefore, creating an HTTP health probe on port 1433 will not work.

To configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group, you need to create a TCP health probe on port 1433, which is the default port for SQL Server.

So, the correct solution would be to create a TCP health probe on port 1433, not an HTTP health probe. Therefore, the answer is B (No).
upvoted 22 times

  **PremaAzure** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

if anyone has contributor access, please please can you send please dumps to aarju52@gmail.com, i dont have money to buy this as needed for new job requirements ...
upvoted 1 times

  **Hnca109** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello, please if anyone have contributor access, send full dump to oscarkasspty@gmail.com. Will be writing in a few days. Thanks
upvoted 1 times

  **CP_1233** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

if anyone has contributor access, can you send please dumps to c_gupt@yahoo.com
upvoted 1 times

  **KangID** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

"If enabled, the default instance of the SQL Server Database Engine listens on TCP port 1433."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/database-engine/configure-windows/configure-a-server-to-listen-on-a-specific-tcp-port?view=sql-server-ver16>

upvoted 1 times

  **Diptechsols** 12 months ago

If anyone has contributor access... Can u please mail the dumps to johnsondipo5@gmail.com... It will be great help.
upvoted 1 times

  **KomohStrong** 1 year ago

pls if anyone has contributor access . can you pls mail the dumps to me at ayomikun15@gmail.com. Thanks
upvoted 2 times

  **sam_2000** 1 year ago

If anyone has contributor access... Can u please mail the dumps to harshaps311@gmail.com... It will be great help..
upvoted 2 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

The health probe concept is explained in below video
<https://youtu.be/iEX1KJOcXVk>
upvoted 3 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group configured on their Azure virtual machines (VMs).

You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.

Solution: You set Session persistence to Client IP.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener>

  **J511** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer is B. "None"

FYI: Session persistence ensures that a client will remain connected to the same server throughout a session or period of time. Because load balancing may, by default, send users to unique servers each time they connect, this can mean that complicated or repeated requests are slowed down.

upvoted 39 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 5 months ago

that defeats the purpose of a load balancer that is allowing traffic to various different SQL servers.

upvoted 5 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

you need to configure an "availability group listener" not a HTTP health probe

upvoted 2 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Timock** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

The load balancing rules configure how the load balancer routes traffic to the SQL Server instances. For this load balancer, you enable direct server return because only one of the two SQL Server instances owns the availability group listener resource at a time.

Therefore Floating IP (direct server return) is Enabled.

TCP 1433 is the standard SQL port. The availability group listener health probe port has to be different from the cluster core IP address health probe port.

The ports on a health probe are TCP59999 and TCP58888.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>

upvoted 13 times

  **longwhiteclouds** Most Recent 3 weeks, 3 days ago

For configuring an Azure internal load balancer (ILB) as a listener for a SQL Server Always On availability group, setting the session persistence to "Client IP" is correct. This setting ensures that client connections from the same IP address are consistently routed to the same backend server. This is important for SQL Server Always On availability groups to ensure that the traffic is directed to the correct primary replica.

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **Flo42** 2 months, 1 week ago

asked to chatGPT, and the answer is:

No, the solution does not meet the goal.

For an Azure internal load balancer to properly work as a listener for an SQL Server Always On availability group, you need to set Session persistence to Client IP and protocol, not just Client IP.

Setting the session persistence to "Client IP and protocol" ensures that the load balancer can route the traffic correctly based on both the client's IP address and the protocol, which is essential for the proper functioning of SQL Server Always On availability groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **Charumathi** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, session persistence can be configured in an internal load balancer (ILB) used as a listener for an Availability Group in Azure. This is useful in scenarios where you have a high-availability setup for SQL Server Always On Availability Groups and need to ensure that client connections are consistently routed to the same backend node for session consistency.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts#session-persistence>
upvoted 2 times

raymond_abcd 2 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure?view=azuresql>
upvoted 1 times

skywalker 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Paste the question to CoPilot. and you will know.
upvoted 1 times

tashakori 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

pooh0805 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Setting session persistence to "Client IP" on the Azure internal load balancer is a valid solution for configuring an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group. This configuration ensures that client connections from the same source IP address are consistently directed to the same SQL Server instance within the availability group.
upvoted 1 times

walezb 11 months ago

wally_vic8 Please is there anyone that has the Contributor Access ? Please can you mail the dumps to me at email: waloggin67@gmail.com.Thanks
upvoted 1 times

havoc2k7 11 months, 1 week ago

Ans. is NO, the key word is 'availability group' means we need redundancy of servers, servers must talk with each other which uses health probe not session persistence, this is use for communication between client and server. Correct me if im wrong.
upvoted 2 times

System2214 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B es correcto.
upvoted 1 times

KangID 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The introduction of this article has a wise explaining
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure?view=azuresql>
Answer is no
upvoted 1 times

RDIO 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the option here
upvoted 1 times

Madbo 1 year, 4 months ago

The solution meets the goal.

When you configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group, you need to ensure that session persistence is configured correctly. Session persistence ensures that a client's connections are maintained with the same server during the session. In this case, setting the session persistence to Client IP is a valid solution as it ensures that a client's connection is maintained with the same server for the duration of the session based on the client's IP address.

Therefore, the solution of setting session persistence to Client IP meets the goal. The answer is A (Yes).
upvoted 1 times

NJTH 1 year, 4 months ago

Similar question was on todays exam.
(7th April 2023)
upvoted 3 times

lokii9980 1 year, 4 months ago

A. Yes.

The solution mentioned in the scenario is correct. Setting session persistence to Client IP will ensure that all connections from a given client IP address are routed to the same SQL Server instance. This is important for ensuring that the client's session state is maintained, as SQL Server

Always On availability groups do not provide session state sharing across multiple replicas.

By using the Client IP session persistence mode, the Azure internal load balancer will route all client connections from a specific IP address to the same SQL Server instance. This ensures that the client's session state is maintained and provides a seamless failover experience.

Therefore, the solution meets the goal of configuring an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the SQL Server Always On availability group.
upvoted 1 times

  **Just_Nick** 1 year, 4 months ago

Read it again carefully, to setup on Client IP, this is wrong! To configure Availability Group you should do it all in the server side not on Client Side.

upvoted 2 times

  **dilipsun** 1 year, 4 months ago

Again ChatGpt

upvoted 4 times

Note: The question is included in a number of questions that depicts the identical set-up. However, every question has a distinctive result.

Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company has a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group configured on their Azure virtual machines (VMs).

You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.

Solution: You enable Floating IP.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

  **Bloodwar** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

The load balancing rules configure how the load balancer routes traffic to the SQL Server instances. For this load balancer, you enable direct server return because only one of the two SQL Server instances owns the availability group listener resource at a time.

>> Floating IP (direct server return) Enabled

upvoted 69 times

  **ricardona** 1 year, 6 months ago

Yes, enabling Floating IP on the Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group can meet the goal. By enabling Floating IP, the load balancer will use a floating IP address as the source IP address for outbound flows from the backend pool. This will ensure that the IP address used by the backend pool remains the same even if a VM is restarted or replaced, which is important for maintaining the listener for the availability group.

upvoted 30 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **ppp131176** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Yes floating ip is correct ? as discussed in: <https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/12295-exam-az-300-topic-2-question-11-discussion/>

upvoted 18 times

  **lovekiller** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

replying an examtopics question with another examtopics question? epic.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B. No

Explanation: Enabling Floating IP is not the correct solution for configuring an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group. In Azure, for an internal load balancer to act as a listener for the availability group, you should configure the load balancer with a Standard SKU and a Basic SKU public IP address. The internal load balancer should be associated with the back-end pool of the availability group nodes.

Therefore, enabling Floating IP does not meet the goal of configuring an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.

upvoted 1 times

  **tsummey** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

In the context of SQL Server Always On AG, the Floating IP is crucial because it provides a consistent endpoint for the AG listener. To support failover Handling, Azure VNets do not support broadcasting, so the Floating IP and the internal load balancer's probe setup help determine which node is the primary replica and direct application traffic to it without the need for broadcasting.

upvoted 1 times

  **raymond_abcd** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure?view=azuresql>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times

  **eddzequiel** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

worksThe load balancing rules configure how the load balancer routes traffic to the SQL Server instances. For this load balancer, you enable direct server return because only one of the two SQL Server instances owns the availability group listener resource at a time.

upvoted 1 times

  **harendradhiman** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Load Balancer Floating IP configuration explanation:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-floating-ip>
upvoted 2 times

  **bgbgvf** 8 months, 1 week ago
A correct
upvoted 1 times

  **TedM2** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A

<https://blog.sqlserveronline.com/2022/01/21/sql-server-configure-an-azure-load-balancer-for-a-sql-server-always-on-ag-in-azure-virtual-machines-possible-floating-ip-and-health-probes-connectivity-and-networking-issues/>
upvoted 1 times

  **vatsa0025** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
if anyone has contributor access, please please can you please send dumps to sachinvatsa0025@gmail.com I don't have money to buy this as needed for new job requirements.
upvoted 3 times

  **JWS80** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

No, the solution does not meet the goal. Enabling Floating IP is not a required step when configuring an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for a SQL Server Always On availability group. There are several steps involved in configuring an Azure internal load balancer for a SQL Server Always On availability group, including creating the load balancer, configuring the backend pool, creating a probe, and setting the load balancing rules. Enabling Floating IP is not one of these steps.
upvoted 5 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago
The floating IP concept is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/iEX1KJOcXVk>
upvoted 7 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-floating-ip>
upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

A. Yes, enabling Floating IP on the Azure internal load balancer will allow the Always On availability group to use the IP address assigned to the load balancer even if the virtual machine instance changes. This will ensure that clients can connect to the availability group without interruption in case of a failover.
upvoted 4 times

  **ralphmas** 1 year, 4 months ago

The solution provided, enabling Floating IP, does not meet the goal of configuring an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.

Enabling Floating IP is not the correct configuration option for an Azure internal load balancer listener for SQL Server Always On availability groups. Floating IP is only used for outbound traffic from the virtual machine, and not for inbound traffic from the Azure internal load balancer.

To configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group, you need to create an internal load balancer and configure the listener for the availability group. You will then add the IP address of the internal load balancer as the listener IP address for the availability group.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. No.
upvoted 3 times

  **liza1234** 1 year, 5 months ago

No.
If you enable floating IP, the ILB listener will not be able to tell whether a single mssqlserver is down because the ip addresses of all the VMs are the same. Your ILB won't have a mechanism to distinguish the down VM's because they lose their individual identity/IP by enabling the floating IP. The best solution is to create HTTP Health Probe on Port 1433.
upvoted 2 times

  **LPaul** 1 year, 2 months ago

The ILB listener uses a health probe to determine if the primary endpoint is down. If the health probe determines that the primary endpoint is down, the ILB listener will route traffic to the secondary endpoint. The health probe sends a request to the primary endpoint and waits for a response. If the response is not received within a specified time period, the health probe determines that the primary endpoint is down and routes traffic to the secondary endpoint
upvoted 1 times

Your company has two on-premises servers named SRV01 and SRV02. Developers have created an application that runs on SRV01. The application calls a service on SRV02 by IP address.

You plan to migrate the application on Azure virtual machines (VMs). You have configured two VMs on a single subnet in an Azure virtual network. You need to configure the two VMs with static internal IP addresses.

What should you do?

- A. Run the New-AzureRMVMConfig PowerShell cmdlet.
- B. Run the Set-AzureSubnet PowerShell cmdlet.
- C. Modify the VM properties in the Azure Management Portal.
- D. Modify the IP properties in Windows Network and Sharing Center.
- E. Run the Set-AzureStaticVNetIP PowerShell cmdlet.

Correct Answer: E

Specify a static internal IP for a previously created VM

If you want to set a static IP address for a VM that you previously created, you can do so by using the following cmdlets. If you already set an IP address for the

VM and you want to change it to a different IP address, you'll need to remove the existing static IP address before running these cmdlets. See the instructions below to remove a static IP.

For this procedure, you'll use the Update-AzureVM cmdlet. The Update-AzureVM cmdlet restarts the VM as part of the update process. The DIP that you specify will be assigned after the VM restarts. In this example, we set the IP address for VM2, which is located in cloud service StaticDemo.

```
Get-AzureVM -ServiceName StaticDemo -Name VM2 | Set-AzureStaticVNetIP -IPAddress 192.168.4.7 | Update-AzureVM
```

  **[Removed]** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer E.

FYI: For the new PowerShell cmdlets you would use: Set-AzNetworkInterface
upvoted 50 times

  **etrop** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Thanks this saved a lot of headaches
upvoted 1 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

E is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **SanjSL** 2 years, 10 months ago

```
$Nic = Get-AzNetworkInterface -ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup1" -Name "NetworkInterface1"
$Nic.IpConfigurations[0].PrivateIpAddress = "10.0.1.20"
$Nic.IpConfigurations[0].PrivateIpAllocationMethod = "Static"
$Nic.Tag = @{Name = "Name"; Value = "Value"}
Set-AzNetworkInterface -NetworkInterface $Nic
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.network/set-aznetworkinterface?view=azps-6.5.0
upvoted 13 times
```

  **ricardona** 1 year, 6 months ago

Option E is the correct answer.

The Set-AzureStaticVNetIP PowerShell cmdlet is used to set a static internal IP address for an Azure virtual machine. This cmdlet allows you to set the IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway for the virtual machine's network interface.

Option A, New-AzureRMVMConfig, is used to create a new virtual machine configuration object.

Option B, Set-AzureSubnet, is used to modify the properties of an existing Azure subnet, not to set static IP addresses for virtual machines.

Option C, modifying VM properties in the Azure Management Portal, does not provide a way to set static IP addresses for virtual machines.

Option D, modifying the IP properties in Windows Network and Sharing Center, only applies to the local network interface of the VM and does not set a static internal IP address for the VM on the Azure virtual network.

upvoted 46 times

  **Quantigo** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer E:

Run the Set-AzureStaticVNetIP PowerShell cmdlet.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/servicemanagement/azure.service/set-azurestaticvnetip?view=azuresmps-4.0.0>

upvoted 19 times

  **Bobip** Most Recent 1 day, 10 hours ago

Argue: ?!

In the ARM model, setting a static IP address is typically done through the Azure Portal or by using ARM-specific PowerShell cmdlets like New-AzNetworkInterface or by specifying the static IP during VM creation via the New-AzVM cmdlet. The Set-AzureStaticVNetIP is not applicable in ARM, which is now the default and recommended deployment model in Azure.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Based on the scenario provided, the correct option to configure the two Azure VMs with static internal IP addresses is:

E. Run the Set-AzureStaticVNetIP PowerShell cmdlet.

Explanation: The Set-AzureStaticVNetIP PowerShell cmdlet is used to set a static internal IP address for an Azure VM within a virtual network. This cmdlet allows you to specify the desired IP address that you want to assign to the VM within the Azure virtual network. By running this cmdlet, you can ensure that the VMs have static internal IP addresses as required for the application migration.

upvoted 1 times

  **tsummey** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

If this question is still on the test, the answer today would be C.

You can log in to the portal, select the VM, then Networking followed by Network Settings. There is a box named 'Network Interface / IP Configuration' with a link. If you click on the link, you can change the associated IP to static.

The PowerShell command 'Set-AzureStaticVNetIP' is still available in PowerShell:

```
PS C:> Find-Command -Name Set-AzureStaticVNetIP
```

```
Name Version ModuleName Repository
```

```
-----
```

```
Set-AzureStaticVNetIP 5.3.1 Azure PSGallery
```

However, when I tried to use the cmdlet after verifying it's available, the result was:

```
'Set-AzureStaticVNetIP : The term 'Set-AzureStaticVNetIP' is not recognized as the name of a cmdlet, function, script file, or operable program.'
```

That's just what I see today.

upvoted 3 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

the correct way to set a static internal IP address for Azure VMs is either by modifying the VM properties in the Azure Management Portal (Option C) or using the appropriate ARM-based PowerShell cmdlets (Set-AzNetworkInterfaceIpConfig), but not Set-AzureStaticVNetIP, which is deprecated for ARM deployments.

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Modify the VM properties in the Azure Management Portal.

This is the best option because it allows you to configure static internal IP addresses for the VMs directly through the Azure Management Portal, providing a user-friendly interface and ensuring the changes are correctly applied within the Azure environment. This method is effective and integrates seamlessly with other Azure services and configurations.

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Modify the VM properties in the Azure Management Portal.

This approach allows you to securely set and manage static IP configurations within the Azure infrastructure, ensuring that the settings are maintained across reboots and do not conflict with Azure's network management.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

C is right answer

upvoted 2 times

  **nospampls** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/servicemanagement/azure/set-azurestaticvnetip?view=azuresmps-4.0.0#example-1-set-the-virtual-network-ip-address-associated-with-a-virtual-machine>

upvoted 2 times

  **delacruzjoshua30** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I think C can be a correct answer too. I have tried this multiple times already on our AzVMs.

upvoted 2 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

Tbh, This Commandlet Set-AzureStaticVNetIP does not adheres to Az Powershell module name. It should start with Set-AzStaticVNetIP. Idk why they include such kinds of questions.

upvoted 2 times

  **JWS80** 1 year ago

E: Is correct however the command is no longer accurate. Set-AzNetworkInterface is the new command.

C: You cannot change from dynamic to static in properties. In the portal go to your Virtual Machine, select networking, Select the Network Interface, Ip configurations, then the ipconfig at the bottom, where you can change it from dynamic to static

upvoted 4 times

  **blackmetalx** 1 year ago

Set-AzureStaticVNetIP is for Classic VMs and will be retired on September 1, 2023.

For new VM it can be don in the portal or using Powershell:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/reset-network-interface>

#Add/Change static IP. This process will change MAC address

```
$vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name $VNET -ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroup
```

```
$subnet = Get-AzVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name $subnet -VirtualNetwork $vnet
```

```
$nic = Get-AzNetworkInterface -Name $NetInter -ResourceGroupName $ResourceGroup
```

#Remove the PublicIpAddress parameter if the VM does not have a public IP.

```
$nic | Set-AzNetworkInterfaceIpConfig -Name ipconfig1 -PrivateIpAddress $PrivateIP -Subnet $subnet -PublicIpAddress $publicIP -Primary
```

```
$nic | Set-AzNetworkInterface
```

upvoted 8 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/lDpefLkTy44>

upvoted 2 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-networks-static-private-ip-arm-portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **Fenix872** 1 year ago

C is referring to windows and sharing center in Windows. Your link is referring to the Azure Portal, which is a possible solution, but not listed.

upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer E

upvoted 1 times

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription.

You need to deploy five virtual machines (VMs) to your company's virtual network subnet.

The VMs will each have both a public and private IP address. Inbound and outbound security rules for all of these virtual machines must be identical.

Which of the following is the least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 40

Correct Answer: A

  **samshir** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

5 VM so 5 NIC Cards .we have public and private ip address set to them .however they needs same inbound and outbound rule so create NSG and attach to NIC and this req can be fulfilled 5 NIC hence 5 is right ans

upvoted 78 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 6 times

  **CloudyTech** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

5 is correct

upvoted 24 times

  **demha2024** Most Recent 1 month ago

5 is the correct answer

"You can add as many private and public IPv4 addresses as necessary to a network interface, within the limits listed in the Azure limits article. You can add a private IPv6 address to one secondary IP configuration (as long as there are no existing secondary IP configurations) for an existing network interface. Each network interface can have one IPv6 private address. You can optionally add a public IPv6 address to an IPv6 network interface configuration. See IPv6 for details about using IPv6 addresses."

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration is B. 10.

Each virtual machine requires two network interfaces - one for the public IP address and one for the private IP address. Therefore, with five virtual machines, you would need a total of 10 network interfaces to accommodate both types of IP addresses for each VM.

upvoted 2 times

  **testtaker09** 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

A is right

upvoted 3 times

  **BigStevieMcDave** 8 months, 1 week ago

I initially thought this was 10 too, because with physical NICs it would be.

But I did some digging and I think 5 is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses?tabs=nic-address-portal>

"You can add as many private and public IPv4 addresses as necessary to a network interface, within the limits listed in the Azure limits article."

upvoted 3 times

  **etrop** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Not really no even with Physical systems you can have multiple IP addresses on one NIC card and you can just tag different VLANs on your NIC traffic, with one being the public VLAN. But honestly nobody would do that nowadays they would just have the public addresses reside on the firewall or outer edge systems.

upvoted 1 times

  **robsoneuclides** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Correto

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **MrTheoDaProphet** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Just took the exam today. This very question was there.

upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **pooh0805** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration is:

B. 10

Here's why:

You have five virtual machines (VMs), each with both a public and private IP address. To achieve this configuration, you need one network interface (NIC) for each VM. Each NIC has both a private IP address (associated with the virtual network subnet) and a public IP address (if you want to assign one).

So, for the five VMs, you would need 5 NICs. Since each NIC has both a private and public IP address, you have a total of 5 NICs * 2 IP addresses per NIC = 10 IP addresses.

Therefore, the least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration is 10.

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

You understand that you stated the entirely correct answer, and then immediately proceeded to contradict yourself with a stoopid statement that made zero sense right afterward, correct? lol

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **GODUSGREAT** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

it's 5

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **GODUSGREAT** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration is one network interface per VM.

Each virtual machine (VM) in Azure requires at least one network interface. In this scenario, you need to deploy five VMs, each with both a public and private IP address. To achieve this, you would need to create five network interfaces, one for each VM.

Each network interface can be associated with both a public IP address (for inbound connections) and a private IP address (for internal communication within the virtual network). By configuring the appropriate security rules, you can ensure that the inbound and outbound traffic for all five VMs is identical.

Therefore, the least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration is one network interface per VM, resulting in a total of five network interfaces.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Fred_B_** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Unless I'm misunderstanding something, you seem to be contradicting yourself.

First you said, "5 NICs * 2 IP addresses per NIC = 10 IP addresses." You're indicating 5 NICs with 2 IP addresses per NIC.

Next you said, "Therefore, the least amount of network interfaces needed for this configuration is 10" when in your above statement you clearly indicate that 5 NICs is sufficient for 10 IP addresses.

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Norasit** 11 months ago

It's very easy so I don't think this question should be in the exam.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **KangID** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

5 Azure Virtual Machine.

That's means at least 5 NICs on it.

Ref.

Constraints of Azure VM

A VM must have at least one network interface attached to it

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm>

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 15 times

  **Tim150** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

very easy

upvoted 1 times

  **Aquintero** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. 5 cada VM debe tener minimo una NIC y cada una de estas puede tener varias direcciones Ip

upvoted 2 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer A

upvoted 1 times

  **vikashetty296** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Each VM will have a minimum of 1 NIC, which can have one or more IPs associated to it

upvoted 2 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

A.

The least amount of network interfaces needed to deploy five virtual machines with both public and private IP addresses and identical inbound and outbound security rules is 5.

upvoted 2 times

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) subscription.

You need to deploy five virtual machines (VMs) to your company's virtual network subnet.

The VMs will each have both a public and private IP address. Inbound and outbound security rules for all of these virtual machines must be identical.

Which of the following is the least amount of security groups needed for this configuration?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 1

Correct Answer: D

  **Exam_khan** Highly Voted 3 years ago

all identical security groups so you will only require 1 security group as all the settings are the same
upvoted 46 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Biju1** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

correct Answer D
upvoted 23 times

  **Nico1973** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

To achieve the deployment of five virtual machines (VMs) with both public and private IP addresses, sharing identical inbound and outbound security rules, the least amount of security groups needed for this configuration is B. 3.

Here's the breakdown:

One security group for the VMs' public IP addresses.

One security group for the VMs' private IP addresses.

One security group for the identical inbound and outbound security rules that must apply to all five VMs.

upvoted 1 times

  **testtaker09** 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024 combined with NICS /NSG
upvoted 2 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

D.1 is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Awot** 11 months, 1 week ago

the correct answer is D
upvoted 1 times

  **System2214** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct
upvoted 1 times

  **KangID** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

At least one security group is an answer

ref.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

You can deploy resources from several Azure services into an Azure virtual network. For a complete list, see [Services that can be deployed into a virtual network](#). You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 10 times

  **System2214** 11 months, 1 week ago

congrats

upvoted 1 times

  **Aquintero** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

un unico grupo de seguridad (NSG) puedes ser asignado a la subnet, de esta manera todas las VM tendran la mismas reglas

upvoted 4 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer D

upvoted 1 times

  **mukesh5184** 1 year, 3 months ago

Shouldn't there be 2 NSGs - 1 each for Inbound and Outbound?

upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months ago

No. The NSG sets both inbound and outbound in the same group

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer is D. You can use a single network security group (NSG) for all five VMs since the inbound and outbound security rules are identical for all of them.

upvoted 4 times

  **bcristella** 1 year, 4 months ago

1 NSG -> 1 Vnet (This is hosting 5 VM's)

upvoted 1 times

  **almikhdade** 1 year, 5 months ago

D. an NSG can be attached to a subnet,

upvoted 2 times

  **mohsanarfandanish** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam was appeared in exam 18/3/2023

upvoted 12 times

  **Moradiya** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was came in exam on 01/04/23

upvoted 14 times

Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016. One of the VMs is backed up every day using Azure Backup Instant Restore. When the VM becomes infected with data encrypting ransomware, you decide to recover the VM's files. Which of the following is TRUE in this scenario?

- A. You can only recover the files to the infected VM.
- B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription.
- C. You can only recover the files to a new VM.
- D. You will not be able to recover the files.

Correct Answer: A

  **[Removed]** Highly Voted  3 years, 1 month ago

After reading the link provided by rawkadia, and testing for myself, it's clear that Azure Backup Instant Restore is available for all Azure Backup VM's.

Even the OS compatibility doesn't apply, like some links say.

Test:

- I created a Windows Server 2019 VM in Azure
- Activated Backup and did Backup Now
- Did File Recovery, downloaded the script and installed it in my Windows 10 On-Prem, Azure Windows Server 2016 and 2012.

Everything worked, the drives were mounted in every OS, no problem.

Note: The script downloaded will only work for the same OS as the original VM:

Windows - Windows

Linux - Linux

upvoted 98 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **TripleJJJ** 2 years, 4 months ago

Does the region matter of the target VM matter?

upvoted 2 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

Please be aware that the question asks about the ransomware attack. I dont think you would be able to restore at all after every other file has been encrypted by the ransomware because the snapshot is stored locally in instant restore. Correct me if wrong.

upvoted 2 times

  **mac6** 1 week, 2 days ago

Some of the files are encrypted, usually Documents. Ransomware leaves PCs running so that they can display the popup with the ransom note. So you can restore but should only restore to the original VM.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 3 years, 1 month ago

I forgot to give the answer.

Having said what i wrote above and considering the possible answers, i would agree with the answer given A.

Incorrect answers:

B: there could be Linux VM's in the subscription, we don't know:"Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016"

C: Same reason as B

D: of course you can recover the files

upvoted 40 times

  **mitya** 2 years, 8 months ago

The question says that "Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016." it doesn't say that you have Linux machines. The answer A says that "You can ONLY recover the files to the infected VM". that is definitely WRONG as you have other VMs to recovery your files. So the answer should be B." You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription"

upvoted 123 times

  **mitya** 2 years, 8 months ago

For the same reason answer C is wrong also because it limits our choice with New VM ONLY while we have other Windows VM in our subscription that can be used for files restoration

upvoted 10 times

  **el_chulo** 2 years, 8 months ago

A is the correct answer for the simple fact that Azure Backup Instant Restore capability for Azure Virtual Machines has in-place restore that will completely overwrite the affected data. This provides for a cheap and fastest recovery.. <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/instantly-restore-your-azure-virtual-machines-using-azure-backup/>

upvoted 6 times

  **el_chulo** 2 years, 7 months ago

Comment; I believe this question is not correctly phrased.

upvoted 4 times

  **stevegod0** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **MichalGr** 3 years ago

`B: there could be Linux VM's in the subscription, we don't know:"Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016` - in this scenario (all) VMs run Windows, yes?

upvoted 6 times

  **Larry23** 2 years, 10 months ago

All you need to do is google the definition of Includes to understand why A is the correct answer... Includes does not mean all encompassing. It means in short, part of a whole.

upvoted 5 times

  **BYNeo** 1 year, 9 months ago

Agreed with MichalGr as B mention "any VM within the company's subscription." this could be include Linux VM. Thus A should be correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **HypeMan_crew** 2 years, 8 months ago

the answer is B because it clearly said that all VMs are running Microsoft server 2016

upvoted 17 times

  **boapaulo** 1 year, 8 months ago

Como ele afirmar no exercio que o S.O é Ws2016, logo você poderá restaurar o bkp, para qualquer maquina com o mesmo S.O, desta forma excluímos todas as maquinas com S.O diferente.

upvoted 2 times

  **Netspud** 2 years, 7 months ago

Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016. Unfortunately it doesn't, it is possibly implied. But it basically says the subscription has some VMs running Server 2016. A is the safest answer. I wish MS would write questions more precisely.

upvoted 3 times

  **Paimon** 2 years, 6 months ago

Using the same logic, you can't assume it was a Windows 2016 that was infected.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 5 months ago

You don't need to imply since Windows 2016 was specified for all VMs.

upvoted 1 times

  **lazz77**  3 years, 1 month ago

According to below, we can restore the files to an alternate VM too

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

Therefore the answer should be B

upvoted 38 times

  **TDS_sada** 2 years, 11 months ago

As I understand Here the catch is new VM,any VM, means it can be any non windows OS. So in this scenario the effected os is Windows and only the Answer A related to the windows OS.

upvoted 3 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 5 months ago

But the question specifically says the VMs in your company's subscription run Windows. And answer B specifies any VM "within the company's subscription".

upvoted 2 times

  **rawkadia** 3 years, 1 month ago

This is a different feature.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-instant-restore-capability>

Backup instant restore is snapshotting. In order to be 'instant' tier you have to be restoring from a stored snapshot vs from the vault. I do not believe you are correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/about-azure-vm-restore>

upvoted 5 times

  **rawrkadia** 3 years, 1 month ago

In fact, I don't even know if you *can* recover files from a snapshot. You have to convert the snapshot to a managed disk then attach that to a VM.

upvoted 5 times

  **aldebaran65** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

You can restore file level from snapshot. Azure will mount the snapshot as a disk on OS level, and you can copy the files manually.

It's task 6 on following lab guide:

https://github.com/MicrosoftLearning/AZ-104-MicrosoftAzureAdministrator/blob/master/Instructions/Labs/LAB_10-Implement_Data_Protection.md

upvoted 1 times

  **Devs84** Most Recent 22 hours, 43 minutes ago

Answer should be B, <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/about-azure-vm-restore>, you can restore to any VM

upvoted 1 times

  **mac6** 1 week, 2 days ago

Correct answer is A, by eliminating the other answers. Here's why:

- Azure Backup Instant Restore primarily focuses on quickly restoring entire virtual machines to a previous state. While it offers some file recovery options, these are limited to the original VM that was backed up.
- Restoring to the infected VM: You can use Instant Restore to roll back the infected VM to a point before the ransomware attack occurred. This will effectively restore the files to their unencrypted state on the same VM.
- Limitations: Instant Restore doesn't allow you to directly restore individual files or folders to a different VM within the subscription or create a new VM with just the recovered files.

upvoted 1 times

  **DJHASH786** 4 weeks ago

The correct answer in this scenario is:

B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription.

Explanation:

Azure Backup Instant Restore allows you to recover files and folders from the recovery points of a VM. This feature provides the flexibility to recover files either to the original VM or to any other VM within the same subscription. Therefore, if a VM becomes infected with ransomware, you have the option to recover its files to another VM to avoid any risk of re-infection. This capability ensures that you can restore the necessary data without having to restore it directly to the infected machine, providing a safer recovery option.

upvoted 2 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription.

Explanation:

When utilizing Azure Backup Instant Restore, you have the flexibility to recover the files to any virtual machine within your company's Azure subscription. This feature allows you to restore the data to a different VM, enabling you to mitigate the impact of incidents like ransomware attacks on the original VM. Hence, you are not limited to recovering the files solely on the infected VM; you can choose to restore them to any VM within your Azure environment.

upvoted 1 times

  **Wouterjuhh** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

In this scenario, the correct answer is B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription.

Here's the explanation:

When a VM is backed up using Azure Backup Instant Restore, it creates a recovery point that captures the VM's state at a specific point in time. If the VM becomes infected with ransomware, you can restore the files from the backup to any VM within the same Azure subscription. This flexibility allows you to recover the files to a different VM if needed, rather than being limited to the infected VM.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ottris** 3 months ago

Question 34 says "recover" and 35 says "restore". I think the answers given by exam topics are correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription.

Azure Backup Instant Restore allows you to restore files not only to their original location but also to other locations within the same subscription. This flexibility is particularly valuable in a situation where the original VM is compromised, such as with ransomware, enabling you to restore the necessary files to a clean, secure VM.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription. Azure Backup Instant Restore provides the flexibility to restore files to the original location or to alternate locations within the same subscription. This is particularly useful in situations like yours, where recovering to the infected VM might not be advisable. Option A suggests that you can only recover the files to the infected VM, which isn't the best practice, especially in the case of ransomware infection. Azure Backup Instant Restore allows more flexibility than that. It enables recovery of files not just to the original VM but also to any other VMs within the same Azure subscription.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription. This provides the necessary flexibility and safety required in a ransomware recovery scenario, allowing you to restore to an uncompromised VM.

upvoted 1 times

  **adz07** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I am thinking whether it is B or C.

But C states that you can ONLY recover to a new VM, it seems not true.

So I will go with B, since you can recover the files in any VM within the company's subs as long as it has the same OS, whether it is a new VM or old one, since it says any VM.

upvoted 2 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Final Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

  **6b52b7a** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

While you can restore the files to a new VM within the company's Azure subscription, it is not possible to restore the files directly to any existing VM within the subscription. The restoration process creates a new VM using the backed-up data.

Therefore, the correct answer C.

ANOLAH

upvoted 2 times

  **anurag246** 5 months ago

Restoring involves copying backup files from a secondary storage (backup media) to disk. This can be done to replace damaged files or to copy/move a database to a new location.

Recovery is the process of applying redo logs to the database to roll it forward. One can roll-forward until a specific point-in-time (before the disaster occurred), or roll-forward until the last transaction recorded in the log files.

Hence A:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/214377/recovery-vs-restore>

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Iron_Man_111** 5 months, 1 week ago

Everyone is forgetting the word "TRUE" which is mentioned in bold so that you can concentrate on that and think about the answer. Answer should be B only.

upvoted 1 times

Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016. One of the VMs is backed up every day using Azure Backup Instant Restore. When the VM becomes infected with data encrypting ransomware, you are required to restore the VM. Which of the following actions should you take?

- A. You should restore the VM after deleting the infected VM.
- B. You should restore the VM to any VM within the company's subscription.
- C. You should restore the VM to a new Azure VM.
- D. You should restore the VM to an on-premise Windows device.

Correct Answer: B

  **shamst** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

It should be C
upvoted 48 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 3 times

  **Zokko** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

I believe it is the C option
A - If you delete the VM you cannot recover to that VM it must exist
B - You do not know the other VMs
C - Creating a New VM you can recover the VM
D - You can recover from the backup
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vm>
upvoted 35 times

  **ggogel** 9 months ago

"A - If you delete the VM you cannot recover to that VM it must exist"

This is not correct. As described in your link, you cannot use the option "replace existing" after the VM was deleted.

The backup is not linked to the existence of the VM! What kind of backup would this be that gets deleted when the original VM gets deleted?!

In my opinion, A and C would work just fine. I would even argue that A is the safer option. Firstly, we get rid of the ransomware such that it cannot infect any other systems. Secondly, we prevent any overlaps in hostname / IP configuration between the new and old VM.
upvoted 3 times

  **J4U** 2 years, 12 months ago

Yes, VM can be restored by replacing the existing disk or in a new VM.
upvoted 8 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 5 months ago

Answer A doesn't say to restore *to* the infected VM. It says "You should restore the VM *after deleting* the infected VM"
upvoted 6 times

  **Op0m0p** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Replace existing: You can restore a disk, and use it to replace a disk on the existing VM. The current VM must exist. If it's been deleted, this option can't be used.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vm>
upvoted 1 times

  **4557af7** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

It should be C
upvoted 1 times

  **Wiz78** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

be careful at wording, it says you should (so where is recommended not where you can)..so it should be C as is safe way to go
upvoted 1 times

  **justjeroen** 3 months ago

What is wrong with A?
You delete the compromised VM and restore the VM from backup.
What is the added value for another VM?

upvoted 1 times

  **Raseekara** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

May be due to SID involvement

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer C (You should restore the VM to a new Azure VM) is a better choice. This approach ensures you're working with a completely uncontaminated, fresh environment, thereby significantly reducing the risk of any remnants of the ransomware affecting your new setup.

However, it should be noted that this option should ideally be combined with the deletion of the infected VM (A) to mitigate any risk of spreading the ransomware further. This isn't explicitly mentioned in option C but is a critical step in the recovery process. So, while C is the better answer among the provided options for where to restore the VM, ensure to first delete the infected VM as a preparatory step.

upvoted 5 times

  **01525bd** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

gpt v4 ansewr:

The best practice in this scenario, to maintain security and prevent the spread of ransomware, would be to delete the infected VM and then restore the clean backup to a new VM. This prevents the ransomware from potentially remaining on the system or affecting other VMs within the same environment.

Therefore, the most appropriate action would be:

A. You should restore the VM after deleting the infected VM.

This answer ensures that the infected VM is completely removed and that the clean, backed-up version is restored, minimizing the risk of the ransomware persisting or spreading.

upvoted 1 times

  **MelKr** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the option I would choose in real life for most disaster-recovery-scenarios. B seems random, why would I want to restore the files to another existing VM instead of a dedicated freshly created one? This might compromise other VMs as well in case there is already a hidden file of the ransomware in the backup

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

In the scenario described, the VM is backed up using Azure Backup Instant Restore, which allows for quick recovery of files. Since the VM is infected with data encrypting ransomware, it's important to ensure that the recovered files are not compromised.

The correct option is:

C. You can only recover the files to a new VM.

When dealing with ransomware or other malware infections, it's typically not recommended to recover files directly to the infected VM as there's a risk that the infection could persist. Instead, it's advisable to recover the files to a new VM to ensure they are clean and free from malware. This helps to prevent further spread of the infection and ensures the integrity of the recovered data. Therefore, option C is true in this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

  **30th** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

It is not possible to "restore the vm TO any vm".

- I can restore a vm to a NEW vm
- I can restore a vw REPLACING any other vm
- I can restore FILES to any other vm.

Doesn't matter what I do, it is better to shutdown the infected VM, but not to delete it until the restore prosses is finished.

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B IS THE RIGHT ANSWER

upvoted 1 times

  **c5ad307** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

answer is c. What you CAN do and what you SHOULD do are not the same thing

upvoted 1 times

  **MYR55** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

while B is also a viable solution, best approach would be to perform recovery to an isolated and secure network and then scan again for any infection.

upvoted 1 times

  **YesPlease** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/protect-backups-from-ransomware-faq#how-to-restore-a-system-affected-by-ransomware>

upvoted 6 times

  **Rednevi** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. You should restore the VM to a new Azure VM.

In the event of a ransomware infection on an Azure VM that is backed up using Azure Backup Instant Restore, it's generally recommended to restore the VM to a new Azure VM. This ensures that you are not using the compromised VM, and you can have confidence that the new VM is clean and unaffected by the ransomware.

Option A (restoring after deleting the infected VM) could be risky because the compromised VM might still be accessible and could potentially re-infect the new VM.

Option B (restoring to any VM within the company's subscription) is possible, but restoring to a new Azure VM is a safer approach.

Option D (restoring to an on-premise Windows device) would not be relevant for restoring an Azure VM.

upvoted 5 times

  **ki01** 8 months, 1 week ago

Option A (restoring after deleting the infected VM) could be risky because the compromised VM might still be accessible and could potentially re-infect the new VM.

it took me a good while to understand what this meant because i thought " how can a deleted VM be accessible? "

it makes sense if for example there was a a public IP through which the infection got in, a vulnerability that wasnt patched, some file that was downloaded longer ago and set to run in the future, etc. so yeah C is the safest option.

upvoted 1 times

  **deroid** 11 months, 1 week ago

Option C is correct

upvoted 1 times

You administer a solution in Azure that is currently having performance issues.
You need to find the cause of the performance issues pertaining to metrics on the Azure infrastructure.
Which of the following is the tool you should use?

- A. Azure Traffic Analytics
- B. Azure Monitor
- C. Azure Activity Log
- D. Azure Advisor

Correct Answer: B

Metrics in Azure Monitor are stored in a time-series database which is optimized for analyzing time-stamped data. This makes metrics particularly suited for alerting and fast detection of issues.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-platform>

  **kerker** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Yes Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/scalability/monitor-infrastructure>

upvoted 23 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Madbo** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

B. Azure Monitor is the tool used to collect and analyze performance metrics and logs in Azure. It provides insights into the performance of Azure resources, applications, and workloads, and helps identify and troubleshoot issues related to availability, performance, and security. Azure Traffic Analytics is used to monitor and analyze network traffic, Azure Activity Log provides insights into activities performed on Azure resources, and Azure Advisor provides recommendations for improving the performance, security, and reliability of Azure resources.

upvoted 22 times

  **Nico1973** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: The tool that you should use to find the cause of the performance issues pertaining to metrics on the Azure infrastructure is Azure Monitor.

Explanation:

- Azure Monitor is the correct tool for monitoring and diagnosing the performance issues of your Azure infrastructure. It provides a comprehensive solution for collecting, analyzing, and acting on telemetry from your cloud and on-premises environments.
- Azure Traffic Analytics is focused on analyzing network traffic and security, not specifically performance issues.
- Azure Activity Log provides insight into operations that were performed on resources in your subscription, but it does not focus on performance metrics.
- Azure Advisor is a service that analyzes your configurations and usage telemetry against a set of best practices and provides recommendations, but it may not directly address performance issues related to metrics.

upvoted 2 times

  **robstoneulides** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Monitor

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Traffic Analytics: Network insights.

Azure Monitor: Comprehensive monitoring.

Azure Activity Log: Subscription events.

Azure Advisor: Best practice recommendations.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **walezb** 11 months ago

wally_vic8 B Correct

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **stevegod0** 11 months, 1 week ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Aquintero** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

La respuesta es B
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer B
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **MarMar2022** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You should use Azure Monitor to find the cause of performance issues pertaining to metrics on the Azure infrastructure. Azure Monitor provides comprehensive monitoring of Azure resources and workloads, and collects and analyzes data from multiple sources, such as performance counters, diagnostics logs, and Azure Activity Logs, to identify and diagnose issues.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **UK7** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This question came out and the answer I chose was B
Exam on 21 Dec 2022 (Score 930)
upvoted 10 times

[-]  **ThePro** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure Monitor
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Onobhas01** 1 year, 9 months ago

Azure Monitor is correct
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **KingChuang** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer : B

You can get cpu, memory and I/O metrics.

Ref:<https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-tw/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/metrics-supported>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **goatbernard** 1 year, 10 months ago

i will chose Azure Monitor
upvoted 1 times

Your company has an Azure subscription that includes a Recovery Services vault.

You want to use Azure Backup to schedule a backup of your company's virtual machines (VMs) to the Recovery Services vault.

Which of the following VMs can you back up? Choose all that apply.

- A. VMs that run Windows 10.
- B. VMs that run Windows Server 2012 or higher.
- C. VMs that have NOT been shut down.
- D. VMs that run Debian 8.2+.
- E. VMs that have been shut down.

Correct Answer: ABCDE

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Debian operating system from Debian 7.9+.

Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/endorsed-distros>

  **khengoolman** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Passed today with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is All
upvoted 101 times

  **practical_93** 2 years, 9 months ago

is this website enough to clear the exam ?
upvoted 4 times

  **AndreLima** 1 year, 8 months ago

Sim. Aqui você encontra uma boa base para sua aprovação.
upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

No, use MS Learn and Azure guides by John Savill on YT.
upvoted 11 times

  **Asha2000** 1 year, 2 months ago

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOod_VNgdJk&list=PLIVtbbG169nGIGPWs9xaLKT1KfwqREHbs
upvoted 2 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 5 months ago

I would suggest you get to learn about Azure first and then use ExamTopics to plug the unavoidable holes in your knowledge.
upvoted 34 times

  **dodeen** 2 years, 10 months ago

congrats budy
is this website enough to clear the exam ?
upvoted 6 times

  **Muntazirsyed** 1 year, 1 month ago

If you have good then YES.
upvoted 2 times

  **Muntazirsyed** 1 year, 1 month ago

If you have good luck then YES. I cleared the exam through this site.
upvoted 3 times

  **LemonVine** 1 year ago

how many quesitons did you went thru? It's totally 500 questions..
upvoted 2 times

  **JohnPhan** 2 years, 10 months ago

thank you!

upvoted 1 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

All are correct
upvoted 3 times

  **CloudyTech** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

All.....
upvoted 23 times

  **Nico1973** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct Choices:

- B. VMs that run Windows Server 2012 or higher.
- E. VMs that have been shut down.

Explanation:

Azure Backup can be used to schedule backups of virtual machines (VMs) to a Recovery Services vault.

- VMs running Windows Server 2012 or higher are supported for backup using Azure Backup.
- Shut down VMs can also be backed up using Azure Backup, hence option E is correct.
- Windows 10 (option A) is not mentioned in the supported VM list for Azure Backup.
- Linux-based VMs running Debian 8.2+ (option D) are not explicitly mentioned as supported for backup using Azure Backup.
- The requirement of VMs not being shut down (option C) is incorrect as both running and shut down VMs can be backed up with Azure Backup.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

All is right
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

All is right
upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

C i think
upvoted 1 times

  **pooh0805** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BDE

You can use Azure Backup to schedule a backup of the following VMs:

B. VMs that run Windows Server 2012 or higher.

Windows Server VMs are supported for backup with Azure Backup.

D. VMs that run Debian 8.2+.

Certain Linux distributions, including Debian, are supported for backup with Azure Backup.

E. VMs that have been shut down.

You can back up VMs that have been shut down, although it's generally recommended to back up VMs while they are running to ensure the latest data is included in the backup.

So, the VMs that run Windows Server 2012 or higher, VMs running Debian 8.2+, and VMs that have been shut down can be backed up using Azure Backup

upvoted 2 times

  **nmnm22** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE

ohh this is an evil one
upvoted 7 times

  **Exilic** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE

All of them.
upvoted 1 times

  **admyn1997** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

ABCDE all correct
upvoted 1 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE

All the VMs in the same region and subscription as that of the vault are available to configure backup. When configuring backup, you can browse to the virtual machine name and its resource group, even though you don't have the required permission on those VMs.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-vms-prepare?source=recommendations>

upvoted 1 times

  **Josephchang72** 1 year, 1 month ago

In an Azure subscription with a Recovery Services vault, you can back up the following VMs using Azure Backup:

- B. VMs that run Windows Server 2012 or higher.
- C. VMs that have NOT been shut down.
- E. VMs that have been shut down.

Azure Backup supports backing up VMs running Windows Server 2012 or higher, so option B is correct.

Both VMs that have not been shut down (option C) and VMs that have been shut down (option E) can be backed up. Azure Backup can handle both scenarios and back up the data of the VMs to the Recovery Services vault.

Option A (VMs that run Windows 10) and option D (VMs that run Debian 8.2+) are not in the supported list for VM backup. Therefore, you cannot back up these VMs using Azure Backup.

So, the correct choices are B, C, and E.

upvoted 2 times

  **maxustermann** 1 year, 1 month ago

Wrong, given answer is correct: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq#what-operating-systems-are-supported-for-backup->

"For Azure VM Linux backups, Azure Backup supports the list of distributions endorsed by Azure, except Core OS Linux and 32-bit operating system. Other bring-your-own Linux distributions might work as long as the VM agent is available on the VM, and support for Python exists."

upvoted 3 times

  **Hasdan** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think all answer is correct except answer (E) .

upvoted 1 times

  **Forex19** 1 year, 3 months ago

I saw this question in this week on exam (23th May 2023)

upvoted 3 times

  **flyingcolours87** 1 year, 3 months ago

is this website enough to clear the exam ?

upvoted 1 times

  **haithemhoubi** 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answers are:

B. VMs that run Windows Server 2012 or higher can be backed up using Azure Backup to the Recovery Services vault.

D. VMs that run Debian 8.2+ can also be backed up using Azure Backup to the Recovery Services vault.

A, C, and E are incorrect.

A - Windows 10 is not a supported operating system for Azure Backup.

C - Virtual machines do not need to be running for Azure Backup to back them up. In fact, Azure Backup can automatically shut down and restart a virtual machine during the backup process if needed.

E - Azure Backup can back up virtual machines that have been shut down, but it is not a requirement for the backup to be successful.

upvoted 1 times

  **eduvilla** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE

All are correct

upvoted 1 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is All

upvoted 1 times

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

The New-AzureADUser cmdlet creates a user in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Instead use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation>

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

"New-AzureADUser" is for creating new Azure AD users not inviting Guests.

<https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/4/>

To invite using Powershell one should use the "New-AzureADMSInvitation" cmdlet. (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation?view=azureadps-2.0>)

upvoted 14 times

  **Mev4953** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

#Read external users from CSV file

```
$GuestUsers = Import-CSV "C:\Temp\GuestUsers.csv"
```

```
$i = 0;
```

```
$TotalUsers = $GuestUsers.Count
```

```
#Iterate users and send guest invite one by one
```

```
Foreach($GuestUser in $GuestUsers)
```

```
{
```

```
$GuestUserName = $GuestUser.'UserName'
```

```
$GuestUserEmail = $GuestUser.'EmailAddress'
```

```
$i++;
```

```
Write-Progress -activity "Processing $GuestUserName - $GuestUserEmail" -status "$i out of $TotalUsers completed"
```

```
Try
```

```
{
```

```
#Send invite
```

```
$InviteResult = New-AzureADMSInvitation -InvitedUserDisplayName $GuestUserName -InvitedUserEmailAddress $GuestUserEmail -
```

```
InviteRedirectURL https://myapps.microsoft.com -SendInvitationMessage $true
```

```
Write-Host "Invitation sent to $GuestUserName ($GuestUserEmail)" -f Green
```

```
}
```

```
catch
```

```
{
```

```
Write-Host "Error occurred for $GuestUserName ($GuestUserEmail)" -f Yellow
```

```
Write-Host $_ -f Red
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

upvoted 13 times

  **Mev4953** 1 year, 11 months ago

Create with invitation could be better option. You can also create new user with "New-AzureADUser". But i am not sure about yes or not. there is no issue about "invitation". It is about "need to create" guest users. If you have better explanation, I am looking forward to it :)

upvoted 3 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

no sht sherlock

upvoted 1 times

  **vrn1358** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

This question is not clear. because if the intention of the question is to creating guest users, so we can create guest users with this command:

New-AzureADUser and the parameter:

-UserType. Therefore we can choose Yes for correct answer.

but, if the intention of the question is only the command New-AzureADUser (without specific parameter like -UserType) then the answer should be No.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B. No

Explanation: Running the New-AzureADUser cmdlet in PowerShell does not directly create guest user accounts in an Azure AD tenant. The New-AzureADUser cmdlet is typically used to create new user accounts within the organization's Azure AD, not for creating guest user accounts for external users. To achieve the goal of creating guest user accounts for the 500 external users in contoso.com, a different approach or command should be used, such as inviting external users as guests using the appropriate Azure AD cmdlets or methods.

upvoted 1 times

  **7658b84** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

For EntraID, the powershell command is New-MgInvitation.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/bulk-invite-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right

upvoted 2 times

  **mojo86** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct if used with the -UserType "Guest" parameter.

The New-AzureADUser cmdlet is used in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to create a new user account. The -UserType "Guest" parameter specifies that the new user should be created as a guest user. Guest users are typically users from outside the Azure AD organization, such as partners or customers, who need access to resources within the organization. Creating a guest user allows you to grant them access to specific resources without requiring them to be a member of your organization's Azure AD directory.

upvoted 3 times

  **JoskeVr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This was on my exam 25/02/2024!

upvoted 3 times

  **30th** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I am not sure about B. According to the task the account must be created user "in contoso.com". Invited users won't be a real members of contoso.com domain. Users are invited with their own E-Mails.

upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **AZ764** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Guests are not the same as external users. Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **DH333** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Finished the exam today with 837 points and this question was asked. About 70% of the questions were from here brothers - keep studying and you will make it!

upvoted 5 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

New-AzureADMSInvitation is related to Azure AD Powershell, why its included in AZ 104?

upvoted 2 times

  **RamaKrishnaP** 10 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell> "New-AzureADMSInvitation" command

upvoted 3 times

  **james2033** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

New-AzureADMSInvitation

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell#send-bulk-invitations>

upvoted 1 times

  **kodathedog** 1 year ago

Microsoft's solution: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

  **Kr1s** 1 year ago

Q was in exam 29th July 2023

upvoted 4 times

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: From Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation>

  **gabyrever** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Bulk Create" is for new Azure AD Users.

For Guests:

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

upvoted 43 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **meeko86** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agree answer is B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations>

upvoted 3 times

  **luke996** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

This question was on my exam 04/11/2022!! Passed with 920!! Thanks to everyone!!

Good Luck

upvoted 17 times

  **Nico1973** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B. No

Explanation: The "Bulk create user" operation in Azure AD is not designed for creating guest user accounts for external users. This operation is specifically used for creating user accounts within the Azure AD tenant, not for creating guest accounts. To create guest user accounts for external users, you would typically need to use a different method such as inviting users via the Azure portal, Azure AD PowerShell module, Microsoft Graph API, or Azure AD B2B collaboration features.

upvoted 1 times

  **Chesterfield** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B, It is "Bulk invite" instead of "Bulk create"

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

No, this solution does not meet the goal.

The "Bulk create user" operation in Azure AD is typically used for creating new users directly within your Azure AD tenant, not for creating guest user accounts for external users. To bulk invite external users as guests to your Azure AD tenant, you should use the "Bulk invite" operation, which specifically handles guest invitations. This process involves uploading a CSV file with the required information and sending invitations to these external users to join your Azure AD as guests.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 2 times

  **JoskeVr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
This was on my exam 25/02/2024!
upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago
No is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Surs** 7 months, 4 weeks ago
Sorry, it says bulk create, that is wrong.
Bulk invite works from portal, so in this case, answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **Surs** 7 months, 4 weeks ago
Answer A:
If you use Microsoft Entra B2B collaboration to work with external partners, you can invite multiple guest users to your organization at the same time.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>
upvoted 1 times

  **RVivek** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
You should use Bulk invite whereas the question says Bulk Create, hence it is wrong
upvoted 1 times

  **JvdH** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>
So A is now correct, right?
upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago
This question was on my exam on
22 Sep 2023 i scored 900 ! answered NO
upvoted 3 times

  **KangID** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
This article clearly explains. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell>
upvoted 1 times

  **Tilakarasu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
but the command mentioned in the solution is not applicable for this method
upvoted 1 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago
This question is explained in below video
https://youtu.be/RHa5E_7rYQ
upvoted 1 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago
This question is explained in below video that how can we perform same operation using azure portal and PowerShell commandline.

<https://youtu.be/XSoan9M6UB0>
upvoted 2 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago
Correct answer A
upvoted 1 times

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each external user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation>

  **shadad** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B

Finding answer with high vote is not enough on Examtopics site. this one is example, the command is correct but the CSV file contents you will use with New-AzureADMSInvitation is wrong! so be careful.

CSV Must contain Both :

- Email address to invite - the user who will receive an invitation
- Redirection url - the URL to which the invited user is forwarded after accepting the invitation.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite>

upvoted 30 times

  **chucklu** 1 month, 1 week ago

You are right, but should give the documentation of command <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation?view=azureadps-2.0>

for New-AzureADMSInvitation command, the -InviteRedirectUrl <String> parameter is required, whose value is not provided in question.

upvoted 2 times

  **poopy_ballz** 1 year, 5 months ago

Technically, you don't need a redirection URL for this to work. The guest will still receive the invite on it's own.

upvoted 1 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 2 months ago

He will get the invitation. but will direct him to where?!!! thats why you need the URL also. you try it and let me know :)

upvoted 1 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

You had it wrong. It should be A. If you had chosen A, you might have gotten more than 920 marks you probably had. Anyway, congratulations!

upvoted 6 times

  **Abiram** 1 year, 3 months ago

I tried this scenario, and it works using the PowerShell script. That foreach loop kind of solves the requirement to send email for each user. I think "Yes" is the right answer.

Anyway, Congratulations on passing the exam with an outstanding score!!

upvoted 5 times

  **abcduio** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

i use this script almost every day, i think what this question is asking the main command to use for creating guest users. it didn't say that other commands are not necessary, depends how you read it, it could be wrong or right. but i will still choose A for this question.

Below is my script.

```
foreach ($email in $invitations)
{New-AzureADMSInvitation `
-InvitedUserEmailAddress $email.InvitedUserEmailAddress `
-InvitedUserDisplayName $email.Name `
-InviteRedirectUrl https://myapps.microsoft.com `
-InvitedUserMessageInfo $messageInfo `
```

```
-SendInvitationMessage $true
}
```

upvoted 8 times

xRiot007 1 year, 2 months ago

Spot on. People forget that the redirect URL can simply be passed as a param.

upvoted 6 times

3c5adce Most Recent 4 months ago

I used ChatGPT to confirm - the answer is A:

Yes, using the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet in a PowerShell script to invite each external user from the CSV file would meet the goal of creating a guest user account in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant for each external user. This cmdlet is specifically designed for inviting external users to an Azure AD tenant as guests, making it suitable for this scenario.

upvoted 2 times

MelKr 5 months ago

Current documentation is using the new Graph Powershell-Command "New-MgInvitation": <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/bulk-invite-powershell>. Everything else still applies. So A would be valid for new command as well. The question may be updated after October 26, 2023.

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 6 months, 1 week ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

Samuel77 9 months, 1 week ago

This is correct

upvoted 1 times

AMEHAR 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

New-AzureADMSInvitation is correct command <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation?view=azureadps-2.0> . For the Bulk user

```
foreach ($email in $invitations)
{New-AzureADMSInvitation `
-InvitedUserEmailAddress $email.InvitedUserEmailAddress `
-InvitedUserDisplayName $email.Name `
-InviteRedirectUrl https://myapps.microsoft.com `
-InvitedUserMessageInfo $messageInfo `
-SendInvitationMessage $true
}
```

upvoted 1 times

GoldenDisciple2 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Reading through the comments to see if there is any good discussions. I see in the documentation, when running the New-AzureADMSInvitation that you'll have to put a -InviteRedirectURL parameter in the command so I feel that should be sufficient even though the CSV file doesn't contain the appropriate fields therefor I say it's yes. A

upvoted 1 times

james2033 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

We can use PowerShell for invite a list of users (even use CSV file), see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell#send-bulk-invitations> .

upvoted 1 times

dhivyamohanbabu 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer A

upvoted 1 times

carlosFS 1 year, 2 months ago

A CORRECTA

CSV FOR POWERSHELL : In Microsoft Excel, create a CSV file with the list of invitee user names and email addresses. Make sure to include the "Name" and "InvitedUserEmailAddress" column headings.

CSV FOR PORTAL:Required values are:

"Email address to invite" - the user who will receive an invitation

"Redirection url" - the URL to which the invited user is forwarded after accepting the invitation. I

upvoted 3 times

Vanilla007 1 year, 3 months ago

I think redirection URL is mandatory if we are doing it via Azure portal. But in this question it is asking to pass a ps command. SO I think the solution meets the requirement and the answer is A

upvoted 2 times

  **jersonmartinez** 1 year, 4 months ago

Es necesario que el archivo CSV contenga los valores necesarios para los parámetros que se utilizan en la función New-AzureADMSInvitation. En este caso, los valores requeridos son -InvitedUserEmailAddress y -InvitedUserDisplayName.

Por lo tanto, si tu archivo CSV solo contiene estas dos columnas, el script debería funcionar correctamente siempre y cuando se mantenga el formato correcto. Sin embargo, si faltan algunos de estos campos, la función New-AzureADMSInvitation no tendrá la información necesaria para enviar la invitación correctamente.

Es importante asegurarse de que el archivo CSV tenga el formato correcto y que contenga todos los campos requeridos antes de ejecutar el script para evitar errores y asegurarse de que todas las invitaciones se envíen correctamente.

upvoted 1 times

  **cvalladares123** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer should be B) No - Check the following document: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell> - "Send bulk invitations" -> "The script sends an invitation to the email addresses in the Invitations.csv file" - While the question states that the cmdlet should be used once per user, Microsoft documentation states that it should be done once as the comand releases invitations for addresses in .CSV File

upvoted 1 times

  **pattj2** 1 year, 4 months ago

A is the correct answer. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell>

upvoted 2 times

  **fimbulvetrk** 1 year, 4 months ago

this seems to be an outdated question because you can simply have the option to bulk invite guest users which (at least in my opinion) is much simpler than scripting in powershell

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 3 months ago

another option doesnt mean this solution doesnt also work

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer to the question is B - No, using the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet does not meet the goal of creating a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a resource group named RG1.

In RG1, you create an internal load balancer named LB1 and a public load balancer named LB2.

You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 can manage LB1 and LB2. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Admin1 for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

▼
Contributor on LB1
Network Contributor on LB1
Network Contributor on RG1
Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

▼
Contributor on LB2
Network Contributor on LB2
Network Contributor on RG1
Owner on LB2

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

To add a backend pool to LB1:

▼
Contributor on LB1
Network Contributor on LB1
Network Contributor on RG1
Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

▼
Contributor on LB2
Network Contributor on LB2
Network Contributor on RG1
Owner on LB2

The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access them.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

alen995454 Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

The given answer is incorrect:

Box 1. Network Contributor on RG1

Box 2. Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 147 times

Hugolini 2 years, 3 months ago

What about the "The solution must follow the principle of least privilege."?

Consider that in the future another LB is added ..

upvoted 19 times

FNog 1 year, 6 months ago

The principle refers to what's possible. The least privilege possible in a given scenario.

upvoted 1 times

XristophD 1 year, 9 months ago

correct, Network Contributor role needs to be granted on RG level, not on LB-level.

Deployment validation will fail otherwise. just tested in my lab.

upvoted 14 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **KingChuang** 1 year, 9 months ago

Your are right!

Reason: These functions need access IP and VM.

If grant on resources,load balance can't access IP

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QGZWqYlpOMw&t=6944s>

upvoted 14 times

  **sk4shi** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question states: "You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 can manage LB1 and LB2" - Network Contributor on LB1 & LB2 follows the principle of least privilege to be able to manage the load balancers

upvoted 7 times

  **Abd99** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Network Contributor on LB1

Network Contributor on LB2

Network Contributor role on LB1 and LB2 is the correct answer. With this role user can add create a backend address without actually adding the actual IP addresses. Network contributor can also create and modify health probe.

If the user wants to add address to backend pools (eg: IPs from a VNet or entire subnet) then a Network Contributor role is required at the resource group level (or atleast on VNet)

upvoted 45 times

  **XristophD** 1 year, 9 months ago

this answer is not correct, just tested in a lab environment.

Network-Contributor needs to be given on the Resource Group in question, not only the LB - for both actions, adding a Health-Probe and adding a Backend-Pool a validation on the RG-level is triggered.

Not having the Network Contributor role on RG level will produce the following error mesage for adding a Health Probe:

Additional details from the underlying API that might be helpful: The client 'test@<domain.ltd>' with object id '<some-object-id>' does not have authorization to perform action 'Microsoft.Resources/deployments/validate/action' over scope '/subscriptions/<subscriptionId>/resourceGroups/pb-weu-d-testexam/providers/Microsoft.Resources/deployments/HealthProbe-20221125094430' or the scope is invalid.

Adding a backend pool fails to create the deployment at all.

Both actions work with Network Contributor role on the Resource Group level.

upvoted 27 times

  **FNog** 1 year, 6 months ago

Both Load Balancers already exist, though...

Only management rights are requested so, LB1 and LB2.

upvoted 4 times

  **jackill** 1 year, 1 month ago

Actually the Network Contributor role (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>) has "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*" among allowed actions, but from the error you reported it appears that the HealthProbe resource is not included in the scope path of the Load Balancer, but it appears to be a resource defined externally from the Load Balancer. Is this the reason of the failure? Is the Backend Pool defined externally too?

upvoted 1 times

  **DrMiyu** 2 years, 2 months ago

From Microsoft Network Contributor = "Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.". RG contributor would give you right on everything in the RG so too much

upvoted 7 times

  **salihGamar** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Yes, you can assign Admin1 the "Network Contributor" role directly to LB1 and LB2 instead of the entire resource group. This would follow the principle of least privilege more closely by limiting Admin1's permissions specifically to those two load balancers. So the Answer is correct! .. Network Contributor on LB1 & Network Contributor on LB2 ..

upvoted 1 times

  **divzrajshekar123** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct answer is :

box 1: 3 - network contributor access on RG1

box2: 3 - network contributor access on RG1

if we give network contributor access on LB level then we wont be able to access the Lb resource. hence network contributor access on resource level is required. I found out this after long lab session. hope its helps.

upvoted 1 times

090200f 2 months ago

When a backend pool is configured by IP address, it will behave as a Basic Load Balancer with default outbound enabled. For secure by default configuration and applications with demanding outbound needs, configure the backend pool by NIC.

Box 1: Network Contributor on RG1

An Azure Load Balancer health probe is a feature that detects the health status of your application instances(each one separately)

Box2: Network contributor on LB2

upvoted 1 times

OscarFRltz 2 months ago

Tested, both need Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 1 times

simon.kovacsp22 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I do believe you need to be a Contributor on LB level to add a health probe. To add a backend pool you only need Network Contributor.

upvoted 1 times

76d5e04 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Moderator or examtopic in-charge

please confirm the correct answer as I read almost all the discussion thread , could not make out the correct answer. very confused, spending lot of time on this question

upvoted 5 times

SofiaLorean 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Here's how you can assign the role:

Sign in to the Azure portal.

Navigate to the Resource Group (RG1) where the load balancers are located.

Select the Access control (IAM) option.

Click on Add a role assignment.

In the Role field, select Network Contributor.

Assign the role to Admin1.

This will ensure that Admin1 has the necessary permissions to manage LB1 and LB2 without exceeding the scope of their responsibilities.

upvoted 1 times

HieuDuc 3 months, 2 weeks ago

To ensure that Admin1 can manage both the internal load balancer (LB1) and the public load balancer (LB2) in Azure, while following the principle of least privilege, you should assign the Network Contributor role to Admin1 for RG1. This role allows the assigned user to manage all network resources, including load balancers, within the specified resource group <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/manage-rules-how-to>.

The Network Contributor role provides sufficient privileges for Admin1 to perform tasks such as creating and configuring load balancers, managing backend pools, and setting up load balancing rules, without granting excessive permissions that go beyond the scope of network management.

upvoted 1 times

3c5adce 3 months, 3 weeks ago

To allow Admin1 to manage LB1 and LB2 with the principle of least privilege, you should assign the following roles:

For LB1 (internal load balancer):

Network Contributor role should be assigned to Admin1 in RG1. This role allows the user to manage network resources but restricts access to only the specified resource group.

For LB2 (public load balancer):

Network Contributor role should be assigned to Admin1 in RG1, similarly to LB1.

upvoted 2 times

varinder82 4 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

Box 1. Network Contributor on RG1

Box 2. Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 4 times

mojo86 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is Contributor on LB1 and Contributor role on LB2. The Azure Load Balancer Contributor role allows you to manage Azure Load Balancers. Specifically, users assigned this role can create, update, and delete Azure Load Balancers and their associated resources, such as frontend IP configurations, backend address pools, probes, inbound NAT rules, and load balancing rules. This role does not grant permission to manage other Azure resources unrelated to Azure Load Balancers.

upvoted 1 times

Helstrem 5 months ago

This was my reasoning as well. The question does not include anything about adding network elements, just a backend pool and a health probe, both of which are done from within the LB. The consensus is that Network Contributor is needed, but I don't see an explanation for why.

upvoted 2 times

jecampos2 6 months, 1 week ago

Box 1. Network Contributor on RG1

Box 2. Network Contributor on RG1

<https://www.bettercoder.io/job-interview-questions/1933/what-role-do-you-need-to-have-in-order-to-be-able-to-add-a-backend-pool-and-a-health-probe-to-azure-load-balancer>

upvoted 3 times

  **abeselom** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

i have successfully passed my exam on February 5 . thank you guys

upvoted 4 times

  **vsvoid** 7 months ago

Agree with given answer

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com and an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

An administrator reports that she is unable to grant access to AKS1 to the users in contoso.com.

You need to ensure that access to AKS1 can be granted to the contoso.com users.

What should you do first?

- A. From contoso.com, modify the Organization relationships settings.
- B. From contoso.com, create an OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint.
- C. Recreate AKS1.
- D. From AKS1, create a namespace.

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/>

  **AlleyC** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct B

Cluster administrators can configure Kubernetes role-based access control (Kubernetes RBAC) based on a user's identity or directory group membership. Azure AD authentication is provided to AKS clusters with OpenID Connect. OpenID Connect is an identity layer built on top of the OAuth 2.0 protocol

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/managed-aad>

upvoted 71 times

  **tweedo** 2 years ago

This seems to be a correct answer in scope of listed answers, but please mind that AKS now supports direct integration with AAD, the method using OAuth 2.0 is considered legacy:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-integration-cli>

upvoted 33 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **TDsysadmin** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

In 20/08/2022 exam

upvoted 13 times

  **Witbaas13** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

A.

This is because Azure Active Directory needs to be properly configured to grant access to AKS1. Modifying the organization relationships settings can help resolve issues related to user access.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 1 week ago

To ensure that access to AKS1 can be granted to the users in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant, you should first:

A. From contoso.com, modify the Organization relationships settings.

Explanation:

By modifying the Organization relationships settings in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant, you can establish the necessary trust relationships and permissions required for users in the tenant to access and manage resources, such as the AKS1 cluster. This step is essential for enabling user access and control over AKS1 within the Azure environment. Once the Organization relationships settings are appropriately configured, users in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant will be able to grant access to AKS1 effectively.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 1 week ago

To ensure that access to AKS1 can be granted to the users in contoso.com, you should first select option A: From contoso.com, modify the Organization relationships settings. This action will allow you to establish the necessary connections and permissions between the Azure AD tenant (contoso.com) and the AKS cluster (AKS1), enabling users in contoso.com to access and manage AKS1 effectively.

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct as per
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-identity>
upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago
D. From AKS1, create a namespace.

To manage access to Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters effectively, namespaces are used within Kubernetes to segment resources and provide a scope for access policies. By creating a namespace in AKS1, you can define Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) policies specifically for that namespace, which can then be used to grant appropriate permissions to users from the contoso.com Azure AD tenant. This is the first operational step in ensuring users can be granted access to specific parts of the AKS cluster without recreating the cluster or modifying authentication systems.
upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 4 months ago
ChatGPT says D: D. From AKS1, create a namespace.

To grant access to the users in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant, you need to integrate AKS with Azure AD for authentication and authorization. One of the steps involved in this process is to create a Kubernetes namespace. Once the namespace is created, you can configure RBAC (Role-Based Access Control) to grant appropriate permissions to users and groups from the Azure AD tenant.

Options A and B are not relevant to granting access to AKS. Option C, recreating AKS1, is not necessary as the existing AKS cluster can be configured to integrate with Azure AD for user access control. Therefore, option D is the correct first step to enable access for contoso.com users.
upvoted 3 times

  **Iron_Man_111** 5 months, 1 week ago
Still confuse between A and B. Can someone provide more reasons to go for A or B whatever you feel the correct answer ?
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago
B is right
upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago
as of late 2023 / early 2024 Azure Kubernetes Service is NO LONGER part of the exam. This question is defunct. Please review the MS provided documentation regarding the AZ104 exam:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/credentials/certifications/resources/study-guides/az-104>
upvoted 10 times

  **GlixRox** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
Glad you said this because I had never heard of this during my course.
upvoted 1 times

  **mojo86** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Creating an OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint is not directly related to granting access to the AKS cluster for users in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant.

In the context of Azure AD integration with AKS, the OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint is typically used for applications to authenticate and obtain access tokens to access Azure resources, including AKS clusters, on behalf of a user. This is more relevant for application developers who are building applications that need to interact with AKS or other Azure services.

For your scenario, where you want to grant access to the AKS cluster to users in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant, you should focus on registering the AKS cluster with Azure AD and then assigning the appropriate permissions to the users or groups in the Azure AD tenant.
upvoted 2 times

  **mojo86** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Therefore the answer is A
upvoted 1 times

  **Saimons** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
AKS should no longer be part of the exam
upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 7 months, 1 week ago
now you can upgrade kubernetes configuration to "Azure AD and Kubernetes RBAC" or "Azure AD and Azure RBAC" in a "Cluster Configuration" tab
upvoted 1 times

  **jay223** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Answer B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **JonHanes** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
This one had me confused between B and C, asking the Bing AI resulted in the following:

The question does leave out some important details that would help determine the most appropriate answer.

For instance, it doesn't specify whether Azure RBAC is enabled on the AKS cluster.

If Azure RBAC is not enabled, then the cluster would need to be recreated with Azure RBAC enabled (Option C).

However, if Azure RBAC is already enabled and the cluster is integrated with Azure AD, then creating an OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint could be a valid first step (Option B).

The question also doesn't specify whether the users are part of the same Azure AD tenant as the AKS cluster or if they are external users.

If they are external users, additional steps might be needed to grant them access to the AKS cluster.

upvoted 2 times

  **AMEHAR** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
 You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.
 You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.
 Which two groups should you create? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a Microsoft 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type
- B. a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type
- C. a Microsoft 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- D. a Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- E. a Security group that uses the Dynamic Device membership type

Correct Answer: AC

You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Note: With the increase in usage of Office 365 Groups, administrators and users need a way to clean up unused groups. Expiration policies can help remove inactive groups from the system and make things cleaner.

When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted.

You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

Incorrect Answers:

B, D, E: You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/admin/create-groups/office-365-groups-expiration-policy?view=o365-worldwide>

  **kennynelcon** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct Answer: A and C

Only O365 groups support automatic deletion after 180 days.

upvoted 51 times

  **jackdryan** 1 year, 6 months ago

A and C are correct

upvoted 5 times

  **ConanBarb** 1 year, 5 months ago

Sorry y'all AC:s, but you're wrong

Correct, according to Microsoft own sample exam questions is: CD

Microsoft exam question answers:

"a security group that uses the dynamic membership type"

"a Microsoft 365 group that uses the dynamic membership type"

Corresponds to

A. a Microsoft 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type

B. a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type

x C. a Microsoft 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type

x D. a Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type

E. a Security group that uses the Dynamic Device membership type

"Rationale: Groups that use dynamic membership rules reduce the overhead of access management by providing attribute-based membership and access to resources. Based on membership rules the membership, and resulting access, can be granted and removed automatically."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/certifications/resources/az-104-sample-questions>

upvoted 5 times

  **MrBlueSky** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is a different question. The reason why A and C is correct is because the answer specifies that the group needs automatic deletion and that's only supported by Microsoft 365 groups.

upvoted 21 times

  **GVKGVK** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Gave exam on June 29th 2022 and passed with 870. 80 Percent of the question came from here. Thanks every one for comments.

upvoted 29 times

  **Josh219** Most Recent 6 days, 2 hours ago

As of now, Azure AD does not offer an expiration policy feature for security groups. The expiration policy feature is specifically available for Microsoft 365 groups.

If you need to manage the lifecycle of security groups, you might consider implementing manual processes or using automation scripts with Azure AD PowerShell or Microsoft Graph API to periodically review and clean up unused groups.

So, correct is A & C

upvoted 1 times

  **Nico1973** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer: C and D

To grant User1, User2, and User3 access to the temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1 and ensure that the groups are automatically deleted after 180 days, you should create the following two groups:

- A Microsoft 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- A Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type

upvoted 1 times

  **justjeroen** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The question states: Which 2 groups SHOULD you create?

Why Should i create 2groups in the first place? Why is 1 group not enough?

upvoted 1 times

  **Hommedollars** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

To meet the requirements of granting access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library and ensuring that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days, you need to create groups that support expiration policies. This functionality is supported by Microsoft 365 groups but not by security groups.

Therefore, the correct answers are:

- A. A Microsoft 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type
- C. A Microsoft 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type

These choices ensure that:

The groups are part of Microsoft 365, which supports group expiration policies.

The groups can be configured to automatically delete after 180 days.

Security groups do not support the automatic deletion feature based on expiration policies, making options B, D, and E incorrect for this scenario.

upvoted 2 times

  **Malkymagic** 3 months ago

Why A and C? Why not just A? Is it something to do with the SPO library needs created with a group (365-Outlook) and then another 365 group for the users? So confused.

upvoted 3 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **JoskeVr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This was on my exam 25/02/2024!

upvoted 4 times

  **Pringlesucka** 6 months ago

This was on exam. Feb 2024.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

Answer: A & D

To grant access to the temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1 for the users User1, User2, and User3, you should create the following groups:

Microsoft 365

A Microsoft 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type: This group allows you to explicitly assign members and manage their access. You can add User1, User2, and User3 to this group, granting them access to Library1. After 180 days, you can delete this group to ensure automatic cleanup.

A Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type: This type of group dynamically adds or removes members based on specified

criteria (such as user attributes or roles). You can configure this group to automatically include User1, User2, and User3 based on their attributes or roles. After 180 days, the group will no longer include these users, achieving the desired automatic deletion.

upvoted 1 times

  **reggina** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

365 Groups don't "ensure" deletion
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-lifecycle>
"Groups with user activities are automatically renewed as the expiration nears."

I don't get it

upvoted 1 times

  **suddin1** 3 months ago

now I'm confused about the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **mihir25** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

I've done practical both 365 group will work no security group support this

upvoted 1 times

  **fiahbone** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

O365 groups required for the automatic deletion

upvoted 2 times

  **LemonVine** 1 year ago

ChatGPT said, answer is A and D

Based on the information I found, the two groups that you should create to grant access to Library1 and ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days are:

A Microsoft 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type

A security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type

These two types of groups allow you to set an expiration policy for them in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), which will delete the groups and their associated resources after a specified period of inactivity¹. You can also configure the groups to have dynamic membership, which means that the group members are added or removed automatically based on user attributes such as department, location, title, etc². This way, you can ensure that only the relevant users have access to Library1.

upvoted 1 times

  **ajdann** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

ChatGPT will provide mostly inaccurate information, especially when you need to find out something specific.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AC

"You can set expiration policy only for Microsoft 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), part of Microsoft Entra."

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-lifecycle>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that contains the users shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Member of
User1	Member	Group1
User2	Guest	Group1
User3	Member	None
UserA	Member	Group2
UserB	Guest	Group2

User3 is the owner of Group1.

Group2 is a member of Group1.

You configure an access review named Review1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Create an access review

Access reviews enable reviewers to attest user's membership in a group or access to an application.

* Review name:

Description:

* Start date:

Frequency:

Duration (in days):

End:

* Number of times:

* End date:

Users

Users to review:

Scope: Guest users only Everyone

* Group:

Reviewers

Reviewers:

Programs

Link to program:

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review>

  **AlleyC** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Tested in lab

Correct Answers:

User3 can perform an access review of User1 = No
User1 is a Member and not a Guest Account, Access Review specified Guests only.

User3 can perform an access review of UserA = No
User1 is a Member and not a Guest Account, Access Review specified Guests only.

User3 can perform an access review of UserB = No
Created Group 1 and Group 2, added Group 2 as a member in Group 1,
Added guest Accounts to Group 1 and Group 2,
In the Access Review results only the Guest Accounts in Group 1 appeared for review and "Not" the Guest accounts in Group 2.
upvoted 192 times

  **a6bd45e** 1 month, 1 week ago

Access Review supports nesting of groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **Key94** 2 years, 1 month ago

If group 2 is a member of group 1, do the members of group 2 not get reviewed through that membership ?

upvoted 4 times

  **morito** 1 year, 5 months ago

This seems to be supported by the statement provided here by Microsoft themselves: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-perform-azure-ad-roles-and-resource-roles-review#approve-or-deny-access>.

upvoted 2 times

  **rolo5555** 2 years, 2 months ago

great explanation

upvoted 5 times

  **Armina** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

User3 can perform an access review of User1. /No

User3 can perform an access review of UserA. /No

User3 can perform an access review of UserB. /No

Explanation:

Access to groups and applications for employees and guests changes over time. To reduce the risk associated with stale access assignments, administrators can use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to create access reviews for group members or application access. If you need to routinely review access, you can also create recurring access reviews.

Review1 reviews access for guest users who are member of Group1. The group owner is specified as the reviewer.

User3 is the owner of Group1. User2 is the only guest user in Group1.

Note: Dynamic groups and nested groups are not supported with the Access review process.

Reference: Create an access review of groups and applications in Azure AD access reviews : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review>

upvoted 51 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

When you add a nested group to another group, the members of the nested group do not inherit the ownership or administrative privileges of the parent group.

The owners of the parent group do not automatically become owners of the nested group.

Explanation in: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O032Kz-5R2Q&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=18

upvoted 2 times

  **atilla** 2 years, 3 months ago

in think it NNY, guest users are included in nested groups, its not excluded in the link you provided

upvoted 22 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

U R right and Armina is WRONG..see my comments

upvoted 7 times

  **Mat21445** 2 years ago

You're right.

Look for possible scenarios with nested groups here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/directory-service-limits-restrictions>

upvoted 3 times

  **mantwosmart** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

User3 can perform an access review of User1. /No

User3 can perform an access review of UserA. /No

User3 can perform an access review of UserB. /No

Explanation:

Explanation for User3 can perform an access review of UserB. /No

Note

In a team or group access review, only the group owners (at the time a review starts) are considered as reviewers. During the course of a review, if the list of group owners is updated, new group owners will not be considered reviewers as well as old group owners will still be considered reviewers. However, in the case of a recurring review, any changes on the group owners list will be considered in the next instance of that review.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/create-access-review>

Create a single-stage access review => Next: Reviews

upvoted 1 times

  **smorar** 3 months ago

User3 can perform an access review of User1. No

User3 can perform an access review of UserA. No

User3 can perform an access review of UserB. No

User 3 can not perform an access review of UserB, because only guests of Group 1 are reviewed not the members and Group 2 is a member of Group 1.

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

For this round going with NNY

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Final Answer: No No NO

upvoted 1 times

  **af68218** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer does, in fact, appear to be NNY.

I created an access review just now scoped to review just the guest users of a group I had called Lab Administrators. All the members added directly to Lab Administrators were other groups, and the only result I got from the access review was the one guest user I had as a member of one of the nested groups.

upvoted 3 times

  **I3gcertgrinders** 6 months ago

User 3 CANNOT perform an access review of User B:

"Common scenarios in which certain denied users can't have results applied to them may include the following: ...

Reviewing a role with nested groups assigned: For users who have membership through a nested group, the access review won't remove their membership to the nested group and therefore they retain access to the role being reviewed. "

From: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/privileged-identity-management/pim-perform-roles-and-resource-roles-review>

upvoted 1 times

  **lebeyic620** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

It says that they retain access not but that is after they have been reviewed so User3 can review them just can't do anything about it

upvoted 1 times

  **monks** 6 months, 1 week ago

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

  **labsinghlab** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

3) NO because nested group

upvoted 2 times

  **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago

Even without much technical knowledge, you can answer this question correctly by applying basic comprehensive reading skills. User3 is Group 1 OWNER, Group 2 is MEMBER of Group 1, User3 can perform access reviews on GUESTS ONLY.

Correct answer is:

No

No

Yes

upvoted 3 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

User3 can perform an access review of UserB = Yes

Reference:

1. Reviewing a role with nested groups assigned: For users who have membership through a nested group, the access review won't remove their membership to the nested group and therefore they retain access to the role being reviewed.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/privileged-identity-management/pim-perform-roles-and-resource-roles-review#approve-or-deny-access>

2. Microsoft 365 and Security group owner can create access review

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/create-access-review>

upvoted 3 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

Such kind of question go against well architected framework. SMH

upvoted 1 times

  **Batiste2023** 10 months, 1 week ago

Apparently the answer is NO-NO-YES.

Although MS Learn states that access reviews for users with permissions through nested groups won't have any effect. But those users will show up for review.

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-perform-roles-and-resource-roles-review#approve-or-deny-access>

upvoted 2 times

  **Gnilre93** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I think that the simple solution here is this:

No/No/Yes

Reason is that the review in the picture points out that it's only searching for Guest users and User B is the Only quest user from the answer area.

User 1 is a member and User A is a member

upvoted 1 times

  **Gnilre93** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

(Typo- User B is a guest user, not quest)

The criteria for the creation of the review:

Look at the picture and look for "Users". you will then find the scope is set to "Guest Users only".

upvoted 1 times

  **Jetsumz** 11 months ago

Answer is No, No, Yes.

Users and groups

Allows targeting of specific sets of users. For example, organizations can select a group that contains all members of the HR department when an HR app is selected as the cloud app. A group can be any type of user group in Microsoft Entra ID, including dynamic or assigned security and distribution groups. Policy is applied to nested users and groups.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-users-groups>

upvoted 2 times

 **KangID** 11 months ago

In this case. From the setting. We focus on Guest users only.

User 1 is not a guest member. (No)

User A is not a guest member. (No)

User B is a guest member. (Yes)

For setting understanding: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review>

For step-by-step explanation: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O032Kz-5R2Q&t=1s>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table:

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	<i>Not applicable</i>
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the following table:

Name	Management group
Subscription1	ManagementGroup21
Subscription2	ManagementGroup12

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table:

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

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Virtual networks are not allowed at the root and is inherited. Deny overrides allowed.

Box 2: Yes -

Virtual Machines can be created on a Management Group provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Box 3: Yes -

Subscriptions can be moved between Management Groups provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage#moving-management-groups-and-subscriptions>

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Wrong : It should Be NO NO NO
- subscription should be moved by can't be added to 2 groups.
upvoted 241 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

From Udemy: NYN
Explanation

1. The azure policy (not allowed resource types – Virtual networks) is inherited to Subscription1. So, Virtual networks are not allowed to create in Subscription1.

2. Policy assignments get evaluated top-to-bottom. The most restrictive policy assignment will always win, i.e. a DENY on any level will take precedence over an ALLOW on any other level. So the azure policy (not allowed resource types – Virtual networks) will be applied to Subscription2. The deny policy is only for virtual networks. This allows to create a virtual machine by leveraging existing VNet's.

3. Each management group and subscription can only support one parent. Subscription1 is already part of a management group. We can't add this to another management group though we can move.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 48 times

  **alexn76** 1 year, 5 months ago

N Y N

You can create VM on existing network

upvoted 2 times

  **KrisJin** 1 year, 3 months ago

Who told you there is an existing VNET?

upvoted 8 times

  **Batiste2023** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Who told you there isn't? - Actually, who would make policies like this, if there weren't any VNets available already? (I know, it's a Microsoft scenario, but still...)

upvoted 1 times

  **ki01** 9 months, 1 week ago

no one in their right mind would make policies like these, but this is not a real world tenant in a company. this is an exam question to test if you know how allows and denies trickle down through management groups. No need to get philosophical on this

upvoted 3 times

  **ggogel** 9 months ago

"Allowed Resource Type (Deny): Defines the resource types that you can deploy. Its effect is to deny all resources that aren't part of this defined list."

See: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview#policy-definition>

So the answer to the second question is NO. Only vNets are in the list, so only vNets can be created. Anything else is denied.

upvoted 6 times

  **Zemar** 1 year, 5 months ago

No - Sub1 > Group21 > Group11 > TenantRoot (Not allowed)

No - Sub2 > Group12 > TenantRoot (Not allowed)

No - Only one management group can be assigned to a subscription (Group21 is already assigned to sub1)

upvoted 18 times

  **avidlearner** 1 year ago

No - Tenant Root not allowed

No - Azure policy is a Strict Deny system, Any deny policy on top level is not overridden by lower level allows. Since you are not allowed to create a VNet you can't create a VM without a VNet.

No- you don't add a subscription group which is already assigned to other .

upvoted 6 times

  **Ruzhdi** 5 months ago

Answer 2: is Yes - ManagementGroup12 is allowed to create VNet as mentioned in the assignment.

upvoted 1 times

  **tita_tovenaar** 3 years, 1 month ago

not agreed for answer 2.

Only virtual networks are mentioned in the policy. Nothing is said about virtual machines.

Result: NO - YES - NO

upvoted 22 times

  **tita_tovenaar** 3 years, 1 month ago

sorry, my bad. answer 2 is No.By allowing networks, you deny all the rest.

upvoted 15 times

  **pieronegri** 3 years, 8 months ago
you are right, "move" is the right verb.
upvoted 2 times

  **dp846** 1 year, 1 month ago
overrides property allows you to change the effect of a policy definition without modifying the underlying policy definition
upvoted 1 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago
Allowed Resource Type (Deny): Defines the resource types that you can deploy. Its effect is to deny all resources that aren't part of this defined list.
Not allowed resource types (Deny): Prevents a list of resource types from being deployed.

Based on the Policies, VNETs are not allowed in the Tenant Root Group scope, so you cannot deploy VNETs. Also, VNETs only allowed in ManagementGroup12 scope, but you cannot deploy any other resource.

Box 1: No

Subscription1 is a member of ManagementGroup21, ManagementGroup21 is a member of ManagementGroup11, ManagementGroup11 is a member of the Tenant Root Group, The Tenant Root group has 'Not allowed resource types for virtual network'.

Box 2: No:

You cannot create a VM, because based on the Policy you can only create VNETs in Sybscription2 (ManagementGroup12).

Box 3: No

You cannot ADD Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11, but you can MOVE Subscription1 from ManagementGroup21 to ManagmentGroup11. Subscriptions can only be a member of ONE ManagementGroup at a time.

upvoted 226 times

  **EIDakhli** 1 year, 7 months ago
Perfect comment, thank you :)
upvoted 4 times

  **Harssh** 2 years, 8 months ago
Box 1 and Box 2 are ok; however, I have a doubt that when all management groups here are under management group Tenant Root Group which has a policy barring Virtual Networks, so how come ManagementGroup12 can allow Virtual network creation in the first place? Do'nt member management groups inherit policies from host management group?
upvoted 1 times

  **Harssh** 2 years, 8 months ago
My question is can a nested management group override policy defined at its parent management group level by creating its own contradictory policy?
upvoted 3 times

  **SumanSaurabh** 1 year, 8 months ago
Exactly, I do have same question. Can some help to understand
upvoted 1 times

  **joergsi** 2 years, 7 months ago
Your reply for box 2 makes no sense because the question is: You can create a VM in Sun 2?
And you are saying: Box 2: No:
You cannot create a VM, because based on the Policy you can only create VNETs in Sybscription2 (ManagementGroup12).
But then the answer needs to be yes based on your argument, correct?
upvoted 4 times

  **kilowd** 2 years, 2 months ago
Allowed Resource Type (Deny): Defines the resource types that you can deploy. Its effect is to deny all resources that aren't part of this defined list.
upvoted 1 times

  **xavigo** 2 years, 3 months ago
If you can *only* create VNETS then it follows you cannot create other things like VMs. What's so hard to grasp?
upvoted 6 times

  **dp846** 1 year, 1 month ago
Box 2 : No since overrides property allows you to change the effect of a policy definition without modifying the underlying policy definition
upvoted 2 times

  **TheFivePips** Most Recent  3 weeks, 2 days ago
NYN. In general, polices are inherited through a hierarchical structure consisting of Management Groups > Subscriptions > Resource Groups > and Resources. However policies, even more restrictive policies, can be over-ridden at those lower levels.

The first answer is No because it inherits the restrictive policy from the root group and there is nothing to over-ride that policy.

The second answer is Yes because even though it inherits a restrictive policy from the root group, it explicitly allows VNETs to be created at a lower, more granular, management level. I know the question is asking about VM creation, but you need VNETs to create VMs and there is no policy specifically about allowing or disallowing VM creation.

The third answer is No because, as other have said, you cannot have a subscription in 2 management groups. It cannot be added, but it can be moved.

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

After reading more about this it seems that actually the more restrictive policy will apply. I must have read that from old information or something. You can however exclude resources from a policy in azure, although this is not mentioned in this particular question. So the Answer is actually NNN. The second answer is No because it inherits the more restrictive policy, and even though it is explicitly allowed, the more restrictive inherited policy will prevent VNETs and therefor VMs from being created. What a journey we've been on

upvoted 1 times

  **amurp35** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

NNN - disallowed by explicit deny; explicit allow is implicit deny on all else; cannot be a member of multiple management groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answers are correct.

1. No

The "Not allowed resource types" policy for virtualNetworks is scoped to the Tenant Root Group.

2. Yes

There is no policy that restricts or disallows creating virtual machines in ManagementGroup12 or Tenant Root Group.

The allowed resource types for virtualNetworks doesn't impact the creation of virtual machines.

3. Yes

There are no policies or constraints provided that explicitly prevent moving Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.

upvoted 1 times

  **Charumathi** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Tenant Root Group (Not Allowed Resource - Virtual N/W)

|

|__Management Group 11

| |

| |__Management Group 21

| (Sub 1)

|

|__Management Group 12

(Sub 2)

(Allowed Resource - Virtual N/W)

Answers,

1. You can create a virtual network in Sub1 - No

Reason: Subscription 1 is under Tenant Root Group, hence we will not be able to create Virtual Network

2. You can create a virtual machine in Sub2 - No

Reason: Subscription 2 is also under Tenant Root Group with overrides the allow resource type in Management Group 12. You will not be able to create a Virtual network, without creation of virtual network, we will not be able to create a Virtual Machine.

3. You can add Sub1 to Management Group11 - No

Reason: We cannot add subscription from one group to the other.

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months ago

Final Answer : NYN

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Going to go with NYN - will report back

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Final Answer : No No No

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

No

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **JoskeVr** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This was on my exam 25/02/2024!

I just want to let people know that these questions are still up to date!

upvoted 7 times

  **Wojer** 7 months, 1 week ago

Anything assigned on the root will apply to the entire hierarchy, which includes all management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, and resources within that Azure AD tenant

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Japeth** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is Wrong : It should Be NO YES NO
Virtual networks are not allowed to create in Subscription1
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I did the lab and the correct answer is No, No, No.

For the second question, even if you have explicitly allowed VNETs on the Management Group, the Tenant Root Group policy will override it. This is interesting as initially I thought that if you specifically allow something under the Tenant Root with this policy, it will override the one coming from above but apparently it's not like that.

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Gpsn** 8 months ago

N - Subscription 1 not allowed to create VNET
N - Subscription 2 allows only VNET, restricts everything else. Per policy definition of Allowed Resources Type, "If NOT (listOfResourceTypesAllowed), then deny". So, only specified resources will be allowed, nothing else
N - Subscription can be associated with only one Management group

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **jlee425** 9 months, 1 week ago

2. Yes

If there is an existing virtual network in Subscription2, you could use that network to create a VM

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **psscloud** 9 months, 1 week ago

During a VM creation, a VNet and NIC creation are mandatory. Because of the Policy, VM creation would be stopped if a new VNet needs to be created. But if there is any existing VNet available in the resource group already, that can be used to create the VM. In that way, the VM creation shouldn't fail. So, yes, you can create a VM.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit:

SCOPE

* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))

Subscription 1

Exclusions

Subscription 1/ContosoRG1

BASICS

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types

Assignment ID

/subscriptions/5eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e6fb866bf854f54acc ae2a9

Description

Assigned by

admin1@contoso.com

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

Microsoft.Sql/servers

What is the effect of the policy?

- A. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
- B. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- C. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- D. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription 1.

Correct Answer: B

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

👤 **Nalex9ja** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

The Picked Option (B) is the correct option
upvoted 89 times

👤 **Ikrom** 3 years, 8 months ago

Agree.
It says: Exclusions and RG1 is there.
upvoted 11 times

👤 **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. B
upvoted 37 times

👤 **nearF** Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

they changed the order dont memorize it, i was today
upvoted 2 times

👤 **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months, 1 week ago

B THIS ANSWER

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 1 times

  **Awoyemi** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

RG1 is excluded

upvoted 2 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question is explained in the below video with diagram

<https://youtu.be/h-yldRdsKv0>

upvoted 4 times

  **stonwall12** 1 year, 2 months ago

The key is the "Exclusions" within the policy. Find that for answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **Firdous586** 1 year, 3 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer is B. The exclusion negates any negatives statements in the option.

upvoted 2 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer is B. The policy only applies to the resource group ContosoRG1 and allows the creation of Azure SQL servers only in that resource group. The policy does not prevent the creation of Azure SQL servers in other resource groups in Subscription 1.

upvoted 1 times

  **ruqing888** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Look at the exclusion from policy.

upvoted 1 times

  **mohsanarfandanish** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS B

upvoted 6 times

  **myarali** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

upvoted 5 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 5 months ago

lol thanks for just commenting with the exact answer given

upvoted 1 times

  **TinyRunner** 1 year, 6 months ago

Hello this question was in my exam on January 2023

upvoted 10 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>None</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

You assign a policy to RG6 as shown in the following table:

Section	Setting	Value
Scope	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	<i>None</i>
Basics	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
Parameters	Tag name	Label
	Tag value	Value1

To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6.

You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

VNET1:

▼

None

Department: D1 only

Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only

Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only

Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

▼

None

RGroup: RG6 only

Label: Value1 only

RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

VNET1:

▼

None

Department: D1 only

Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only

Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only

Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

▼

None

RGroup: RG6 only

Label: Value1 only

RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET1: Department: D1, and Label:Value1 only.

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription are not inherited by the resources.

Note: Azure Policy allows you to use either built-in or custom-defined policy definitions and assign them to either a specific resource group or across a whole

Azure subscription.

VNET2: Label:Value1 only.

Incorrect Answers:

RGROUP: RG6 -

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription are not inherited by the resources.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>

  **Parmjeet** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Correct answer is:

VNET1 will only have Department: D1 tag & VNET 2 will only have Label : Value1 tag

upvoted 331 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 4 months, 1 week ago

I found the explanation here.

https://youtu.be/h-yldRdsKv0?si=S8-uv2WRYL0zCp_p&t=265

upvoted 13 times

  **DJHASH786** 4 weeks ago

Legend

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 3 months, 1 week ago

Thank you! This explains very well. The word "apply" is actually "append"!!

upvoted 1 times

  **XristophD** 1 year, 9 months ago

agree, remediation task is needed to assign new tags to already existing resources (VNET1 existed before Policy was assigned), therefore VNET1 has no tags from the policy assigned.

This would be the case if a remediation task has been performed on the policy assignment, but this was not mentioned in the question.

upvoted 21 times

  **Mucker973** 2 years, 1 month ago

nope, your answer is incorrect and the answers given are correct. You are assuming that Dept: D1 overwrites label:value (well I assume you did based on your answer), but resources can have any amount of tags applied. PLUS I have confirmed this in a lab

upvoted 6 times

  **cnduknthm** 1 year, 9 months ago

Its not about OVERWRITING... Its about the assignment of policy. The policy applies to resources that are created only after policy was applied but VNET1 is created before assigning the policy to Resource Group and for that reason VNET1 has only one tag which is Department : D1

upvoted 9 times

  **amiban** 1 year, 9 months ago

but can't be applied by policy, we need to be compliant while creating the resources wrt the tags.

upvoted 1 times

  **Dennis_SOn** 2 years, 1 month ago

what is the answer? your answer seems not in the options?

upvoted 2 times

  **Dennis_SOn** 2 years, 1 month ago

are you referring to this answer?

tag. vnet1 : departement D1 tag only.

VNET1 - Department: D1 only VNET2 - Label: Value1 only

upvoted 5 times

  **Dennis_SOn** 2 years, 1 month ago

tag. vnet1 --- Department: D1 only.

VNET1 - Department: D1 only VNET2 --- Label: Value1 only

upvoted 2 times

  **shash_ank** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

resources created before policy creation will not inherit the policy rules. so, VNET1 will only have Department: D1 tag, VNET 2 will have Label : Value1

upvoted 185 times

  **Bernard_2nd** 2 years, 3 months ago

Agree with you too.

The policy name "Apply tag and its default vault" does not change previously tag of resource.

upvoted 6 times

  **Mucker973** 2 years, 1 month ago

Correct, but it does say you create the resources AFTER the policy is created. Tbh the question is worded poorly and contradicts itself but it is implied the resources are created later.

upvoted 3 times

  **Wigoth** 2 years, 1 month ago

Nope, VNET1 is already in place BEFORE the policy is created, so it doesn't get the Label:value1 tag...

upvoted 6 times

  **pgmpp** 2 years, 1 month ago

It does not specify anywhere that VNET1 is again created after the policy creation. Only VNET2 is created after the policy creation.

upvoted 4 times

  **lamRanit** 1 year, 5 months ago

agreed, many questions don't comprehend the message correctly.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mohd1899** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree with u, this should be the highest vote reply

upvoted 3 times

  **Abiram** 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree, I tested this on the portal and it works. BDW, there is no such policy called "Apply tag and its default value xxxx" - I can only see "Append tag and its default value xxxx"

Perhaps Microsoft has renamed it recently?

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Finally the definitive answer. Thanks for sharing.

VNET1 = Department:D1

VNET2 = Label: Value1

upvoted 5 times

  **Nushin** 4 months, 1 week ago

Existing resources can be remediated by triggering a remediation task. If the tag exists with a different value it will not be changed. Does not modify tags on resource groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

- Department: D1 only

- Label: Value1 only

upvoted 3 times

  **Pirand92** 6 months ago

About "To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6." I think it should be "Department: D1 and RGroup: RG6 only". Let me know if i'm wrong in some way

upvoted 2 times

  **HdiaOwner** 6 months, 1 week ago

D1

Value1

upvoted 1 times

  **MNotABot** 6 months, 1 week ago

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. Tags can also now be applied to existing resources with the new Modify effect and a remediation task.

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct is

VNET 1 : Department D1 only

VNET2 : Label value1 only

Because VNET 1 Previous Exist then policy does not effect in other resources

upvoted 2 times

  **Farkhan** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct,

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. Tags can also now be applied to existing resources with the new Modify effect and a remediation task. The following section shows example policy definitions for tags.

upvoted 1 times

  **Helstrem** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

But the question doesn't say anything about running a remediation task and without that the answer is different.

upvoted 1 times

Kingpremira 8 months, 2 weeks ago

What is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

CzRepublic1 9 months, 1 week ago

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h-yldRdsKv0>
upvoted 3 times

Ahkhan 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested on 11/13/2023 - The new policy name is now "Append a tag and its value to resources" and the answer is indeed, VNET1 - Department: D1 tag and VNET 2 - Label : Value1.
upvoted 2 times

sbnpj 9 months, 4 weeks ago

D1 tag only and Value1 tag
upvoted 1 times

Shaanwar2001 10 months, 2 weeks ago

VNET1 - Department: D1
VNET2 - Label : Value1
upvoted 1 times

maxsteele 10 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview#understand-evaluation-outcomes>

"The following are the times or events that cause a resource to be evaluated:
- A policy or initiative is newly assigned to a scope."

So since the policy is newly assigned to the scope it gets applied right then. The remediation task is only needed if the policy ALREADY existed and was EDITED/UPDATED.

So the given answers are correct.

VNET1 = Department:D1 + Label: Value1
VNET2 = Label: Value1
upvoted 3 times

go4adil 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

AMEHAR 1 year ago

Answer provided is Correct
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources>

VNET1 = Department:D1 + Label: Value1
VNET2 = Label: Value1
upvoted 2 times

ment0s 11 months, 4 weeks ago

No, that is incorrect.

VNET1 already existed when the policy was deployed. It only had a tag Department: D1. Since the policy was deployed after VNET1, VNET1 will not be affected by the policy (no remediation task).

upvoted 3 times

maxsteele 11 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview#understand-evaluation-outcomes>

"The following are the times or events that cause a resource to be evaluated:
- A policy or initiative is newly assigned to a scope."

So since the policy is newly assigned to the scope it gets applied right then. The remediation task is only needed if the policy ALREADY existed and was EDITED/UPDATED.

So the given answers are correct.

VNET1 = Department:D1 + Label: Value1
VNET2 = Label: Value1
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named AZPT1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Azure Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Azure virtual machine
VM1Managed	Managed disk for VM1
RVAULT1	Recovery Services vault for the site recovery of VM1

You create a new Azure subscription named AZPT2.

You need to identify which resources can be moved to AZPT2.

Which resources should you identify?

- A. VM1, storage1, VNET1, and VM1Managed only
- B. VM1 and VM1Managed only
- C. VM1, storage1, VNET1, VM1Managed, and RVAULT1
- D. RVAULT1 only

Correct Answer: C

You can move a VM and its associated resources to a different subscription by using the Azure portal.

You can now move an Azure Recovery Service (ASR) Vault to either a new resource group within the current subscription or to a new subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

All of them. Moving a resource only moves it to a new Resource Group or Subscription. It doesn't change the location of the resource.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftcompute>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftnetwork>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftstorage>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftrecoveryservices>

upvoted 160 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 10 months ago

Yep. In saying that, there are some limitations on some resources eg. standard LB resource cannot be moved.

upvoted 14 times

  **JustMe84** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Test today (12/10/2020), Passed, answered "C" for this question in exam

upvoted 73 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

You mean to try and convince everyone here that you took the exam, remembered this exact question, came back to find it through 10 pages of questions just to leave a comment saying that you passed with this exact answer? You're full of sht. Get out of here. lol

upvoted 5 times

  **Mentalfloss** 1 month, 1 week ago

He is probably a paid shrill for this site to make everyone feel more confident it is good stuff.

upvoted 1 times

  **rubas50** 2 years, 10 months ago

my exam is scheduled tomorrow, did you find all your questions here?

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 10 months ago

How did you get on with your exam?

upvoted 5 times

  **KrisDeb** 2 years, 2 months ago

I'm happy for you but we can't be sure it's a correct answer based only on the fact that you passed the exam. You didn't get any correct answer confirmation.

upvoted 23 times

  **etrop** Most Recent 3 weeks ago

Since April 16, 2019 you were able to move recovery services vaults to new subscriptions.

upvoted 1 times

  **divzrajshekar123** 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Recovery Services Vaults cannot be moved between subscriptions as they have dependencies and configurations tied to the original subscription that are not easily transferable.

upvoted 1 times

  **Blaze34tg** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. All can be moved.

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: A

Recovery Services vault cannot be moved to different subscriptions based on the latest Azure Policy.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Going with C on this round

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Misty39** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

c is the only correct answer here

upvoted 1 times

  **DaisyJB** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

the answer is C. all can be moved to another subscription.

upvoted 1 times

  **marioZuo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Resource Group is a logical resource. Everything under it can be moved to another group.

upvoted 1 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

this question is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/lpCH02odYKA>

upvoted 2 times

  **Eliar2** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftrecoveryservices>

Moving Recovery Services vaults for Azure Backup across Azure regions isn't supported.

In Recovery Services vaults for Azure Site Recovery, you can disable and recreate the vault in the target region.

upvoted 1 times

  **penguinomaster** 1 year, 1 month ago

You are wrong since the question is not about moving the store to a different region, but about moving it to a new subscription.

upvoted 1 times

  **sk4shi** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question doesn't mention that it needs to be moved to another region

upvoted 1 times

  **Eliar2** 1 year, 1 month ago

the correct answer is A,
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftrecoveryervices>
upvoted 2 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

  **Stappers** 1 year, 4 months ago

Ans C: I lab'd this. All moved
upvoted 4 times

You recently created a new Azure subscription that contains a user named Admin1.

Admin1 attempts to deploy an Azure Marketplace resource by using an Azure Resource Manager template. Admin1 deploys the template by using Azure

PowerShell and receives the following error message: `User failed validation to purchase resources. Error message: `Legal terms have not been accepted for this item on this subscription. To accept legal terms, please go to the Azure portal (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=534873>) and configure programmatic deployment for the Marketplace item or create it there for the first time.`

You need to ensure that Admin1 can deploy the Marketplace resource successfully.

What should you do?

- A. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzApiManagementSubscription cmdlet
- B. From the Azure portal, register the Microsoft.Marketplace resource provider
- C. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet
- D. From the Azure portal, assign the Billing administrator role to Admin1

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-4.1.0>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

```
Set-AzMarketplaceTerms -Publisher <String> -Product <String> -Name <String> [-Accept] [-Terms <PSAgreementTerms>] [-DefaultProfile <IAzureContextContainer>] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/Az.MarketplaceOrdering/Set-AzMarketplaceTerms?view=azps-4.6.0>

upvoted 255 times

  **lingxian** 3 years, 2 months ago

I found mlantonis's answers are the most credible.

upvoted 59 times

  **kennynelcon** 2 years, 4 months ago

I will sit for one in few weeks and I am following his answers, a gem

upvoted 10 times

  **dlwpdud** 1 year, 8 months ago

mlatonis is god

upvoted 9 times

  **matiandal** 1 year, 4 months ago

there is no god, only humans ;-)

upvoted 6 times

  **nmm22** 11 months ago

we stan a humble king

upvoted 2 times

  **Techfall** 1 year, 5 months ago

For anyone wondering how we are supposed to know this while studying for 104, it's hiding here under VM docs:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/cli-ps-findimage>

upvoted 37 times

  **matiandal** 1 year, 4 months ago

that's the spirit mate !

upvoted 5 times

  **umavaja** 7 months ago

The correct url for documentation

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-11.2.0>

upvoted 2 times

  **xclusivetp3** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

answer is correct

upvoted 26 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

ChatGPT 4 says C
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Tallgeese** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C because everyone else said so.
upvoted 2 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

Please, dear Microsoft stop including such kinds of questions which are out of scope.
upvoted 2 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct.

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-10.2.0>

Set-AzMarketplaceTerms -Publisher "microsoft-ads" -Product "windows-data-science-vm" -Name "windows2016" -Accept
upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

C. The solution to ensure that Admin1 can deploy the Marketplace resource successfully is to run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet from Azure PowerShell. This cmdlet allows you to accept the legal terms for a Marketplace item in your subscription. Once the legal terms are accepted, the user should be able to deploy the resource without any issues.
upvoted 3 times

  **umavaja** 7 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-11.2.0>
upvoted 1 times

  **lokii9980** 1 year, 4 months ago

C. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet.

The error message indicates that the user needs to accept the legal terms for the Marketplace item before they can deploy it. To do this programmatically, you can use the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet in Azure PowerShell to accept the legal terms for the subscription. The cmdlet takes the name of the publisher, the name of the offer, and the terms agreement type as parameters. Once the legal terms have been accepted, the user should be able to deploy the Marketplace resource successfully.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

To resolve the error message and enable Admin1 to deploy the Azure Marketplace resource successfully, you need to accept the legal terms for the Marketplace resource in the Azure portal. The error message indicates that the legal terms have not been accepted for the resource, and you need to do so before the resource can be deployed.
Therefore, the correct answer is:

C. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet

You can use the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet to accept the legal terms for the Marketplace resource in Azure PowerShell. This cmdlet will open a browser window and prompt you to sign in to the Azure portal to accept the terms for the resource. After you have accepted the terms, you can use the Azure Resource Manager template to deploy the resource without encountering the validation error.
The other options listed are not relevant to the error message and will not resolve the issue.

upvoted 3 times

  **km_2022** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer C -

Some VM images in the Azure Marketplace have additional license and purchase terms that you ...

To view an image's purchase plan information, run the Get-AzVMImage cmdlet. If the PurchasePlan property in the output is not null, the image has terms you need to accept before programmatic deployment.

upvoted 1 times

  **GeoPoi** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Accepting the "Terms"

upvoted 1 times

  **LUISGAR** 1 year, 8 months ago

C no doubt

upvoted 1 times

  **coskun3firat** 1 year, 9 months ago

answer is correct;)

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

C) " From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet"

Set-AzMarketplaceTerms - "Accept or reject terms for a given publisher id(Publisher), offer id(Product) and plan id(Name). Please use Get-AzMarketplaceTerms to get the agreement terms."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-8.3.0>

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

  **libran** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant 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 Licenses blade, assign a new license
- B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role
- C. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group

Correct Answer: B

Assign a role to a user -

1. Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
3. 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.
4. Press Select to save.

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Active Directory -> Manage Section -> Roles and administrators-> Search for Admin and assign a user to it.

Reference:

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

upvoted 139 times

  **ik96** 2 years, 11 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 14 times

  **dan7777** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

This is the correct answer(select Active directory --> Users--> select the username --> Assigned roles --> click on +add Assignments --> select User administrator role

upvoted 74 times

  **gbemxods** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

This question is no longer current, Microsoft has moved to Microsoft Entra ID

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role

To assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1, you should go to the Directory role blade of the user account properties in Azure AD. From there, you can add AdminUser1 to the appropriate administrative role. This action directly assigns the necessary permissions to manage other user accounts within the tenant.

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **MarMar2022** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role

Here's how you can do it:

Sign in to the Azure portal using an account that has the necessary administrative privileges.

In the left-hand menu, go to "Azure Active Directory."

Under "Azure Active Directory," click on "Roles and administrators."

In the "Directory roles" blade, locate the "User administrator" role.

Click on the "User administrator" role to open it.

In the "User administrator" blade, click on the "Add assignments" button.

Search for and select the user account "AdminUser1."

Click the "Add" button to assign the "User administrator" role to AdminUser1.

This will grant AdminUser1 the necessary administrative privileges as a User administrator in Azure AD. Option B is the correct choice for this task.
upvoted 3 times

  **Hades231** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

Option B is correct. From the Directory role blade, you can modify the directory role of a user and assign the User administrator role to AdminUser1. Option A is not relevant to assigning administrative roles. Option C is about inviting the user to a group, which is not relevant to assigning administrative roles.

upvoted 1 times

  **mohsanarfandanish** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS B

upvoted 9 times

  **bloodtech** 1 year, 6 months ago

On exam 24/02/2023

upvoted 9 times

  **Panapi** 1 year, 6 months ago

Valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920. Thanks guys!

upvoted 6 times

  **renz007** 1 year, 5 months ago

is this dump enough to pass the exam .please reply

upvoted 1 times

  **TonySuccess** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, but you need to study the questions and discussions. You should also watch John Savill's Study Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VOod_VNgdJk

upvoted 2 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1, you need to modify the directory role for the user account. The User administrator role provides full access to manage user accounts and groups in Azure AD.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role

upvoted 2 times

  **LUISGAR** 1 year, 8 months ago

B no doubt

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

on Exam 24.11.2022, passed with 780 !! Thanks to everyone!! Good Luck

upvoted 6 times

  **Poosarla** 1 year, 7 months ago

Hi, Can we get most of the questions from here?

upvoted 2 times

  **daerlnaxe** 1 year, 9 months ago

Interface must have changed since answers, you can find by eliminate the two others but it's totally different now.
"Assigned roles" under "manage"

upvoted 8 times

 **TonySuccess** 1 year, 5 months ago

Can confirm this is now Assigned Roles.

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Active Directory-> Manage Section > Choose Licenses -> All Products -> Select Azure Active Directory Premium P2 -> Then assign a user to it.

Reference:

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

upvoted 178 times

  **sreekan** 3 years ago

yes its true!!! apart from this we need to add location of User also

upvoted 14 times

  **zyta** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

that's true - licences need to be assigned

upvoted 55 times

  **kentarn** 4 years ago

That answer made me lol

upvoted 16 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license

To ensure that the 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium P2 features, you need to assign each of these users a Premium P2 license. This is done from the Licenses blade in the Azure Active Directory section of the Azure portal. Here, you can manage and assign licenses directly to individual users or to a group that these users are part of. Assigning the license enables the users to access Premium features such as Identity Protection, Privileged Identity Management, and more.

upvoted 1 times

  **TobeReto** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is

Yes

Yes

No

A Cloud Device Administrator can add any device to any group as long as he it is an assigned membership group.

Also, a User Admin can add any device to a group as long as it is not a Dynamic membership type of group.

A Cloud Device Administrator cannot manually add devices to a group that has a dynamic device membership type.

Dynamic device groups automatically add and remove devices based on a set of rules that you define.

upvoted 1 times

  **TobeReto** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Wrong question answered. Please admin you can remove this. I will post it on the right question.

Thanks.

upvoted 3 times

  **MarMar2022** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license

Here's how you can do it:

Sign in to the Azure portal using an account with administrative privileges.

In the left-hand menu, go to "Azure Active Directory."

Under "Azure Active Directory," click on "Licenses."

In the "Licenses" blade, you should see the purchased Azure AD Premium P2 licenses.

Select the Azure AD Premium P2 license.

In the "Assignments" section, click on "Add assignments."

Choose the users you want to assign the licenses to. In this case, select 10 users.

Click the "Save" button to assign the Azure AD Premium P2 licenses to the selected users.

This action will ensure that these 10 users have access to all Azure AD Premium features included with the P2 license.

upvoted 2 times

  **Billy_Butcher** 10 months, 1 week ago

Bien explicado, muchas gracias.

upvoted 1 times

  **stevegod0** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct A

upvoted 1 times

  **TamerX** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A

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

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

  **dhivyamohanbabu** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **theGwyn** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

No doubt

upvoted 2 times

  **BowSec** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 3 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

A. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license.

To enable users to use all the Azure AD Premium features, you need to assign the purchased Azure AD Premium P2 licenses to 10 users in the tenant. This can be done from the Licenses blade of Azure AD. From there, you can select the 10 users to assign the licenses to and assign them the Azure AD Premium P2 licenses. This will enable them to use all the Azure AD Premium features.

upvoted 3 times

  **brein33** 1 year, 7 months ago

correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

  **Kishore_Ahmed** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct Answer: A.

Additionally to assign the P2 licenses ,user should have location. Without location licenses can't be applied.

upvoted 1 times

  **harisavt47** 1 year, 4 months ago

Azure will assign a default Location (per Tenant's) if you don't assign one yourself.

upvoted 1 times

  **Hongzu13** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was on the exam today!

upvoted 6 times

  **Kishore_Ahmed** 1 year, 7 months ago

How was the exam?

upvoted 1 times

  **gpCert** 1 year, 7 months ago

I don't understand why 12% of the community distribution not comply with ans A. The given link explains with the screen shot. ;)

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent. What should you do first?

- A. Create an automation runbook
- B. Deploy a function app
- C. Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)
- D. Create a notification

Correct Answer: C

The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service, such as the

Microsoft System Center Service Manager.

With ITSMC, you can create work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/itsmc-overview>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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

Reference:

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

upvoted 156 times

  **OmegaGeneral** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Correct, you can use the connector to bridge them together

upvoted 34 times

  **tita_tovenaar** 3 years, 1 month ago

Agreed. But interesting to reflect why the rest is wrong.

A and B are technically possible too, but the question is what to do *first*. In both cases you'd need to create a trigger first (runbooks and function apps don't run by themselves) eg. with a rule and webhook.

D is fairly obviously nonsense, that won't do anything to get you to Service Manager.

upvoted 11 times

  **d0bermannn** 2 years, 7 months ago

hi! for a&b as asways ms need the simplest way to go, technically a&b may be implemented

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

To ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent, you should first deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM) in Azure. This connector allows you to integrate Azure monitoring and management capabilities with your on-premises Service Manager. By deploying the ITSM Connector, you establish the necessary connection to forward alerts generated in Azure based on specific metrics (like memory utilization of VM1) directly to your System Center Service Manager for processing and response.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Kr1s** 1 year ago

Q was in exam 29th July 2023

upvoted 10 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Read first paragraph of the step2 image under 'Install IT Service Management Connector' header.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-definition#install-it-service-management-connector>
Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 6 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/RG6dFaNdUms>

upvoted 2 times

  **jackill** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

I agree the correct answer is "C" - "Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)

", but the referenced documentation <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/itsmc-overview> appears to be not clear enough, because it says "Azure Monitor supports connections with the following ITSM tools: ServiceNow ITSM or IT Operations Management (ITOM), BMC", so not telling that the IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) can also connect Azure to the on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager (SCSM).

Instead, I've found the page <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-definition?source=recommendations#install-it-service-management-connector>, where the image reported in the second step, shows the description of the ITSMC service which states: "It provides a bidirectional connection between Azure and supported ITSM tools: ServiceNow, * System Center Service Manager *, Provanca and Cherwell". I also checked the description directly from the Azure Portal and it is the same.

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-classic.overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Flippiej** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact question on yesterday's exam (7 May 2023)

upvoted 2 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

C. Create a management solution. To set an alert in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent, you need to first create a management solution in Azure Monitor. This solution should include a metric alert rule that monitors the available memory on VM1 and sends an alert to Service Manager when the available memory falls below 10 percent. Once the management solution is created and the alert rule is set, you can configure Service Manager to receive the alert and create a ticket for the issue.

upvoted 3 times

  **cankayahmet** 1 year, 4 months ago

On exam today

upvoted 2 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exact question was on today's exam.

(7th April 2023)

upvoted 4 times

  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Exam 30/03/2023

upvoted 4 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: C

upvoted 9 times

  **kklohit** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Option C, "Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)", is a valid solution for integrating Azure Monitor with Service Manager to generate incidents based on alerts.

The IT Service Management Connector is designed to work with Azure Monitor, allowing you to get insights and take action on alerts raised by Azure resources in Service Manager.

Therefore, both options A and C are correct as they both can be used to configure the integration between Azure Monitor and Service Manager.

To monitor the available memory on VM1, you would need to install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on the virtual machine first. So option A, "Install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1," would be the first step. After the agent is installed, you can configure the appropriate monitoring rules or alerts in System Center Service Manager or other monitoring solutions.

upvoted 1 times

You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium P2.

You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

- A. Device settings from the Devices blade
- B. Providers from the MFA Server blade
- C. User settings from the Users blade
- D. General settings from the Groups blade

Correct Answer: A

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principles to the local administrators group on the device:

- ☞ The Azure AD global administrator role
- ☞ The Azure AD device administrator role
- ☞ The user performing the Azure AD join

In the Azure portal, you can manage the device administrator role on the Devices page. To open the Devices page:

1. Sign in to your Azure portal as a global administrator or device administrator.
2. On the left navbar, click Azure Active Directory.
3. In the Manage section, click Devices.
4. On the Devices page, click Device settings.
5. To modify the device administrator role, configure Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

  **prashantjoge** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

I studied from Microsoft learn for az-104. So far all the questions look alien to me. Dont know the answer to most of them. I wonder if its the same with others. They say that you shouldn't use dumps. But It seems like dumps is the only way to go, if they make the exams so tough
upvoted 389 times

  **m_mohammadi** 3 months ago

me too :(
upvoted 1 times

  **Anas007** 2 years, 5 months ago

Me also same like this...
upvoted 3 times

  **aelmsieh** 2 years, 7 months ago

same for me
upvoted 2 times

  **Misty39** 1 year ago

one of my friends that works with azure for years told me that the only way to pass is to study by dumps, its like public secret. and yes, its same for me. i realised that the best way to go is to read modules on learn ms and then fo through dumps
upvoted 9 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principles to the local administrators group on the device:

- ☞ The Azure AD global administrator role
- ☞ The Azure AD device administrator role
- ☞ The user performing the Azure AD join

In the Azure portal, you can manage the device administrator role on the Devices page. To open the Devices page:

1. Sign in to your Azure portal as a global administrator or device administrator.
2. On the left navbar, click Azure Active Directory.
3. In the Manage section, click Devices.
4. On the Devices page, click Device settings.
5. To modify the device administrator role, configure Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

upvoted 202 times

  **Gde360** 3 years, 1 month ago

Good to know the steps.

However, please be aware that the option of "Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices." requires an Azure AD Premium tenant.

upvoted 2 times

  **magichappens** 2 years, 4 months ago

The "Manage Additional local administrators on all Azure AD joined devices" actually just forwards you to the directory roles. Since this is a role nowadays, you could actually also set it up from the user settings...

upvoted 3 times

  **muhammadazure** 2 years, 2 months ago

you are true legend mlantonis

upvoted 4 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Device settings from the Devices blade / Think: Computers in question = Devices

To add a user as an administrator on all computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain, you need to configure the device settings from the Devices blade in Azure AD. Here, you can set a policy to grant specific users administrative privileges on all Azure AD joined devices. This setting allows you to define who can manage the devices that are registered and joined to your Azure AD domain.

upvoted 2 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

upvoted 1 times

  **Zaxk21** 1 year, 3 months ago

This question was in my exam yesterday 18/05/23

upvoted 4 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer is A. The device settings can be configured from the Devices blade in Azure AD, and the "Local administrators on Azure AD joined devices" feature can be used to add admin1@contoso.com as a local administrator on all computers joined to the Azure AD domain.

upvoted 2 times

  **morito** 1 year, 5 months ago

This answer is a possible way, its considered best practice regarding least privilege. However please not that all Global Admins are automatically administrators on the joined devices.

upvoted 2 times

  **kklohit** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Configuring user settings from the Users blade in Azure AD will not allow you to add a user as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

To achieve this, you can use Azure AD device management and configure device settings from the Devices blade. Specifically, you can configure device settings to add a user as a local administrator on all devices joined to Azure AD.

So the correct answer is A. Device settings from the Devices blad

upvoted 2 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To add a user as an administrator on all computers joined to the Azure AD domain, you should configure device settings from the Devices blade in Azure AD.

Here's how to do it:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal with your Azure AD Premium P2 account.
2. Navigate to the Azure Active Directory blade.
3. Click on the Devices blade.
4. Select Device settings.
5. Under Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices, click Add.
6. In the Add additional administrators pane, type in the email address for the user you want to add as an administrator, in this case, admin1@contoso.com.
7. Click Save to add the user as an additional local administrator on all Azure AD joined devices.

Note that this will only work for Azure AD joined devices, not for devices that are joined to other directory services or are not joined to any directory service.

upvoted 3 times

  **silver1987** 1 year, 7 months ago

answer A
from azure portal --> azure active directory --> devices --> device settings --> manage additional local administrators on all azure ad joined devices --> add assignments --> select user/group as a local admin
upvoted 2 times

  **Moradiya** 1 year, 7 months ago
This was came in exam on 01/04/23
upvoted 8 times

  **Onobhas01** 1 year, 9 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **azaad_a** 1 year, 10 months ago
this came in exam today
upvoted 1 times

  **azaad_a** 1 year, 10 months ago
examtopics team shud really validate the answers are right as dumps are important wuring the short time...peiple are willing to pay...
upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: A
A) " Device settings from the Devices blade "

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin#manage-the-device-administrator-role>
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

  **viveksen1** 1 year, 11 months ago
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **libran** 2 years ago
Selected Answer: A
Device settings from the Devices blade
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Membership Type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User2
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No -

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes -

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview>

  **Armina** Highly Voted  2 years, 3 months ago

User1 can add Device2 to Group1: No

User2 can add Device1 to Group1: Yes

User2 can add Device2 to Group2: No

Explanation:

Groups can contain both registered and joined devices as members.

As a global administrator or cloud device administrator, you can manage the registered or joined devices. Intune Service administrators can update and delete devices. User administrator can manage users but not devices.

User1 is a cloud device administrator. Users in this role can enable, disable, and delete devices in Azure AD and read Windows 10 BitLocker keys (if present) in the Azure portal. The role does not grant permissions to manage any other properties on the device.

User2 is the owner of Group1. He can add Device1 to Group1.

Group2 is configured for dynamic membership. The properties on which the membership of a device in a group of the type dynamic device are defined cannot be changed by either an end user or an user administrator. User2 cannot add any device to Group2.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

upvoted 259 times

  **go4adil** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct; Answer is:

User1 can add Device2 to Group1: No (because User1 is Cloud Device Admin and cannot change the group membership for Group1)

User2 can add Device1 to Group1: Yes (because User2 is Group Owner which has the requisite authority for changing group membership. furthermore, Group1 has Assigned membership type)

User2 can add Device2 to Group2: No (because though User2 is Group Owner with requisite rights but Group2 has Dynamic Device membership type)

See below 'Tasks' with their 'Least Privileged Roles':

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/delegate-by-task#groups>

upvoted 4 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

1. Yes.

Group 1 Owner - User 1.

Group 1 membership type - assigned.

User 1 can add the device to the group because they're the owner of said group.

2. Yes

User 2 -

Not the owner of group 1. However, User administrator role has the permission to update group membership.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference>

3. No

Despite user 2 being an owner, they can't add dynamic devices to the group.

upvoted 12 times

  **ChaBum** 11 months, 1 week ago

User administrator role has the permission to update group membership, but only users, not devices.

upvoted 1 times

  **chair123** 11 months ago

it says Group 1 & 2 owner is User 12?.

upvoted 2 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

Disregard, kind of. I'm cross-referencing with Udemy and see the question is slightly altered.

In this question, user 2 is the owner of both groups. In the question I'm cross-referencing, User 1 is the owner of group 1.

upvoted 8 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 2 months ago

But user 2 is the owner of the group? So because of the dynamic membership of the device this changes even abilities for the owner of the group?

upvoted 1 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years ago

Found my answer : "With Cloud Device administrator role, you can Delete/Disable/Enable devices in Azure Active Directory but you cannot Add/Remove Users in the directory."

upvoted 6 times

  **klasbeatz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Confusing you would think a cloud device admin could....Just reviewing this question again during my studies.

upvoted 2 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 2 months ago

User1 can add Device2 to Group1 should be YES coz User1 is the owner of Group1, the same statement you made for User2

upvoted 3 times

  **Chiboy** 2 years, 2 months ago

Take a second look. User1 does not own any of the Groups. Answer is No.

upvoted 20 times

  **mnasiban** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

But the answer says that User1 is Owner of Group1. So the question is wrong.

upvoted 1 times

  **jeru81** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

How can be a question wrong? User2 is clearly Owner of both Groups. ANSWER is wrong.

upvoted 3 times

  **FabrityDev** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Read the details carefully please before answering, you are causing confusion. User2 is the owner of both groups.

upvoted 5 times

  **Lazylinux**  2 years, 2 months ago

NO Cloud device admin cannot add/join devices

YES: user admin can add device/user/groups

NO: Dynamic groups dont require manual intervention, it uses criteria to add or remove devices/users/groups only assigned groups you can add

upvoted 117 times

  **Hryrdar** 1 year, 11 months ago

the best and straight forward explanation lazylinux. good job

upvoted 2 times

  **micro9000** 1 year, 7 months ago

I agreed on this answer (NYN)

based on these documents:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#cloud-device-administrator>

1. N - because adding or removing device actions aren't mention on the actions list

2. Y - because user 2 is the owner

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership>

3. N - because You can't manually add or remove a member of a dynamic group.

upvoted 7 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

Careful, I believe the uploaded the question wrong. I believe group 1 SHOULD be User 1 is the owner of Group 1.

If User 1 is the owner of Group 1:

Y, Y, N

If user 2 is the owner of both groups,

NYN

upvoted 8 times

  **lexxone** 9 months ago

You believe yourself it's Okay. But we do not believe on you....

upvoted 1 times

  **dc2k79** 1 year, 10 months ago

User Admin CANNOT ADD devices.

upvoted 5 times

  **Asfajaf** 1 year, 9 months ago

User2 is owner of Group2, User2 can add/remove members regardless of role

upvoted 6 times

  **darthfodio** 1 year, 7 months ago

Group2 is dynamic, therefore no one, including the owner, can manually add an object.

upvoted 4 times

  **MeysamBayani** 1 year, 6 months ago

but he/she can add new role for add devices. in question mention user2 can ...

upvoted 1 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

Based on the question, the answer for 3 is no.

I'm cross-referencing with Udemy and the question on Udemy has "User 1 is the user of group 1" Which would make this question, "YYN". The way the question is loaded makes it "NYN".

upvoted 1 times

  **lethuccrma** Most Recent 2 days, 7 hours ago

ChatGPT answer:

User1 can add device2 to group1: NO

Reason: User1 is a Cloud Device Admin, but Group1 is an assigned group, and they are not listed as the owner of the group. Only the owner or a user with appropriate permissions (e.g., User admin) can assign devices to this group.

User2 can add device1 to group1: YES

Reason: User2 is a User Admin and the owner of Group1. As the group owner and with the User Admin role, they have the necessary permissions to add devices to Group1.

User2 can add device2 to group2: NO

Reason: Group2 is a Dynamic Device group, meaning its membership is determined automatically by rules based on device attributes. Devices cannot be manually added to dynamic groups, even by the owner.

upvoted 1 times

  **DJHASH786** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

NYN

Generally registered devices would be users personal devices, mobile phones or laptops etc.. they log into the device with their personal credentials.

An Entra ID joined device is connected to your organization, and users can log into the devices with their work account.

upvoted 1 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Conflicting with the question.

In question User2 is the owner of Group1 & 2 but in the answer section it is mentioned "Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1."

Examtopics in-charge please fix the contents as we rely on the details mentioned here

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months ago

Final Answer : N Y N

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Going to go with NYN

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Retracting and going with this one instead:

NNY

User1 can add Device2 to Group1: No

User2 can add Device1 to Group1: No

User2 can add Device2 to Group2: Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Final Answer : No Yes No

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 3 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

User1 can add Device2 to Group 1: NO -

Explanation: Cloud Device Admins can enable/disable/delete devices in Azure. Cloud Device Admin DOES NOT grant permission to manage ANY other properties of these devices; Including group membership.

User2 can add Device1 to Group1: YES

Explanation: User2 is the OWNER of Group1. This user can add and remove membership to this group under any circumstance as the group membership type is ASSIGNED - Implying that any membership affiliation must be manually given to any given resource.

User2 can add Device2 to Group2: NO

Explanation: Group2 is stated to be a DYNAMIC membership assignment - This implies that any given resource MUST MEET the

criteria/requirement outlined within the group dynamic membership scope to be added to this group as a member. The properties of dynamic group membership requirements CANNOT be changed by either end user nor user administrator.

Additionally, Dynamic Groups feature require Entra ID Premium P1 or P2 licensing.

Hope this helps. Happy studying!

upvoted 2 times

  **AAlmani** 6 months, 1 week ago

No

Yes

No

User1 (Cloud Device administrator) should be an owner of group1 to add users or devices

User 2 (User administrator) can update the membership of any assigned group, regardless of whether he is owner of the group or not because

User administrator role has the permission to update group membership. He can add users, devices, to any assigned group in Azure AD.

User 1&2 can't manually add or remove a member of a dynamic group.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

No

Yes

No

upvoted 2 times

  **RichTsung** 7 months, 1 week ago

It looks like someone answered this question on Microsoft Learn:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40861/azure-ad-device-management>

Based on the given scenario, the answers are:

N: User1 is NOT the owner of Group1

Y: User 2 is a user admin

N: You can't manually add into a dynamic group

upvoted 1 times

  **RichTsung** 7 months, 1 week ago

After reviewing the documentation and given that the group ownership is as provided in the question, I think the answer is NYN.

N- user1 can modify the device status, but the cloud device admin can't add devices (Users in this role can enable, disable, and delete devices in Microsoft Entra ID and read Windows 10 BitLocker keys (if present) in the Azure portal)

Y- user2 is group1 owner

N- You can't manually add to a dynamic group (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/groups-dynamic-membership>)

upvoted 1 times

  **yukkki** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

1.N 2.Y 3.N

upvoted 1 times

  **mulinge** 8 months ago

Anyone used GPT-4 on these?

upvoted 1 times

  **femilovechild** 8 months ago

NYN

Nothing to do with ownership. Just Azure roles.

Cloud device administrator's role do NOT allow group membership update, so user 1 CANNOT add any device to any group.

User administrator's role allows group membership update, so User 2 CAN add devices to groups.

However, Group 2 is dynamic. This is the Microsoft ambiguously phrased question. User 2 CAN edit dynamic membership rules to add devices, but you CANNOT add device/user directly to a dynamic group.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG26.

RG26 is set to the West Europe location and is used to create temporary resources for a project. RG26 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	North Europe
RGV1	Recovery Services vault	North Europe
SQLD01	SQL server in Azure VM	North Europe
sa001	Storage account	West Europe

SQLDB01 is backed up to RGV1.

When the project is complete, you attempt to delete RG26 from the Azure portal. The deletion fails.

You need to delete RG26.

What should you do first?

- A. Delete VM1
- B. Stop VM1
- C. Stop the backup of SQLDB01
- D. Delete sa001

Correct Answer: C

  **chrisNC** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Took my exam a few days ago and passed with a 925. All but about 4 or 5 question are covered in these dumps. Always check the discussion for best answer.

upvoted 63 times

  **juniorccs** 3 years ago

Thanks for that, I'll take the exam on 31st August, I hope the questions remain the same

upvoted 4 times

  **thuylevn** 3 years ago

I do that time too

upvoted 1 times

  **curtisexam** 2 years, 4 months ago

same here

upvoted 1 times

  **AlooyDaBoss** 2 years, 11 months ago

my exam is soon and Im studying from this dump, how's ur exam went? many questions were from the dumps?

upvoted 1 times

  **karan3090** 3 years ago

hey ChrisNC...what percentage of questions we can expect from these dumps....70, 80 % plz confirm. It will be really helpful

upvoted 1 times

  **Vjabhishek** 3 years ago

Hey all the questions came from dump? if not what percentage we can expect it to be come from these dumps?

upvoted 1 times

  **achmadirvanp** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 18 times

  **blejzer2** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

7/17/2024 on exam, Answer C.

upvoted 2 times

  **leoqi91** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Stop the Backup of SQL =CORRECT!

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Shif** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans is C.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Wojer** 7 months, 1 week ago

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault with any of the following dependencies:

- 1.You can't delete a vault that contains protected data sources (for example, IaaS VMs, SQL databases, Azure file shares).
- 2.You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. Once backup data is deleted, it will go into the soft deleted state.
- 3.You can't delete a vault that contains backup data in the soft deleted state.
- 4.You can't delete a vault that has registered storage accounts.

To delete a vault, Go to vault Overview, click Delete, and then follow the instructions to complete the removal of Azure Backup and Azure Site Recovery items.

upvoted 6 times

[-] 👤 **Kr1s** 1 year ago

Q was in exam 29th July 2023

upvoted 8 times

[-] 👤 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal>

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **TonySuccess** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

It should be C

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **im7Adi** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Came today in exam 19-06-23 passed 780/1000

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **bcristella** 1 year, 4 months ago

Right answer = C.

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault with any of the following dependencies:

1. You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. Once backup data is deleted, it will go into the soft deleted state.
2. You can't delete a vault that contains backup data in the soft deleted state.

upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal#before-you-start>

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault with any of the following dependencies:

- You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. Once backup data is deleted, it will go into the soft deleted state.
- You can't delete a vault that contains backup data in the soft deleted state.

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

Today in exam, is C

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C) " Stop the backup of SQLDB01"

VM's running or not would not block the deletion of a Resource Group.

Storage Accounts also don't block the deletion of a Resource Group.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell#required-access-and-deletion-failures>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal#before-you-start>

upvoted 9 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

  **DrJones** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

In exam today 04/07/2022. C is correct

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- ↳ Reader
- ↳ Security Admin
- ↳ Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

Correct Answer: B

Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

- ↳ Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- ↳ Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

- ↳ Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- ↳ Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- ↳ Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

↳ **InvisibleShadow** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 33 times

↳ **knguyen111** 1 year, 9 months ago

How do you practice the study case, bro?
upvoted 2 times

↳ **Paul_white** 1 year, 6 months ago

Case Study is available if you purchase contributor access
upvoted 1 times

↳ **Taco** 1 year, 6 months ago

Did you pay contributor access for the second half of the questions here? or just with the first half was good?
upvoted 2 times

↳ **js_indore** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

agree, its B
upvoted 13 times

↳ **mtc9** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Any variations of Contributor role does not allow to grant roles to other users. Contributor can be understood as resource read/write permission. To assing roles to other users you need some variation of Owner to repurce or Administrator role. Roles do not exclude each other, so if you have Read and Contributor role, you're still a Contributor and gain nothing by removing Reader role.
upvoted 5 times

↳ **The1BelowAll** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B. User Access Administrator do the following.
Manage user access to Azure resources
Assign roles in Azure RBAC
Assign themselves or others the Owner role
upvoted 3 times

  **Misty39** 1 year ago

if anyone has contributor access questions for az104, pls send me. mail: dotdworld@gmail.com
thank you very much in advance.

upvoted 1 times

  **Dammyt** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi Misty,

Season's greetings. Please do you have the questions now? Could you assist drop here: amaotaiwo08@gmail.com

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

"Lets you manage user access to Azure resources."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

upvoted 1 times

  **Naresg** 1 year, 3 months ago

Hi @vinsom, did you purchase contributor access

will be appearing for the exam on 10th.... can you share any materials to naresh.gownolla@gmail.com

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi, Can you please share the pdf with me at jagmenderaix@gmail.com. Thank you

upvoted 1 times

  **vinsom** 1 year, 3 months ago

Got this question in the exam today, 1/May/23. I am still digesting the fact that 95% of the questions are from here, though it is tough to believe before you take the exam.

upvoted 2 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

Option B is the correct answer.

The User Access Administrator role allows users to manage user access to Azure resources, but it does not provide the ability to assign roles to other users.

The Network Contributor role grants users the ability to manage networks, but it also does not provide the ability to assign roles to other users.

The Security Admin and Security Reader roles are not relevant to the task at hand.

Therefore, the correct option is to assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1, which will allow them to assign the Reader role to other users for that specific virtual network.

upvoted 6 times

  **bcristella** 1 year, 4 months ago

Right answer is B.

Contributor = Can't grant access to others

User Access Administration = Manage user access to Azure resources

upvoted 2 times

  **GoldBear** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is a tricky question since it uses an Azure RBAC role Network Contributor as a possible answer. The question is for Azure Active Directory which does not have a Network Contributor built-in role.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference>

upvoted 1 times

  **kklohit** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

To allow User1 to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, you can assign the Network Contributor role for VNet1 to User1. The Network Contributor role provides the permissions required to manage virtual networks, including the ability to assign the Reader role. Option C is correct.

Option A is not correct because removing User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1 does not provide the required permission for managing VNet1.

Option B is not correct because the User Access Administrator role does not provide the permission to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

Option D is not correct because assigning the Network Contributor role for RG1 only provides permission to manage resources in the resource group, but does not specifically provide permission to manage VNet1.

upvoted 4 times

  **Techfall** 1 year, 5 months ago

Wrong.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>

"Lets you manage networks, but not access to them." Microsoft.Authorization/*/*read does not give assign permissions, see here:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization>

upvoted 1 times

  **amiray** 1 year, 5 months ago

Network Contributor -> Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>

upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

User Access Administrator

- Lets you manage user access to Azure resources

upvoted 2 times

  **Aliciuzza** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Access administrator

upvoted 1 times

  **Thanesh** 1 year, 10 months ago

User administrator role

upvoted 2 times

  **SubbuWorld** 1 year, 11 months ago

Hope, Contributor role could not able to assign access role hence B is right answer as User Access Admin role to assign access to others

upvoted 1 times

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. MX
- B. NSEC
- C. PTR
- D. RRSIG

Correct Answer: A

To verify your custom domain name (example)

1. Sign in to the Azure portal using a Global administrator account for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, and then select Custom domain names.
3. On the Fabrikam - Custom domain names page, select the custom domain name, Contoso.
4. On the Contoso page, select Verify to make sure your custom domain is properly registered and is valid for Azure AD. Use either the TXT or the MX record type.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question can have two correct answers:

1. MX
2. TXT

The question can also have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

1. SRV
2. NSEC3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain>

  **ms70743** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

TXT and MX are valid answers.

upvoted 98 times

  **sidharthwader** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

So guys i will try to give an expiation to this question.

When you add a custom domain in azure u are not allowed to use that unless u prove its your domain. So once u add the custom domain name azure asks u to verify and you have to provide some inputs to verify that its your these inputs can be provided in TXT or MX. So its MX in this case

upvoted 77 times

  **e_karma** 2 years, 9 months ago

I didn't know mx was there usually it is txt record ..thanks for this

upvoted 7 times

  **sairaj9396** 2 years, 3 months ago

same here. i thought mx is explicitly for mail exchange

upvoted 6 times

  **Howard20717** 4 months ago

yea, me too. Never use MX record for this purpose

upvoted 1 times

  **Balram7** 3 years, 3 months ago

Thank you

upvoted 1 times

  **Amrinder101** 1 year, 9 months ago

Why would you update MX record? Its used for mail servers. The email delivery will stop working if you update MX records. TXT is always used for domain verification.

upvoted 7 times

  **jackill** 1 year, 1 month ago

Although the reference provided (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain>) do not mention MX record, my understanding is that both TXT and MX can be used to perform the validation step. The TXT/MX record added is needed only for the verification step (to assure that you are the owner of the domain), after that it can be removed.

The similar document for Microsoft 365 clarifies this: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/get-help-with-domains/create-dns-records-at-any-dns-hosting-provider?view=o365-worldwide#verify-with-an-mx-record>

It also clarify that you can add this verification MX record with an high priority number to avoid the record to be effectively used to forward emails: "This MX record's Priority must be the highest of all existing MX records for the domain. Otherwise, it can interfere with sending and receiving email. You should delete this records as soon as domain verification is complete."

I suppose that the usage of MX record was introduced due to some restriction on the handling of TXT records by some DNS registrars, but I do not have found direct evidence for this.

upvoted 2 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

Thank you - the process is covered here where you can see either TXT or MX can be chosen: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

upvoted 16 times

  **Lamini** 2 years, 9 months ago

Hopefully they update the reference; its not valid. The reference above by JayBee65 is correct as there is no mention of MX in current reference.

upvoted 4 times

  **Shif** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Txt and mx are the only option available in the portal

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **DWILK** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Why would a Mail Exchange record have to be created? Mail isn't mentioned in the question. This has to be wrong

upvoted 2 times

  **nmm22** 11 months ago

if this list had the Cname record option, would we still need to pick "MX" as an answer? can someone explain why, please?

upvoted 1 times

  **abrar_jahat** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/get-help-with-domains/create-dns-records-at-any-dns-hosting-provider?view=o365-worldwide&redirectSourcePath=%252farticle%252fCreate-DNS-records-for-Office-365-when-you-manage-your-DNS-records-b0f3fdca-8a80-4e8e-9ef3-61e8a2a9ab23%252f>

upvoted 2 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year ago

This question is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/QWALJaSOmiM>

upvoted 4 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **TonySuccess** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Of the available options this is MX (A)

upvoted 1 times

  **picho707** 1 year, 3 months ago

WOW, the answer makes no sense. TXT must be listed as an option. It cannot be the answer just because it is on the same Azure portal page as a selection. Ridiculous!

upvoted 2 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

Option A is correct.

When you add a custom domain name to Azure AD, you need to verify that you own the domain by creating a DNS record in your domain's DNS zone that points to Azure AD. In this case, you added contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD, which means you need to create a DNS record in the DNS zone for contoso.com.

The type of DNS record that you need to create is a TXT record, which contains a verification code that Azure AD provides. The TXT record should

be created in the DNS zone for the domain name you added to Azure AD (in this case, contoso.com), and the value of the TXT record should be set to the verification code provided by Azure AD. Once you create the TXT record, Azure AD can verify that you own the domain name and you can start using it in Azure AD.

Therefore, option A is correct as an MX record is used for mail exchange, NSEC and RRSIG records are used for DNSSEC validation, and a PTR record is used for reverse DNS lookups.

upvoted 2 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was :

(A) MX

upvoted 7 times

  **kklohit** 1 year, 6 months ago

No, MX record is used to specify the mail server responsible for accepting email messages for the domain, it is not used to verify the domain for Azure AD. The correct answer is TXT record, which is used to verify the ownership of the domain.

To verify the domain name in Azure AD, you need to create a DNS TXT record in your public DNS zone for contoso.com. The value of the record should be the domain verification code that you can get from the Azure portal. Therefore, the correct answer is not listed among the options given.

upvoted 2 times

  **ccemyilmazz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Had this question on my Exam 28th Dec '22.

upvoted 4 times

  **ThePro** 1 year, 8 months ago

Had a similar question in my exam today 07 Dec 2022.

upvoted 3 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "MX".

Booth "MX" and "TXT" entries can be created to validate a custom domain.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain#verify-your-custom-domain-name>

upvoted 4 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the DevTest Labs User role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

The Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

The Azure DevTest Labs is a role used for Azure DevTest Labs, not for Logic Apps.

DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

The Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#devtest-labs-user>

upvoted 80 times

  **Lilyli** 3 years, 2 months ago

What does "let you manage logic app ,but not access to them" mean? if you can manage them ,why can't you access to them?

upvoted 6 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 5 months ago

It means it manages the app but it does not manage access. So it cannot give other users access to the app

upvoted 7 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

had the same questions

upvoted 1 times

  **s8y** 2 years, 5 months ago

think of it as football manager (he can decide who can play but can't play himself.

upvoted 33 times

  **shadad** 2 years, 5 months ago

LOL you are right !

upvoted 2 times

  **Holydud** 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B

upvoted 8 times

  **asd1234asd** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

Clearly No, Azure DevTest Labs is a service that has nothing to do with Logic App

upvoted 22 times

  **chaudha4** 3 years, 3 months ago

Trick question. Too much use of "dev" keyword to trick people into thinking that somehow DevTest Labs is related to all these "dev" resources !!

upvoted 9 times

  **edurakhan** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

on the exam today 6/6/2024

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

No, this solution does not meet the goal.

The DevTest Labs User role, while it allows for managing DevTest Labs resources, does not specifically grant the necessary permissions to create Azure Logic Apps. To allow the Developers group to create Azure Logic Apps in the Dev resource group, you would need to assign a role that specifically includes permissions for managing Logic Apps, such as the Logic App Contributor role or a custom role that specifically includes those permissions if more granular control is needed.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Geezy** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct Answer=B

Wrote the Exam this week & passed with 998/1000 Below explanation for Azure DevTest Labs role: Lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown your virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on

22 Sep 2023 i scored 900 ! answered B

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 6 times

  **MHguy** 1 year ago

those set of question appeared on the test (July 2023) choose B

upvoted 3 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and the answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in the exam on 6/17/2023.

upvoted 1 times

  **ZZhere** 1 year, 2 months ago

ET answer is correct. In exam today.

upvoted 1 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact same Q came in my exam on 30 April2023.

upvoted 2 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

B. No.

Assigning the DevTest Labs User role to the Developers group does not provide them with the ability to create Azure Logic Apps in the Dev resource group. Instead, you should assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group.

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#devtest-labs-user>

DevTest Labs User

- Lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown your virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

upvoted 1 times

  **Cham1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Fam those roles don't even exist. Is this a joke?

upvoted 2 times

  **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

Today in exam is B

upvoted 1 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

Logic App Operator - Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

Logic App Contributor - Lets you create, manage logic apps, but not access to them.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-operator>

upvoted 81 times

  **Holydud** 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B

upvoted 7 times

  **OmarMac** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Logic App Operator Role - Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

upvoted 35 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on

22 Sep 2023 i scored 900 ! answered B

upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Logic App Contributor role is required.

"Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-operator>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-contributor>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **kamalpur** 1 year ago

This question is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/8tQv5aR6ugg>

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and the answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

B. No

The Logic App Operator role only allows users to view and manage logic apps. It does not allow them to create new ones. Therefore, assigning the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group will not meet the goal of providing them with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Michal128** 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer is B even the Dev users group should have Access only for RSG not to entire subscription.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-operator>

Logic App Operator

- Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

Today in exam is B

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No".

Logic App Operator - Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-operator>

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Dannxx** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

Logic App Operator - Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

Logic App Contributor - Lets you create, manage logic apps, but not access to them.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **kijken** 2 years, 1 month ago

If you need to guess, always guess no.

There are more no answers in yes/no questions

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agreed B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Sillyon** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group.

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group. Contributor role can create logic apps.

Alternatively, we can use the Logic App Contributor role, which lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-contributor>

upvoted 69 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. YES (A)

Contributor role can create logic apps

upvoted 43 times

  **Rams786** Most Recent 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023 i scored 900 ! answered A

upvoted 4 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Contributor or Logic App Contributor role is required.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-contributor>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 2 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and the answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and the answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **ZZhere** 1 year, 2 months ago

In exam 4 June 2023, Answer is A. Passed at 930

upvoted 4 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

A. Yes, this meets the goal as the Contributor role would allow the Developers group to create and manage resources within the Dev resource group, including Azure logic apps.

upvoted 1 times

  **bloodtech** 1 year, 6 months ago

On exam 24/02/2023

upvoted 2 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, assigning the Contributor role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group would meet the goal of providing the group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the resource group, including the ability to create and manage logic apps. By assigning the Contributor role to the Developers group, you are giving them the necessary permissions to create and manage logic apps in the Dev resource group.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>

Contributor

- Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

upvoted 1 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

on the test

upvoted 2 times

  **liketopass** 1 year, 9 months ago

I have made a lab, created a Resource group and a user under my pas-as-you-go subscription and then assign the contributor role on the subscription to the user, but the user cannot create a logic app. In the process of creating the logic app, when selecting the resource group, the user gets the message it says (in red):

You cannot perform this action without all of the following permissions (Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write, Microsoft.Web/ServerFarms/write, Microsoft.Web/Sites/write)

upvoted 1 times

  **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

Today in exam is A

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "Yes".

Contributor - "Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **Dannxx** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group. Contributor role can create logic apps.

Alternatively, we can use the Logic App Contributor role, which lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that is used by four departments in your company. The subscription contains 10 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.

You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions

Answer Area

- Assign a tag to each resource group.
- Assign a tag to each resource.
- Download the usage report.
- From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.
- Open the **Resource costs** blade of each resource group.



Actions

- Assign a tag to each resource group.
- Assign a tag to each resource.
- Download the usage report.
- From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.
- Open the **Resource costs** blade of each resource group.

Answer Area

- Assign a tag to each resource.
- From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.
- Download the usage report.

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Each resource or resource group can have a maximum of 15 tag name/value pairs. Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

After you get your services running, regularly check how much they're costing you. You can see the current spend and burn rate in Azure portal.

1. Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription.

You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade.

2. Click Cost analysis in the list to the left to see the cost breakdown by resource. Wait 24 hours after you add a service for the data to populate.

3. You can filter by different properties like tags, resource group, and timespan. Click Apply to confirm the filters and Download if you want to export the view to a

Comma-Separated Values (.csv) file.

Box 3: Download the usage report

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
Box 3: Download the usage report

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started>
upvoted 247 times

  **Takloy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Yup! also tested it.
upvoted 13 times

  **Jey117** 2 years, 2 months ago

How do you guys test all of this? You have access to Azure in your company and they give you permissions to deploy and test? I mean this one can be tested by a free account but other things can't be tested though. I wonder how people can test so many things xD
upvoted 12 times

  **SkippyPGD** 1 year, 12 months ago

Join Microsoft's Developer Program for free, and then you get a free E5 tenant to use (includes 25 licenses) and they renew it every 3 months as long as its detected that it has non-production usage.
upvoted 19 times

  **Asymptote** 1 year, 10 months ago

this is really helpful,
thanksssss.
upvoted 1 times

  **allyQ** 1 year, 6 months ago

I have a subscription in my own tenant. As long as you delete resources quickly after a 'Lab' then you can really keep monthly costs low. You cant test everything, like you say, but I can test most stuff and delete same day.
upvoted 4 times

  **DevOpposite** 2 years, 10 months ago

thank you m'lord
upvoted 11 times

  **muhammadazure** 2 years, 2 months ago

thank you mlantonis
upvoted 3 times

  **Mlambo** 2 years, 1 month ago

Hi mlamtonis, i am preparing to write my AZ-104 exam in two weeks, thanks for this
upvoted 7 times

  **moekyisin** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Ans is correct
upvoted 18 times

  **rocky48** Most Recent  1 year, 5 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource
Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
Box 3: Download the usage report

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>
upvoted 3 times

  **testoneAZ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Yugang** 1 year, 8 months ago

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource
Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
Box 3: Download the usage report
Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

  **Pinkshark** 1 year, 9 months ago

correct as defined in the result box
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **mahtab** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) Assign a Tag to each resource;
2) From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag;
3) Download the Usage Report.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/group-filter#group-and-filter-properties>

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

Box 3: Download the usage report

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

1: Assign a tag to each resource

2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

3: Download the usage report

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **techie_11** 2 years, 4 months ago

On exam 4/12/22

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **stokazz** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam 07/03/2022

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **jatinsachdeva2018** 2 years, 5 months ago

Same question got today. scored 746

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Mlambo** 2 years, 1 month ago

How many question did you get that are similar to the one on this examtopic?

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **InvisibleShadow** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 7 times

[-]  **sid132** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **hm67** 2 years, 6 months ago

Was on exam recently.

my answer:

Assign a tag to each resource

From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

Download the usage report

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You need to view the error events from a table named Event.

Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. `Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventType == "error"}`
- B. `search in (Event) "error"`
- C. `select * from Event where EventType == "error"`
- D. `search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"`

Correct Answer: B

To search a term in a specific table, add the table-name just after the search operator

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

1. `Event | search "error"`
2. `Event | where EventType == "error"`
3. `search in (Event) "error"`

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

1. `Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventTye -eq "error"}`
2. `Event | where EventType is "error"`
3. `search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"`
4. `select * from Event where EventType is "error"`

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredatexplorer>

  **GepeNova** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct B

Tested in lab Home>>Monitor>>Logs

All command queries return syntax error except Search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 45 times

  **djhyfdgjk** 6 months, 1 week ago

Just testet in actual Azure LAW. "B" returns syntax error.

upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

the similar question on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent a

upvoted 11 times

  **Dammyt** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi ajayasa,

Could you help with pdf full version: amaotaiwo08@gmail.com

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct option in Kusto Query Language (KQL) is C:

Option C: `select * from Event where EventType == "error"`

This command selects all rows from the table named "Event" where the value of the column "EventType" is equal to "error".

The other options are not syntactically correct in KQL:

Option A: `Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventType == "error"}`

This is not a valid syntax in KQL. The "Get-Event" command does not exist in KQL.

Option B: `search in (Event) "error"`

Although it resembles KQL, it is not a valid syntax. The keyword "search" is not used this way in KQL.

Option D: `search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"`

Similar to option B, the "search" keyword is not used this way in KQL. Additionally, the comparison should be with "=", not "-eq".

upvoted 3 times

  **Wojer** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

`Event | where EventLevelName == "Error"`

upvoted 1 times

  **ricardona** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct query to run in Workspace1 to view the error events from a table named Event is:

B. search in (Event) "error"

This query will search for the term "error" in the Event table. The other options are not valid queries for Azure Log Analytics. Azure Log Analytics uses a version of the Kusto query language, and these queries do not conform to the correct syntax. For example, the 'select' statement is not used in Kusto, and PowerShell-style syntax (like option A) is not applicable here. Option D is incorrect because it attempts to use a mix of Kusto and PowerShell syntax.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested in lab.

upvoted 1 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

like GepeNova

Correct is B

Tested in LAB

upvoted 2 times

  **Mysystemad** 1 year, 3 months ago

B correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

OpenAI

"The correct query to view the error events from the table named Event in the Azure Log Analytics workspace Workspace1 is:

D. search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"

Explanation:

Option A is a PowerShell command, not a Log Analytics query language (KQL) command.

Option B is not a valid KQL query. The correct syntax for searching for events in a Log Analytics workspace is "search <query>".

Option C is a valid KQL query, but it is not the best option since it selects all columns from the Event table. It is recommended to select only the necessary columns to improve the query performance.

Option D is a valid KQL query that searches for all events in the Event table where the EventType column equals "error". This is the correct query to view the error events from the Event table."

upvoted 2 times

  **Kosey** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct.

Option D uses a syntax that is similar to KQL, but the correct syntax would be:

D. search in (Event) * | where EventType == "error"

upvoted 2 times

  **Nana1990** 1 year, 2 months ago

Apologies for the confusion. You are correct. The correct query to view the error events from the "Event" table in Azure Log Analytics Workspace1 is:

B. search in (Event) "error"

This query uses the 'search' operator to search for the keyword "error" within the "Event" table in Azure Log Analytics Workspace1. It will return all the events that contain the keyword "error".

upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Lab tests show B is the correct option. This should override whatever OpenAI answered.

upvoted 3 times

  **hz78** 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct.

D. search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"

Explanation:

Option A is a PowerShell command and not a Log Analytics query language (KQL) query. It won't work in Workspace1.

Option B is a search query, but it is using a different syntax than KQL. The correct syntax for KQL is 'search' instead of 'search in', and the where

clause should be used to filter the results.

Option C is a KQL query, but it is using a wrong syntax. The correct syntax to filter data based on a condition is using 'where' instead of '==' in KQL.

Option D is a valid KQL query to search the Event table in Workspace1 and filter the results based on the 'EventType' field that contains the value "error". Therefore, option D is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

  **jackill** 1 year ago

"D" is not correct because the equality operator is not "-eq", but "==".

See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/logicaloperators>

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 3 months ago

how do you know we're using KQL?

upvoted 2 times

  **jackill** 1 year ago

Because Azure Log Analytics is queried through KQL. See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/log-analytics-tutorial>

upvoted 3 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

Option B is not a valid query language syntax for Azure Log Analytics. Option D is the correct answer, which uses the search operator to search the Event table and filter the results by EventType equal to "error". Thank you for bringing this to my attention and please let me know if you have any further questions.

upvoted 1 times

  **MaharshiRabari** 1 year, 5 months ago

B Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) 'search in (Event) "error"'

Seems to be the correct option. Tested in lab.

upvoted 7 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. Check the alternative correct comments as well in the details.

upvoted 1 times

  **DrJones** 2 years, 4 months ago

Got this question today.

upvoted 1 times

  **Broniac** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 in the East US 2 region. A network interface named VM1-NI is connected to VNET1.

You successfully deploy the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM1",
  "zones": "1",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "hardwareProfile": {
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
    },
    "osProfile": {
      "computerName": "VM1",
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
    },
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
      "networkInterfaces": [
        {
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM2",
  "zones": "2",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "hardwareProfile": {
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
    },
    "osProfile": {
      "computerName": "VM2",
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
    },
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
      "networkInterfaces": [
        {
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

Box 2: Yes -

VM1 is in Zone1, while VM2 is on Zone2.

Box 3: No -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/resiliency/recovery-loss-azure-region>

pakman Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

YES

YES

NO

upvoted 104 times

rigonet 2 years, 10 months ago

How do you know VM2-NI is connected to VNET1?

upvoted 42 times

alsmk2 2 days, 7 hours ago

The question says you "successfully" deploy the VM's. Only VNET1 is mentioned and you cannot deploy a VM without a VNET. If both were successful, the only logical assumption is that both use vnet1.

upvoted 1 times

alex_p 2 years, 10 months ago

the question actualy is - "VM1 and VM2 can connect VNET1 ? - Yes, they can because both are in tha same region where VNET1 is.

upvoted 47 times

Philly_cheese_steak 2 years, 10 months ago

NO YES NO

There is no mention of VM2NI connected to VNET1??

upvoted 42 times

alsmk2 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Surely it is implied by the fact is says the two VMs are deployed? You can't deploy a VM without an underlying vNET, and the only vnet mentioned is VNET1. The template makes no reference to either, so the clear assumption to be made is that they are both connecting to the only available vNET.

upvoted 1 times

  **Hryrdar** 1 year, 11 months ago

Do you really connect a NIC to a VNet or to a VM? Back in the day when we configured PCs at the street corner shops, we connected the network interface cards to the pc.

upvoted 7 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 10 months ago

Nic to vm but all within a vnet

upvoted 1 times

  **ZooZoo72** 1 year, 11 months ago

Yes but you also connected those cards to a network...hopefully.

upvoted 7 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

There is no specification that VM2 NIC is created. In an ARM template I can write whatever I like, so for all we care, VM2 NIC does not exist.

upvoted 7 times

  **jesus_sanchez** 1 year, 2 months ago

Question says "you deploy successfully" and template says that it depends on a network interface named VM2-NI.

It could be clearer and explicit, but if we put those two pieces together it makes sense to infer its existence.

upvoted 7 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

The below content is valid:

[Question says "you deploy successfully" and template says that it depends on a network interface named VM2-NI.]

The deployment would have failed if VM2-NI does not exist

upvoted 1 times

  **dhiii** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer to first question is in the first sentence - "You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 in the East US 2 region" - There is no other Vnet in East US 2, and both VMs are in same region, so, VM2-NI must be connected to VNET1.

So, answer is Yes to first question.

upvoted 1 times

  **aqslatewala**  2 years, 10 months ago

No because VM2NI is not connected to VNET1

Yes

No

upvoted 66 times

  **a4andrew** 2 years, 10 months ago

There is only one VNET mentioned. By default VM2NI is connected to VNET1. According to the template there is no explicit indication that either NIC is assigned to the VNET1, thus my conclusion is that both are assigned to VNET1. My answer for #1 is YES

upvoted 13 times

  **MrAzureGuru** 2 years, 9 months ago

1NI belongs to VNet1, the template mentions no other Vnet, thus it defaults VM2 to VNet1.

The question is primarily testing if you understand default routing between zones, plus availability of VM's if they exist in separate zones.

upvoted 10 times

  **mksdubey** 2 years, 5 months ago

If you see the ARM template JSon for VM2 , in that they have mentioned that VM2 depends on VM2NI and VM2NI is connected to Vnet1 hence it is part of Vnet1

upvoted 2 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

VM2NI does not even exist.

upvoted 2 times

  **binhdortmund** 6 months, 1 week ago

ARM was successfully deployed => VM2-NI exists and connected to VNET cause u cant create VM2-NI withou VNet

upvoted 3 times

  **CheMetto**  4 weeks, 1 day ago

mmmh, the answer in this case is completely personal. I'll go for YYN, but the other side is NNN. I did some research, and based from this link: <https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/blob/master/quickstarts/microsoft.network/vnet-2subnets-service-endpoints-storage-integration/azuredeploy.json>

effectively in the template is missing the part of the subnet related to vnic, so this one:

```
"subnet": {  
  "id": "[variables('subnetId')[copyIndex()]]"  
},
```

Although is missing this one, so it should be NNN, is Microsoft really so a*****e to do that? ldk. I'll go for YYN
upvoted 1 times

  **NickTim** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Copilot Says:

YES:

VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1: Both VMs are connected to the virtual network VNET1.

YES:

If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available: Since VM1 and VM2 are in different availability zones, if one datacenter (zone) becomes unavailable, the other VM in a different zone will still be available.

NO:

If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available: If the entire East US 2 region becomes unavailable, both VMs will be affected and will not be available.

(Region Pair is not applicable because not mentioned on ARM template and should be setting up in advance)

upvoted 2 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer: Y Y N

upvoted 2 times

  **af68218** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

For those who, like me, were struggling to understand why VM1 and VM2 can both connect to VNET1 despite having different NICs, see the excerpt below, and know that I tested this by creating a couple of VMs, each on their own networks, and was able to log into one and RDP into the other from it.

"Each NIC attached to a VM must exist in the same location and subscription as the VM. Each NIC must be connected to a VNet that exists in the same Azure location and subscription as the NIC. "

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-overview>

upvoted 6 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **dhiii** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer to first question is in the first sentence - "You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 in the East US 2 region" - There is no other Vnet in East US 2, and both VMs are in same region, so, VM2-NI must be connected to VNET1.

So, answer is Yes to first question.

upvoted 3 times

  **SgtDumitru** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

1. NO - There is no mention that VM2 is deployed in VNET1 or that NIC2 is connected to VNET1

2. YES - If a datacenter will be unavailable, at least one on VM will be available since their are in different data centers a.k.a zones

3. NO - Both VMs are in same Region

upvoted 2 times

  **SgtDumitru** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ok, so based on answer in this thread, first question is YES, despite not having any mentioning of VM2-NIC related to VNET1. Question suppose that you deploy VM1 & VM2 to same VNET, but different zones. Since they are "by Microsoft logic" deployed in same VNET, yes they can connect.

upvoted 3 times

  **FlaShhh** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

bro came back to correct himself, Respect. Have you given the exam yet? your comment seems the latest here

upvoted 2 times

  **amsioso** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

YES, YES, NO

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-overview#virtual-machines>

upvoted 1 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Nowhere it's mentioning VM2-NI is in VNET1.

upvoted 2 times

  **Chris76** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

N - "Can connect" vs "Can Be connected" two different things. Only VM1 "Can Connect to VNET1" Because it says it "VM1-NI" is connected to "VNET 1"

Y - Because of zone: 1, zone:2

N - Both zones are in EastUS2

upvoted 8 times

  **MissCisco** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

if one can be on when one zone failure its mean vm1 and vm2 are in# zone

Zone = Each zone consists of one or more data centers equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking

then vm1 and Vm2 are ob different Vnet

the answer are No Yes No

upvoted 1 times

  **KpiTalisTTT** 1 year ago

too many people overthink every single word in every single question...people chill

upvoted 1 times

  **shrsrm95** 1 year ago

that's how they getcha

upvoted 1 times

  **Kr1s** 1 year ago

Q was in exam 29th July 2023

upvoted 5 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

YYN

VNET1 is in the same region as VM1 and VM2, so it can connect with both.

"A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm#regions>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.

upvoted 11 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Box 1: Yes

VNET1 is in the same region as VM1 and VM2, so it can connect with both.

Box 2: Yes

Because both VMs are in different Availability Zone, hence either one would be available if one Data Center fails.

Box 3: No

If the Region fails then both VMs, which are present in the Region will not be available.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/resiliency/recovery-loss-azure-region>

upvoted 7 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

I took exams on 21/7/2023. This question came. Selected answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

Name	Azure region	Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe.

You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

- A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- B. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
- C. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
- D. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Correct Answer: A

You can move an app to another App Service plan, as long as the source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group and geographical region.

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. However, you cannot change an App Service plan's region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

You can only move a resource to a Resource Group or Subscription, but the location stays the same. When you move WebApp1 to RG2, the resource will be restricted based on the policy of the new Resource Group (Policy2).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage>

upvoted 125 times

  **Veks** 2 years, 4 months ago

I agree with the answer (A is correct), but your comments don't seem correct.

you are moving app from one region to another. Procedure is listed below:

- Create a back up of the source app.
- Create an app in a new App Service plan, in the target region.
- Restore the back up in the target app
- If you use a custom domain, bind it preemptively to the target app with 'awverify'. and enable the domain in the target app.
- Configure everything else in your target app to be the same as the source app and verify your configuration.
- When you're ready for the custom domain to point to the target app, remap the domain name.

Here it states that you have to create new AppService plan in new region. So old plan stays where it is.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-move-across-regions>

upvoted 18 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 2 months ago

@veks, so you're saying A is wrong then?!

upvoted 2 times

  **Ajinkyakore** 2 years, 3 months ago

So technically there will be no any migration or transfer happens?

upvoted 2 times

  **bryant12138** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

yeah I think you're right, both rg and subscription are ideological management tools

upvoted 1 times

  **promartyr** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I think you meant "logical" :-)

upvoted 3 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 2 months ago

Your right.....New-AzAppServicePlan -Location "North Central US" -ResourceGroupName DestinationAzureResourceGroup -Name DestinationAppServicePlan -Tier Standard
upvoted 1 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 2 months ago

But the question suggest that it is being moved...not "cloned"
upvoted 4 times

  **mcclane654** 7 months ago

just to add to this. as I found the policy confusing. if they are talking about Azure policy:
An evaluation will be ran before the move to verify that policy2 allows it.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription#frequently-asked-questions>
upvoted 1 times

  **Cluster007**  3 years, 8 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 43 times

  **TheFivePips**  3 weeks, 2 days ago



My understanding is that App service plans cannot move regions. If you wanted to move it you would have to recreate it in a new region. And since the policies in this case are applied at the resource group level, and the only thing moving is the outsource webapp1, not the resource group itself, then the policies of the new RG2 will apply.
upvoted 1 times

  **robsoneuclides** 2 months, 4 weeks ago



Esta correta
upvoted 1 times

  **camwilson04** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Moving to a resource group in a different region doesn't also move the resources to the same region as the RG.. come on guys! RG just hold meta data of the connected resources
upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 5 months, 2 weeks ago



App Service resources are region-specific and can't be moved across regions. You must create a copy of your existing App Service resources in the target region, then move your content over to the new app. If your source app uses a custom domain, you can migrate it to the new app in the target region when you're finished.

To make copying your app easier, you can clone an individual App Service app into an App Service plan in another region, but it does have limitations, especially that it doesn't support Linux apps.
upvoted 2 times

  **topicks** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

App Service resources are region-specific and can't be moved across regions. You must create a copy of your existing App Service resources in the target region, then move your content over to the new app.
upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 4 times

  **Wojer** 7 months, 1 week ago

App Service resources are region-specific and can't be moved across regions. You must create a copy of your existing App Service resources in the target region, then move your content over to the new app

I am a little confuse now, because if moving is literally recreating then region should be default for resource group, logically thinking
upvoted 3 times

  **93d821b** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QBAOI2dZS_c
Answer is B
upvoted 2 times

  **Andmachado** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

In the video you showed, the correct answer is the letter A, in the video the answer is stated, so A is the correct one.
upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 9 months, 1 week ago



I know its not the popular opinion but I think its correct. I got receipts...

Everyone seems to get that when you move a resource to a new resource group you dont change its location, but knowing that why do you think it changes its app service plan? App Service plan lays out the region resources for the apps that run in it and the you just agreed the region of the actual app service is not changing. So why would it then change to a app service plan that's laying out region specific limits.

Also according to MS...

"You can move an app to another App Service plan, as long as the source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group, geographical region, and of the same OS type."

According to this its not even possible to move the app to a new app service plan that's not in the same region or the same resource group... and why would it. Since the app service plan lays out the resources in a region that all of its apps will share?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage>

upvoted 5 times

  **clg003** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Remember... "The resource group stores metadata about the resources. Therefore, when you specify a location for the resource group, you are specifying where that metadata is stored." This should help people understand why moving a resource into a new resource group will not change its location. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/manage-resource-groups-portal>

upvoted 3 times

  **mtc9** 11 months, 1 week ago

Respurce and RG can be in different regions. Moving a resource do different RG doesn;t change the resource's region.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

"you cannot change an App Service plan's region. If you want to run your app in a different region"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#move-an-app-to-a-different-region>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move-limitations#move-across-subscriptions>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

you cannot change an App Service plan's region.

upvoted 2 times

  **Rogit** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Came in test yesterday

upvoted 3 times

  **Az_Amit** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct. Verified and found that we can only change(Move) the RG2 of WebApp1. All other associated resources will be in same reason and same RG1. The activity is independent of app service plan. Even after moving the WebApp1 to RG2 the WebApp1 location will be West Europe only.

upvoted 4 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

- ☞ Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
- ☞ Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
- ☞ Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resources within the resource groups

What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
"assignableScopes": [
```

	▼
"/"	
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"	
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"	

```
],  
"permissions": [  
  {
```

```
    "actions": [  
      "x"
```

```
    ],
```

```
    "additionalProperties": {},
```

```
    "dataActions": [],
```

```
    "notActions": [  
      "
```

	▼
"Microsoft.Authorization/*"	
"Microsoft.Resources/*"	
"Microsoft.Security/*"	

```
    ],  
    "notDataActions": []  
  }  
],
```

Answer Area

```
"assignableScopes": [
```

▼
"/"
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"

```
],  
"permissions": [  
  {
```

```
    "actions": [  
      "*"
```

```
    ],  
    "additionalProperties": {},  
    "dataActions": [],  
    "notActions": [  
      "Microsoft.Authorization/*"
```

▼
"Microsoft.Authorization/*"
"Microsoft.Resources/*"
"Microsoft.Security/*"

```
    ],  
    "notDataActions": []  
  }  
],  
}
```

Correct Answer:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresources>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

```
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"
```

```
"Microsoft.Authorization/"
```

upvoted 335 times

  **Awot** 11 months, 1 week ago

I have the feeling that the first option "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e" is wrong. because it doesn't specify the resource group, the implication is that the user will have access to all other things in the subscription.

upvoted 3 times

  **Slimus** 1 year, 3 months ago

Azure RBAC) is the authorization system you use to manage access to Azure resources.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **wpestan** 1 year, 8 months ago

Perfect!!! Validate

upvoted 4 times

  **justin19981** 1 year, 8 months ago

So often I have the feeling; This HAS to be wrong. And finding the community confirming my thoughts is nice :)

upvoted 14 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

The Answer is Wrong.

First part should be "/Subscription/subcription_id" only. There is nothing called "resourceGroups" only or "resourceGroups/*" . You can specify either a subscription, specific resource group, management group or specific resource. for example it should

```
"/subcription/subcription_id/resourceGroups/resource_group_name"
```

Check <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/role-based-access-control/role-definitions.md#role-definition-structure>

For second box. It is correct but missing "*". It should be "Microsoft.Authorization/*" . if you try this on az cli without "*". you will get an error

upvoted 233 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

This link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions> gives an example of `"/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/Network"`

upvoted 9 times

  **tf444** 3 years, 2 months ago

```
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/{resourceGroupName}",
  "name": "{resourceGroupName}",
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
  "location": "{resourceGroupLocation}",
  "managedBy": "{identifier-of-managing-resource}",
  "tags": {
  },
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "{status}"
  }
}
```

upvoted 2 times

  **rrobb** 3 years, 4 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles-rest#create-a-custom-role>
Can `/{resourceGroup1}` be replaced by name or `*`?

upvoted 2 times

  **Acai** 3 years, 1 month ago

I don't know how you said there's no 'resourceGroups' and then put 'resourceGroups' in your example, also an asterisk/wildcard meaning denotes "all" this could imply there are multiple other fields the could be added in place of the wildcard. Regardless, I tested it, you can go to Subscriptions > [Your Subscription] > IAM > Custom Roles. You are correct but the explanation was quite confusing.

upvoted 7 times

  **mufflon** 2 years, 7 months ago

You can specify either a subscription, specific resource group, management group or specific resource. for example it should `"/subscription/subscription_id/resourceGroups/resource_group_name"`

So it you use `"/subscription/subscription_id/resourceGroups/resource_group_name"` then you need the `resource_group_name`

upvoted 1 times

  **testtaker09** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 2 times

  **edurakhan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

on the exam today 6/6/2024

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: `"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"`

`"Microsoft.Authorization/"`

upvoted 2 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was on my exam today on 11/14/2023. For me, except one question, all were from here but they had some figures changed. Only minor changes.

upvoted 11 times

  **FlaShhh** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

hey man, were the free questions enough or did you use the contributor access?

upvoted 1 times

  **GRONDBOTTER** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://youtu.be/dPdGx30w9sU?si=tC3GRFFC4-SIzluL>

upvoted 3 times

  **Mitazure7** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In Azure, the correct format for specifying a resource group's path within a subscription is as follows:
`/subscriptions/<subscription_id>/resourceGroups/<resource_group_name>`

upvoted 1 times

  **TedM2** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer shown for the first part seems to be incorrect, per

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions#assignablescope>

upvoted 1 times

  **rikininetsix** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The given answer is correct. As the standard format for a resource ID is :

'/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/{resourceGroupName}/providers/{resourceProviderNamespace}/{resourceType}/{resourceName}'

It clearly contains '/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/' which should be the proper assignable scope. In order to prevent the management of the access permissions for the resource groups (requirement 2), you need to select 'Microsoft.Authorization/' under permissions, notActions.

If the assignable scope is '/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/' the notAction permission 'Microsoft.Authorization/' would prevent the management of access permission at the subscription level, which is not asked in the question.

This link validates the resource ID structure - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

upvoted 1 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 9 times

  **Electrus** 1 year ago

In exam 18/08/23

upvoted 8 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

I took exams on 21/7/2023. This exams came.

upvoted 4 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct Answer:

"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"

"Microsoft.Authorization/"

upvoted 3 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in the exam on 6/17/2023.

upvoted 5 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 3 times

  **Aluksy** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer :

"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"

"Microsoft.Authorization/"

Came out in my exam today 8th April 2023. Passed 830.

upvoted 9 times

You have an Azure subscription.

Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.

You have a line-of-business-app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.

What are two possible Azure services that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an internal load balancer
- B. a public load balancer
- C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. Traffic Manager
- E. an Azure Application Gateway

Correct Answer: AE

Network traffic from the VPN gateway is routed to the cloud application through an internal load balancer. The load balancer is located in the front-end subnet of the application.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/vpn> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A and E

A: The customer sites are connected through VPNs, so an internal load balancer is enough.

B: The customer sites are connected through VPNs, so there's no need for a public load balancer, an internal load balancer is enough.

C: A CDN does not provide load balancing for applications, so it not relevant for this situation.

D: Traffic manager is a DNS based solution to direct users' requests to the nearest (typically) instance and does not provide load balancing for this situation.

E: Azure Application Gateway is a valid option, as it provides load balancing in addition to routing and security functions
upvoted 519 times

  **ShaulS** 2 years, 9 months ago

A: what do you mean by "internal LB is enough"?
upvoted 2 times

  **e_karma** 2 years, 9 months ago

It means that nobody is accessing the resources through public ip ..So no need of a public load balancer.
upvoted 22 times

  **juniorccs** 3 years ago

Very nice and complete explanation, thanks a lot!
upvoted 3 times

  **Vaish310** 2 years, 10 months ago

Thanks
upvoted 2 times

  **Sh4kE** 2 years, 7 months ago

But isn't answer B also an option which would suffice the requirements? It only states to load balance traffic to all VMs. It does not restrict how to access the services, even though we are already connected via vpn...
upvoted 3 times

  **Def21** 2 years, 2 months ago

I'd say you are right. But they ask only for two answers and this would not be preferred solution.
upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 2 months ago

there is a reason why people use VPN.

upvoted 1 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

VMs are internal and users connect through S2S and P2S VPN. you do not want to expose your internal workloads to the internet using public LB

upvoted 2 times

  **mgladh** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

i would say A and E is the correct answer.

upvoted 88 times

  **Babatunde** 3 years, 5 months ago

Agreed

upvoted 3 times

  **GRONDBOTTER** Most Recent 9 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://youtu.be/dPdGx30w9sU?si=tC3GRFFC4-SIzluL>

upvoted 1 times

  **SefOne** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

No doubt about it AE

upvoted 1 times

  **sssishod** 1 year ago

can anyone please help to send questions from contributor access to az-104, it would be really grateful. Please help send it on co16350.ccet@gmail.com

upvoted 2 times

  **MSCertif** 11 months ago

Did you get any questions?

upvoted 1 times

  **Misty39** 1 year ago

Is there a good soul who would send me questions for az-104 from contributor access? mail is: dotdworld@gmail.com thank you so much

upvoted 1 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year ago

This question is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/mQAx7GZapyE>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AE

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

I chose B & E in the exam, but the correct answers should be A & E.

mlantonis's explanations are valid.

upvoted 5 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and the answer is A, E.

upvoted 2 times

  **Flippiej** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact question of my exam yesterday (7 May 2023).

upvoted 6 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

Two possible Azure services that can be used to spread connections to App1 across all virtual machines are:

A. an internal load balancer: An internal load balancer can be used to distribute traffic among the virtual machines running App1. It can distribute traffic based on various algorithms such as round-robin, least connections, and IP hash. The internal load balancer is a layer 4 (Transport Layer) load balancer that can distribute traffic within a virtual network.

E. an Azure Application Gateway: An Azure Application Gateway is a layer 7 (Application Layer) load balancer that can distribute traffic based on various criteria such as URL path, host headers, and cookie. It can also perform SSL offloading, session affinity, and URL-based routing. It is typically used to route traffic to different backend services based on the incoming request's contents. It is a more advanced option than the internal load balancer but requires a public IP address.

upvoted 5 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly samen question was on todays exam.
(7th April 2023)

upvoted 3 times

  **lokii9980** 1 year, 4 months ago

Two possible Azure services that can be used to spread connections to App1 across all virtual machines are:

A. An internal load balancer: This service can be used to distribute network traffic to virtual machines that are part of an availability set or a virtual machine scale set. It works by forwarding incoming traffic to healthy virtual machines in the backend pool. Since App1 runs on multiple virtual machines, an internal load balancer can be used to distribute the traffic evenly among them.

E. An Azure Application Gateway: This service is a layer 7 load balancer that can distribute traffic based on different criteria, such as URL path or host header. It can also perform SSL offloading, web application firewall, and other features that can enhance the performance and security of web applications. Since App1 is a line-of-business app, it's likely that it runs over HTTP or HTTPS, which makes an Azure Application Gateway a suitable solution for load balancing.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Exam 30/03/2023 - Scored 960 - Chose C

upvoted 1 times

  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

Plz ignore my copy-paste. Question was on exam, chose A+E

upvoted 1 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: AE

upvoted 3 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Two possible Azure services that can be used to spread connections to App1 across all virtual machines are:

A. An internal load balancer: This can be used to distribute incoming traffic to virtual machines in a backend pool based on various routing rules and health probes. It is a Layer 4 (TCP/UDP) load balancer that is used for internal traffic within a virtual network.

E. An Azure Application Gateway: This can be used to route incoming traffic to virtual machines based on various routing rules, including URL path-based routing, cookie-based session affinity, and SSL offloading. It is a Layer 7 (HTTP/HTTPS) load balancer that can be used for both internal and external traffic.

Both of these services can be used to distribute incoming traffic across multiple virtual machines, improving availability and scalability of App1.

upvoted 2 times

  **Blippen** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct Answer: A and E

Given that the application is a webapp.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You have 100 Azure virtual machines.

You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.

Which blade should you use?

- A. Monitor
- B. Advisor
- C. Metrics
- D. Customer insights

Correct Answer: B

Advisor helps you optimize and reduce your overall Azure spend by identifying idle and underutilized resources. You can get cost recommendations from the Cost tab on the Advisor dashboard.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations>

  **waterzhong** Highly Voted  3 years, 6 months ago

The Advisor dashboard displays personalized recommendations for all your subscriptions. You can apply filters to display recommendations for specific subscriptions and resource types. The recommendations are divided into five categories:

Reliability (formerly called High Availability): To ensure and improve the continuity of your business-critical applications. For more information, see Advisor Reliability recommendations.

Security: To detect threats and vulnerabilities that might lead to security breaches. For more information, see Advisor Security recommendations.

Performance: To improve the speed of your applications. For more information, see Advisor Performance recommendations.

Cost: To optimize and reduce your overall Azure spending. For more information, see Advisor Cost recommendations.

Operational Excellence: To help you achieve process and workflow efficiency, resource manageability and deployment best practices. . For more information, see Advisor Operational Excellence recommendations.

upvoted 111 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Advisor helps you optimize and reduce your overall Azure spend by identifying idle and underutilized resources. You can get cost recommendations from the Cost tab on the Advisor dashboard.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations>

upvoted 101 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent  6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **DH333** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Finished the exam today with 837 points and this question was asked. About 70% of the questions were from here brothers - keep studying and you will make it!

upvoted 2 times

  **Ade319** 4 months, 1 week ago

Hi can you please help with the full questions pls . Thank so you in advance pls

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023 i scored 900 ! answered B

upvoted 3 times

  **Misty39** 1 year ago

Is there a good soul who would send me questions for az-104 from contributor access? mail is: dotdworld@gmail.com thank you so much

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kamalpur** 1 year ago

This video is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/mQAx7GZapyE>

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

"Azure Advisor helps you optimize and reduce your overall Azure spend by identifying idle and underutilized resources."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-reference-cost-recommendations>

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rogit** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Came in test yesterday

upvoted 2 times

👤 **NavigatiOn** 1 year, 1 month ago

B. Advisor

Explanation:

Azure 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 respect to your question, Azure Advisor can provide recommendations for underutilized VMs and suggest ways to reduce costs, for example, by resizing or shutting down underutilized VMs.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Pakawat** 1 year, 1 month ago

I just passed, Q was the exam 3 Jul 2023.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

B. Advisor blade in Azure can also provide cost recommendations, including recommendations to change service tiers for underutilized virtual machines.

Azure Advisor analyzes your usage data and provides personalized recommendations to optimize your resources, reduce costs, and improve the security and performance of your Azure environment. It can provide recommendations to change the service tier of underutilized virtual machines to a lower tier that better matches their actual resource usage.

Therefore, both the Monitor and Advisor blades can be used to identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering. The Monitor blade provides real-time utilization data, while the Advisor blade provides personalized recommendations based on historical usage data.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The blade that you should use to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering is the "Advisor" blade.

The Advisor blade provides personalized recommendations to optimize and improve the security, performance, and high availability of your resources in Azure. It analyzes your usage and resource configuration data to identify opportunities to reduce costs, improve performance, and increase reliability.

To identify underutilized virtual machines, you can use the "Right-size virtual machines" recommendation in the Advisor blade. This recommendation provides a list of virtual machines that are running with less than 50% average CPU utilization over the past week, and which can potentially have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.

By using this recommendation, you can quickly identify virtual machines that are underutilized and can potentially save costs by switching to a lower service tier.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "Advisor"

". It analyzes your resource configuration and usage telemetry and then recommends solutions that can help you improve the cost effectiveness, performance, Reliability (formerly called High availability), and security of your Azure resources." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-overview>

upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

  **eporr** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

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 ⓘ



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 ⓘ

Correct Answer:

Reference:

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

  **fedztetz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

The Answer is correct .

- Select Users & Groups : Where you have to choose all users.
- Select Cloud apps or actions: to specify the Azure portal
- Grant: to grant the MFA.

Those are the minimum requirements to create MFA policy. No conditions are required in the question.

Also check this link beside the one provided in the answer

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-policies>

upvoted 295 times

  **Bigbluee** 1 year, 5 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-all-users-mfa#create-a-conditional-access-policy>

- Select New policy.
- Give your policy a name. We recommend that organizations create a meaningful standard for the names of their policies.
- Under Assignments, select Users or workload identities.

Under Include, select All users

Under Exclude, select Users and groups and choose your organization's emergency access or break-glass accounts.

- Under Cloud apps or actions > Include, select All cloud apps.

Under Exclude, select any applications that don't require multifactor authentication.

- Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multifactor authentication, and select Select.

upvoted 13 times

  **redbeardbeer** 3 years, 3 months ago

Thanks for the great description. Very helpful.

upvoted 16 times

  **Shadoken** 2 years, 2 months ago

At the present you can't select Azure Portal. You have to choose «All cloud apps» options I think. Azure Portal doesn't appear as an app to choose.

upvoted 6 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Conditions are optional.. for more information look into the below link..

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-conditions>

upvoted 1 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

- Select Users & Groups : Where you have to choose all users.
- Select Cloud apps or actions: To specify the Azure portal
- Select Grant: To grant the MFA.

upvoted 144 times

  **rocky48** Most Recent 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct Answer:

- Select Users & Groups : Where you have to choose all users.
- Select Cloud apps or actions: To specify the Azure portal
- Select Grant: To grant the MFA.

upvoted 2 times

  **CoachV** 1 year, 7 months ago

The following steps will help create a Conditional Access policy to require all users do multifactor authentication.

Sign in to the Azure portal as a Conditional Access Administrator, Security Administrator, or Global Administrator. Browse to Azure Active Directory > Security > Conditional Access.

Select New policy.

Give your policy a name. We recommend that organizations create a meaningful standard for the names of their policies.

Under Assignments, select Users or workload identities.

Under Include, select All users

Under Exclude, select Users and groups and choose your organization's emergency access or break-glass accounts.

Under Cloud apps or actions > Include, select All cloud apps.

Under Exclude, select any applications that don't require multifactor authentication.

Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multifactor authentication, and select Select.

Confirm your settings and set Enable policy to Report-only.

Select Create to create to enable your policy.

upvoted 7 times

  **AndreLima** 1 year, 8 months ago

Respostas bem confusas.

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

- 1) Assignments -> "Users and Groups"
- 2) Assignments -> "Cloud Apps"
- 3) Access Controls -> "Grant"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-policies>

upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

The Answer is correct .

- Select Users & Groups : Where you have to choose all users.
- Select Cloud apps or actions: to specify the Azure portal
- Grant: to grant the MFA.

upvoted 1 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 2 months ago

Tricky one This confused me but makes sense now...."CONDITIONS" is only to add MULTIPLE conditions you are already creating a conditional policy alone with this template

upvoted 5 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes.. look at the below link for more information..

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-conditions>

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Jvp21** 2 years, 6 months ago

- Select Users & Groups : To choose all users.
- Select Cloud apps or actions: To specify the Azure portal
- Select Grant: To grant IF only pass the MFA authentication.

upvoted 4 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

Can you believe that "Conditional Access" is barely mentioned in the paid Microsoft training for az104 and yet students are expected to know about it in the exam!?!? Sooo frustrating!!!!

upvoted 8 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

I literally have to GOOGLE many of the topics covered here because of how weak MS courses are toward az104 certification damn it.

upvoted 6 times

  **StaxJaxson** 2 years, 6 months ago

You need to let it go bro. I've been taking Microsoft tests since NT 4.0 and this is how it is.

If you download every Azure documentation PDF link at the bottom of the page, you will have over 100,000 PDF pages of material memorize. No one can do it. I stupidly paid for \$100 for Mindhub AZ-104 test. None of their questions come close to what's on the exam.

upvoted 4 times

  **Empel** 2 years, 6 months ago

If the official course had to cover everything it will be a 3 month course at least. There is just no time to cover everything in 4 days. I took the course as well but the instructor told us that it was not enough.

upvoted 4 times

  **Scoobysnaks86** 2 years, 2 months ago

Just pass the test and get familiar with things. If you get the job, and aren't sure what to do in certain circumstances, there's google and the ms site where you can learn and use in your job.

upvoted 6 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agreed just watch the crash course videos and just pass the exam you'll learn the rest on the job. Just get the cert to get a job.

upvoted 3 times

  **bogard** 2 years, 10 months ago

This was ask during my AZ-500 exam.

upvoted 4 times

  **JamesChan0620** 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is correct?

upvoted 3 times

  **omw2wealth** 2 years, 11 months ago

Yes it is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Jotess** 3 years, 1 month ago

the question was on Jul 23, 2021 - passed the exam. I followed most of the answers given by fedztedz and mlantonis. They know this stuff.

upvoted 10 times

  **Shiven12** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam on 28/6/2021 - Passed the exam

The question was bit modified though

upvoted 7 times

  **juniorccs** 3 years ago

Thanks!

upvoted 1 times

  **valente_sven1** 3 years, 1 month ago

how far from the real?

upvoted 1 times

  **mkoprivnj** 3 years, 2 months ago

- Select Users & Groups : Where you have to choose all users.

- Select Cloud apps or actions: to specify the Azure portal

- Grant: to grant the MFA.

upvoted 3 times

  **saddamakhtar** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

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

The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1.

An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in.

Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: `Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com` " Generic authorization exception.`

You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.

What should you do?

- A. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.
- B. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
- C. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
- D. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Azure-Active-Directory/Generic-authorization-exception-inviting-Azure-AD-gests/td-p/274742>

  **moekyisin** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

correct answer checked in portal .

Go to Azure AD--users--user settings --scroll down.--External users

Manage external collaboration settings

upvoted 176 times

  **Acai** 3 years, 1 month ago

Yep Yep Yep

upvoted 14 times

  **Gorl12** 2 years, 11 months ago

Your excitement is awesome!

upvoted 26 times

  **Mentalfloss** 1 month, 1 week ago

Your excitement about Acai's excitement is awesome! \m/

upvoted 1 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings"

check this link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations>

upvoted 76 times

  **643bf6b** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

check this link;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/external-collaboration-settings-configure>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

- From the Users blade, modify the External collaboration settings

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **azahar08** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

yes lo mismo piendo yo

upvoted 1 times

  **kamalpur** 1 year ago

This question is explained in below video

<https://youtu.be/cBDGP4BEVQ>

upvoted 7 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Question came in exams on 21/7/2023

upvoted 5 times

  **Navigati0n** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

Explanation:

The error message indicates that there's an issue with the external collaboration settings in your Azure Active Directory. These settings dictate who can invite external users and under what circumstances.

To address this issue, you need to adjust the external collaboration settings to allow Admin1 to invite external partners. These settings can be found in the "Users settings" blade in Azure Active Directory.

upvoted 5 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in the exam on 6/17/2023.

upvoted 4 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 5 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

The reason why option A is the correct answer is that the error message "Generic authorization exception" indicates that the external collaboration settings in Azure AD might be preventing the invitation of guest users to the tenant. By default, Azure AD allows guest users to sign in to the tenant using their personal email addresses, but this can be modified by an administrator.

upvoted 3 times

  **Aluksy** 1 year, 4 months ago

was on today's exam passed with 830 score

upvoted 3 times

  **Anamika1818** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To allow Admin1 to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant, you should do the following:

A. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

To enable external collaboration and allow Admin1 to invite the external partner, you need to modify the External collaboration settings.

To do this, follow these steps:

Sign in to the Azure portal as a global administrator or user administrator.

Go to the Azure Active Directory blade.

Click on the "Users settings" option under the "Manage" section.

Under the "External collaboration" section, select the "Guest users permissions" option.

Choose "Allow invitations" for the "Guest users permissions" setting.

Save the changes.

After you modify the External collaboration settings, Admin1 should be able to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant without receiving the "Generic authorization exception" error message.

upvoted 5 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

this was on test

upvoted 4 times

  **Moradiya** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was came in exam on 01/04/23

upvoted 7 times

  **alexdauidiniz** 1 year, 2 months ago

This same question was on your exam, none of these questions were on my test.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription linked to an Azure Active Directory tenant. The tenant includes a user account named User1. You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group. What should you do?

- A. Assign the Owner role for the Azure Subscription to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
- B. Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- C. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- D. Create a new management group and delegate User1 as the owner of the new management group.

Correct Answer: B

The following chart shows the list of roles and the supported actions on management groups.

Azure Role Name	Create	Rename	Move**	Delete	Assign Access	Assign Policy	Read
Owner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Contributor	X	X	X	X			X
MG Contributor*	X	X	X	X			X
Reader							X
MG Reader*							X
Resource Policy Contributor						X	
User Access Administrator					X	X	

Note:

Each directory is given a single top-level management group called the "Root" management group. This root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level. The Azure AD Global Administrator needs to elevate themselves to the User Access Administrator role of this root group initially. After elevating access, the administrator can assign any Azure role to other directory users or groups to manage the hierarchy. As administrator, you can assign your own account as owner of the root management group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

No one is given default access to the root management group. Azure AD Global Administrators are the only users that can elevate themselves to gain access. Once they have access to the root management group, the global administrators can assign any Azure role to other users to manage it.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#important-facts-about-the-root-management-group>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 311 times

 **SunitaMaurya** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Does anyone have contributor access then please help me.

upvoted 1 times

 **JoeGuan** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Why would you assume that USER1 needs to be the Global Administrator, or is a Global Administrator, rather than assuming that I am the Global Administrator? Assuming I am the Global Administrator, and that I have granted myself User Access Administrator, then using the least privileged best practice I would pick B and assign User1 any other role, like Owner, rather than Global Administrator. Granting everyone/anyone GA to assign policies seems like a horrible idea. The Owner role is enough to assign policy to the root management group. There is no need to assign User1 Global Administrator so that User1 can grant themselves the role.

upvoted 8 times

 **Alscoran** 9 months, 1 week ago

It cannot be A or B simply because subscriptions are underneath Management groups. So doing any thing to those does not fix the issue. Cannot be D since that is creating a new management group. B is the only answer that comes close. Your concerns about assigning a GA noted but no other answer is provided that would alleviate your concerns.

upvoted 8 times

  **Techo1980** 3 months ago

@Alscoran, you say B is close or you mean C is close?

upvoted 1 times

  **itgg11** 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is C. Just tested in the lab.

upvoted 23 times

  **mumu_myk** 2 years, 8 months ago

mlantonis is correct - the answer here should be C. Assign the Global administrator...

Assigning the owner role to the "tenant root" (not the subscription) or the resource policy contributor role wouldve been enough access for user1 but that is not one of the options in the choices. so the only choice that works is C.

upvoted 9 times

  **Rajash** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Ans C:

No one is given default access to the root management group. Azure AD Global Administrators are the only users that can elevate themselves to gain access. Once they have access to the root management group, the global administrators can assign any Azure role to other users to manage it.

upvoted 62 times

  **brainmind** 3 years, 1 month ago

The answer is C, the user should be a GA and then elevate themselves to gain access.

upvoted 3 times

  **PersonT** 3 years, 1 month ago

True. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **Negrinho** 3 years, 3 months ago

No, the correctly answer is B.

C is to control Azure AD (Global Administrators), not to control Management group.

If you need to control Management group, use: Access control (IAM)> Add role assignment> Role> Owner or Contributor (in this case you will use Owner). Don't exist "Global Administrators" inside of Access control (IAM)> Add role assignment.

The link between Azure AD and Management group will allow that you choose an user of your Azure AD, but not will inherit Azure AD role.

upvoted 49 times

  **shnz03** 3 years, 2 months ago

I agree. Basically there are 3 RBAC methods. They are for

1) Azure AD

2) Azure resources including Management group

3) Classic (used by Subscription)

upvoted 1 times

  **RamanAgarwal** 3 years, 2 months ago

B cant be right because the owner access is given at subscription level only.

upvoted 5 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

not true. yoOu can give the owner roll to the Tenant Root Group in the Access control (IAM) blade > Role assignments > Add

upvoted 1 times

  **mdyck** 3 years, 3 months ago

This is right. Check the chart in this link. Owners assign policy.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#management-group-access>

upvoted 5 times

  **rawrkadia** 3 years, 1 month ago

How can it be right when the question specifies the root management group and B specifies a child subscription? The only way to ensure they can make changes to the root management group is to make them a GA on the tenant and then they can assign themselves the owner permissions to that group.

upvoted 6 times

  **amurp35** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Out of the available options, only C will work since the root management group is higher than the subscription in the hierarchy, and the user must be either made an Owner of the management group (option not provided), or be able to make themselves an Owner on it.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says C
upvoted 3 times

3c5adce 3 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Create a new management group and delegate User1 as the owner of the new management group. Assigning ownership of a new management group to User1 allows them to manage policies and access controls within that management group, including assigning policies to the tenant root management group if necessary. This approach provides User1 with the necessary permissions to manage policies effectively while maintaining proper governance over Azure resources.
upvoted 1 times

Nushin 4 months, 1 week ago

To ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group, you should choose Option C: Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.

The Global Administrator role in Azure Active Directory has permissions to all administrative features. This role is the most powerful role, and it can assign policies to the tenant root management group. The Owner role for the Azure subscription does not have this level of access. Therefore, options A and B would not meet the requirements. Option D is not relevant as it involves creating a new management group, which is not necessary in this case.
upvoted 1 times

MelKr 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Just verified this. Owner of the subscription is not enough to assign a policy at the root management group. The user needs to have at least the "Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/write"-Permission and probably a couple more read permissions at the root management group. So given the options answer C fulfills this.
upvoted 2 times

tashakori 5 months, 1 week ago

C is right
upvoted 2 times

Cg007 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

By assigning the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, they will have the necessary permissions to manage resources within the subscription, including assigning policies to management groups. Then, instructing User1 to configure access management for Azure resources will allow them to assign policies to the tenant root management group.
upvoted 1 times

bacana 6 months ago

It depends. If the subscription is attached to a subgroup manager, the user cannot modify the root group's IAM. If a subscription is attached to the root, the user can modify IAM. If the user is global, then he can gain access across all subscriptions using an "Elevate access" option. I would go with option C because it doesn't say what level the subscription is at.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 1 times

Pringlesucka 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: C
reasoning: becuase
upvoted 2 times

stanislaus450 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources¹².

To assign a policy to the tenant root management group, User1 needs to have the Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write permission, such as those provided by the Owner role¹². Once User1 has the Owner role, they can configure access management for Azure resources, including assigning policies to the tenant root management group¹².
upvoted 1 times

HdiaOwner 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer should be C
upvoted 2 times

BluAlien 7 months, 1 week ago

Doc says:
The Microsoft official documentation (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#root-management-group-for-each-directory>) says that:
"The Azure AD Global Administrator needs to elevate themselves to the User Access Administrator role of this root group initially."
So I would for C but I tried in lab it doesn't work because Global Administrator can elevate himself to User Access Administrator but the scope of these roles isn't on, or inherited to Tenant Root Management Group so the user1 can't access the overview page of Tenant Root Management Group neither the Access Control (IAM) blade and in this way it's impossible to him to assign any policy.

The only two possible ways are:

- 1) Grant User Access Administrator and Resource Policy Contributor to User1 on Tenant Root Management Group
- 2) Assign Owner role to User1 on Tenant Root Management Group

Only After one of these, User1 is able to apply policy to the Tenant Root Management Group.

upvoted 2 times

  **belyo** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

management groups are on top of subscriptions !

if you set subscription owner rights to a user he will never be able to do anything else besides resources on that subscription

C is the only applicable variant here

upvoted 1 times

  **ITpower** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

well the answer for above question is incorrect cuz we are talking about the managment level not the subscription level so i tested it the letter C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **TheCarvas** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Although C is not a recommend practice(in more than 1 way), its the only one that would achieve the goal. Assigning owner role to the subscription wouldn't allow the user to assign policies at the root MG level, which is sitting at a higher hierarchical level than the sub (roughly the same reason why D doesn't work), with C the user can elevate himself to owner or access or policy assigner at root MG level any of which would then allow the user to assign a policy at root MG, that could apply to any MG, RG, Resource and Subscription created under that tenant.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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 365	Dynamic user	(user.department -notIn ["human resources"])
Group3	Microsoft 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

Of which groups are User1 and User2 members? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

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 Area

Correct Answer:

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

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>

  **pakman** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer.
User 1: Group 1 only
User 2: Group 1 & 2
upvoted 136 times

  **SofiaLorean** 3 months, 1 week ago

please help to explain why user 1 not be in group 3? Thanks.
upvoted 3 times

  **DevOpposite** 2 years, 10 months ago

why cant user 1 not be in grp 3 plz?
upvoted 12 times

  **nsknexus478** 2 years, 10 months ago

Someone has to assign users to Group3 if they have to be part of it and there is no mention of manual assignment in the question.
upvoted 56 times

  **DevOpposite** 2 years, 10 months ago

thank you
upvoted 1 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

Thank you for the clarification.
upvoted 1 times

  **Chi1987** 2 years, 10 months ago

I dont agree, User 1 is Office licensed, he can not be in Gr1. and user 2 is not with office license
Correct answer
User1 Group 3
User2 Group 1
upvoted 4 times

  **sk1803** 2 years, 10 months ago

license has nothing to do with it.
upvoted 22 times

  **sk1803** 2 years, 10 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/20714-exam-az-103-topic-3-question-11-discussion/>
upvoted 4 times

  **BeastOfCloud** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct aim we only focus on Membership not o365 license cause you just limit them.
upvoted 4 times

  **GepeNova** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Tested in lab.
User 1: Group 1 only
User 2: Group 1 & 2
upvoted 50 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

A user must have a Microsoft 365 license assigned to them in order to be added to a Microsoft 365 group. The license is necessary for access to group features like email, SharePoint, and Teams. Without a license, the user won't be able to use the group's services.
upvoted 1 times

  **op22233** 4 months ago

Correct answer.
User 1: Group 1& 3
The Microsoft 365 assigned to him makes him a dynamic joined member of group 3
User 2: Group 1 & 2
upvoted 4 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 4 months, 1 week ago

What is the meaning of 'Not applicable' under the Membership rule? Does it mean there is no rule? Or there is no membership?
upvoted 1 times

  **yeti21** 4 months ago

Groups with Assigned Membership don't have a Membership Rule. Because someone has to assign groups manually to the users.

upvoted 2 times

  **GlixRox** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Was wondering this, thank you!

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 4 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

My opinion answer is

user 1 : Group 1 and 3

Group 3 because it have keyword "configured" in question and "Office 365 assigned" on table

User 2 : Group 1 and 2

upvoted 3 times

  **SgtDumitru** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

User1: Group1 only because Group3 does not auto-get this user and Group 2 block his department;

User2: Group 1 & Group 2. Group 3 does not auto-get this user.

upvoted 3 times

  **ggogel** 9 months ago

This question is weird and misleading. You need to have enough Azure AD Premium P1 licenses for the dynamic group membership feature. While most Office 365 (now Microsoft 365) plans contain this license, just saying "Office 365" is too unspecific.

If we assume that User 1 has the Azure AD Premium P1 license and User 2 does not. Further, we assume that there are no other users in the tenant, who could have this license. Then User 1 would be a member of Group 1 and User 2 would be a member of no group. This is because User 2 would not be able to use the dynamically assigned membership due to a lack of licenses.

Additionally, both users COULD be a member of Group 3, but this is not specified in the question.

This question simply does not give all the required information to be able to answer this with 100% certainty.

upvoted 1 times

  **JWS80** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question is Of which groups are User1 and User2 members? I think both of these should be Group 1 only

upvoted 1 times

  **PMiao** 1 year, 2 months ago

If it's case-insensitive, then the answer is correct, otherwise the answer should be:

User 1: Group 2

User 2: Group 2

upvoted 1 times

  **azhoarder** 12 months ago

Strings and regex are not case sensitive

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership#supported-values>

upvoted 1 times

  **AZcheck** 1 year, 3 months ago

User 1: Group 1 only

User 2: Group 1 & 2 only

upvoted 2 times

  **jersonmartinez** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer.

The 365 license is not taken into account. Membership type" is taken into account. That only in "Dynamic User" can be assigned a user, therefore, we discard group 3.

User 1 passes the rule of group 1; does not pass the rule of group 2.

User 2 passes the rule of group 1; it also passes the rule of group 2.

upvoted 1 times

  **rocky48** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct answer.

User 1: Group 1 only

User 2: Group 1 & 2

upvoted 3 times

  **mohsanarfandanish** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted
upvoted 9 times

  **deeed** 1 year, 5 months ago

Bro did you purchase pro features?
upvoted 2 times

  **vinsom** 1 year, 3 months ago

Helps to purchase this - Got this question in the exam today, 1/May/23 - scored 930. I am still digesting the fact that 95% of the questions are from here, though it is tough to believe before you take the exam.
upvoted 1 times

  **ele360** 1 year, 5 months ago

Tested on 3/4/23 question appeared exactly as this.
upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

JobTitle: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

JobTitle: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Box 1: User1 and User3 only -

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3 -

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: User1 and User3 only

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

Reference:

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

upvoted 325 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer for modifying the UsageLocation attribute from Azure AD is User1 only. Here's why:

User1:

User1 has their attributes sourced directly from Azure AD.

Therefore, their UsageLocation attribute can be modified in Azure AD.

User2:

User2's attributes are sourced from Windows Server Active Directory.

The UsageLocation attribute cannot be modified directly in Azure AD for User2.

User3:

User3's attributes are sourced from a Microsoft account.

The UsageLocation attribute cannot be modified directly in Azure AD for User3.

upvoted 4 times

  **TechThameem** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Usage location can be modified for all users (Cloud only account and Onprem Directory synchronized account, Purpose of the UsageLocation attribute is License cost calculation, based on the country which we have selected, the billing amount has been calculated, I have done this usage location selection task 1000+ times in the user account onboarding process.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

Thank you for the clarification. I am shocked to see how little I know. I swear after following Microsoft's course I feel like the goal wasn't really to prepare me for the exam at all.

upvoted 97 times

  **NadirM_18** 2 years, 5 months ago

Same here. I know a lot less than I thought I knew apparently. On the positive side, rather find that out now, than when sitting for the exam.

upvoted 13 times

  **homersimpson** 2 years, 1 month ago

You make really good points. I spent 2 entire weekends going thru the MS course and stopped before the last module, I was exhausted. I'm learning a lot more by going thru these questions here.

upvoted 10 times

  **abhmala1** 2 years, 5 months ago

microsoft's course is shit

upvoted 78 times

  **Asymptote** 1 year, 10 months ago

They are the genius know and good at what they are using, but definitely not good at teaching and misunderstood what is the difference between training and documentary.

upvoted 5 times

  **CommanderBigMac** 1 year, 6 months ago

Microsoft states you need x-amount of job experience before writing the exam to 'validate' your experience. Microsoft exams are not designed to give you a qualification in the traditional sense, but companies still expect is as such.

upvoted 9 times

  **zman_83** 1 year, 11 months ago

Damn your GOOD!, please keep up your work. The community need you for sure!!!:)

upvoted 18 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

I am having problem understanding what the Box 1 actually requires. There are AD, Window Server Active Directory and Microsoft Account. How do I link these to the question?

upvoted 1 times

  **hakanbaba** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

I've checked on my AAD, answer is correct

upvoted 51 times

  **Somewhatbusy** 3 years, 7 months ago

Yes its correct. 100% agreed

upvoted 6 times

  **Kiano** 3 years, 4 months ago

I have also checked but I can see that you can change both job title and usagelocation for all type of identities. even the ones that have been synchronized from on-prem AD.

Maybe this is an update since you published your comment, but anyways I think both answers should be User1, 2 and 3.

upvoted 7 times

  **Kiano** 3 years, 3 months ago

The answer is actually right. Although both usagelocation and jobtitle can directly be updated in Azure AD for all type of users, jobtitle can probably be overwritten by the synchronization process, although usagelocation is more an Azure AD type of attribute. But the question is tricky. it asks: "For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? ". Both can b updated directly in Azure AD, although Jobtitle could be overwritten by the sync.

upvoted 9 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

Thank you for the info.

upvoted 1 times

  **Shnash** 1 year, 9 months ago

It also depends on the settings on AD connect (Uni-direction or Bi-Direction) The Job Title Field is disabled (Grayed Out) for the accounts synced through AD Connect from Windows AD Service if AD Connect is configured to sync data from On-Premises AD to Azure AD only then we can't edit it. but for the same account usage location is editable. (Tested in Production Environment).

upvoted 1 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

For users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory, you must use Windows Server Active Directory to update their identity, contact info, or job info. After making updates, you must wait for the next synchronization cycle to complete before the changes take effect. However, you can update their attributes directly in the Microsoft Entra admin center if you are updating Microsoft Entra ID attributes, such as Usage Location.

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This is why I hate AZ-104 questions. Microsoft needs to audit these answers.

The correct answers are User1 only for both JobTitle and UsageLocation. For example, The correct answer for modifying the JobTitle attribute from Azure AD is User1 only. This is because User2 and User3 have their attributes sourced from different places: User2 from Windows Server Active Directory and User3 from a Microsoft account. Only User1's attributes can be directly modified in Azure AD. Therefore, the answer is not User1 and User3 only; it is User1 only.

upvoted 4 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 2's answer is User2 only. User1 and User3 are guests and cannot modify their UsageLocation attribute from Azure AD. Only User2 is a member with on-premises sync enabled, which allows them to change their UsageLocation attribute from Azure AD. the reference you provided is not correct for this scenario. The reference above explains how to modify the UsageLocation attribute for a user from the Azure portal, but it does not mention anything about the UserType or the On-premises sync status of the user. These factors affect whether you can modify the attribute from Azure AD or not.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **AZPRAC** 10 months, 1 week ago

I cleared my exam on Sunday. This question was in the Exam. Selected the answer in discussion with more up vote. 80% question from ET. Case study was different for me. THANKS ET Team.

upvoted 1 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I spent two months in on-line courses including Microsoft Az-104 training. Most of the questions I see here are not at all covered in those trainings.

upvoted 3 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023 i scored 900 ! answered Box 1: User1 and User3 only
Box2: User1, User2, and User3

upvoted 5 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

"You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory. After you complete your update, you must wait for the next synchronization cycle to complete before you'll see the changes."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-user-profile-info#profile-categories>

upvoted 2 times

  **Pakawat** 1 year, 1 month ago

I just passed, Q was the exam 3 Jul 2023.

upvoted 4 times

  **bsaksham** 1 year, 4 months ago

I dont know why you guys are vouching for User1 and User3 only, question is asking for

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD?

and the reason they are giving You must use Windows Server Active Directory, this is not what the question is asking..

i will go with User 1 only

upvoted 5 times

  **bsaksham** 1 year, 4 months ago

Sorry my bad, answers are correct from ET

upvoted 2 times

  **Nitestorm** 1 year, 5 months ago

I got a modified form of this question on the March 2023 exam, specifically instead of indicating the "source" in the last column, the chart simply specified that User 2 was synced to on-premises and User 1 and 3 were not.

upvoted 3 times

  **cankayahmet** 1 year, 5 months ago

so what was the answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 3 times

  **Vivek88** 1 year, 6 months ago

On-premises: Accounts synced from Windows Server Active Directory include other values not applicable to Azure AD accounts.

Note

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory. After you complete your update, you must wait for the next synchronization cycle to complete before you'll see the changes.

upvoted 1 times

  **gauravit43** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answer. Tested in Lab

Box 1: User1 and User3

Box 3 : User1,User2 and User3

upvoted 5 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

JobTitle = User1 and User3 only

UsageLocation = User1, User2 and User3

upvoted 3 times

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 need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Network Contributor. Network Contributor role - Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 135 times

  **twambala** 2 years, 11 months ago

how can yu

upvoted 5 times

  **twambala** 2 years, 11 months ago

how can one manage something if he does not have access to it

upvoted 2 times

  **rsharma007** 2 years, 11 months ago

they are two different permissions- a NC role can manage the resources, but he/she can't grant access to those resources to anyone else. That can be done by roles with 'access' permissions such as 'owner'

upvoted 7 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

Thank you for clarifying! Much appreciated.

upvoted 1 times

  **RithuNethra** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 22 times

  **Matsane** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **abhikeshu** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

as Microsoft document Allowed Roles Owner, Contributor, Network contributor (1) and Monitoring contributor (2),

1. Network contributor doesn't cover Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/* actions.

2. Only required when using traffic analytics to analyze VNet flow logs (preview). For more information, see Data collection rules in Azure Monitor and Data collection endpoints in Azure Monitor.

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A - Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Cg007** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Assigning the Network Contributor role to Admin1 at the subscription level does not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

The Network Contributor role allows users to manage network resources, such as virtual networks and subnets, but it does not grant permissions to enable Traffic Analytics specifically. To enable Traffic Analytics, Admin1 needs permissions related to monitoring and analytics, which are not provided by the Network Contributor role.

Instead, Admin1 should be assigned a role that includes permissions to manage monitoring and analytics services, such as the Monitoring Contributor role or a custom role with the necessary permissions to enable Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 2 times

  **Wojer** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Traffic analytics requires the following prerequisites:

-A Network Watcher enabled subscription.

-NSG flow logs enabled for the network security groups you want to monitor or VNet flow logs enabled for the virtual network you want to monitor.

-An Azure Log Analytics workspace (1)with read and write access.

(1)Network contributor doesn't cover Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/* actions.

upvoted 2 times

  **kond** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

just to enable traffic analytics network contributor role is enough ? - Copilot says NO, assigning the Network Contributor role is not enough to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription. The Network Contributor role provides permissions related to network resources, but it does not specifically grant access to configure or manage Traffic Analytics settings. To achieve the goal, you should assign the appropriate role related to Traffic Analytics, such as Log Analytics Contributor or Network Watcher Contributor. These roles provide the necessary permissions to enable and manage Traffic Analytics effectively.

upvoted 1 times

  **learnboy123** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

upvoted 3 times

  **Gpsn** 8 months ago

It clearly states that Network Contributor role can access Traffic Analytics. So answer should be A - Yes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

One of the built in roles - Owner, Contributor, Network contributor, Monitoring contributor

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900 i answered A

upvoted 6 times

  **mtc9** 11 months, 1 week ago

is subscription-level Reader role enough to modify network settings?

upvoted 1 times

  **GODUSGREAT** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

No , you won't be able manage it

upvoted 1 times

  **Basimane_1** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

MORNING GUYS WHATED TO ASK WHY ARE THEY SAYING THIS ...these questions will not appear in the review screen.?

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>
upvoted 2 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

These series of question appeared on exams on 21/7/2023
upvoted 3 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 1 times

  **Shirsangshu** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks a ton for the comments
upvoted 1 times

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 need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Network Contributor. Network Contributor role - Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 69 times

  **Rockysekhon** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

mlantonis i read the question to enable not to view only etc.

upvoted 1 times

  **RithuNethra** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 13 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer B - The key word that indicates that the answer B is correct is "enable." The goal is to ensure that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription. This implies that the user needs permissions to configure or activate Traffic Analytics, not just view or read its data. Therefore, simply assigning the Reader role, which provides read-only access, does not fulfill the requirement to enable Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Yes is right

upvoted 1 times

  **kond** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Copilot: No, assigning the Owner role to Admin1 does not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription. The Owner role provides full control over the entire subscription, including resources and access management. However, it is not specific to enabling or configuring Traffic Analytics.

To achieve the goal, you should assign a role that specifically grants permissions related to Traffic Analytics, such as the Log Analytics Contributor role. This role allows users to manage and configure Log Analytics workspaces, which includes enabling features like Traffic Analytics.

Therefore, consider assigning the Log Analytics Contributor role to Admin1 to meet the goal effectively.

upvoted 1 times

  **ELearn** 1 month, 1 week ago

Copilot now: Yes, assigning the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1 does meet the goal. The Owner role has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others. This means they can enable and configure Traffic Analytics for the subscription.

upvoted 2 times

  **learnboy123** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

upvoted 1 times

  **EwoutBI** 7 months, 1 week ago

Doesn't that link confirm answer A?

One of the following Azure built-in roles needs to be assigned to your account:

Owner

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#owner>

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

upvoted 2 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

A. Yes

Assigning the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1 meets the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

The Owner role has full access to all resources within the subscription, including the ability to enable Traffic Analytics. By assigning the Owner role to Admin1 at the subscription level, Admin1 will have the necessary permissions and control to enable and configure Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

Therefore, the provided solution meets the goal.

upvoted 2 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes. A is correct. Owner have full access to resources.

upvoted 1 times

  **kklohit** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, assigning the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1 does not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics. The Network Contributor role provides the ability to manage network resources, but it does not include the necessary permissions to configure Traffic Analytics. To enable Traffic Analytics, Admin1 needs to be assigned the Network Contributor role on the resource group where the virtual network that is being monitored by Traffic Analytics is located, and also needs to have read permissions to the storage account where the Traffic Analytics data is stored.

upvoted 3 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

Great answer, but you voted on the wrong question.

Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1.

upvoted 1 times

  **ignorica** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

still even for the former question if you look in the docs:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

network contributor at subscription level is still OK (it does require adding this as extra/custom: 1 Network contributor doesn't cover Microsoft.Operationallnsights/workspaces/* actions.)

upvoted 1 times

  **KennethLZK** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **MayurSingh** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

A) "Yes"

One of the following Azure built-in roles needs to be assigned to your account:

- Owner
- Contributor
- Reader
- Network Contributor

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **DrMiyu** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agree that YES the Owner gives enough right to do it BUT it gives too much also. The purpose is to "assign the required role to enable Traffic Analytics". Not to more ... So I wouldn't give the owner ship ... This is tricky question, it should be removed from the exam as it can lead to miss configuration.

upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **techtest848** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agreed. Otherwise the question should say using 'least privilege'

upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes is correct
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **ager2r** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Read access is enough for analysis
upvoted 2 times

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 need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Reader role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

  **asmodeus** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Traffic Analytics requires the following prerequisites:

A Network Watcher enabled subscription.

Network Security Group (NSG) flow logs enabled for the NSGs you want to monitor.

An Azure Storage account, to store raw flow logs.

An Azure Log Analytics workspace, with read and write access.

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

upvoted 100 times

  **visave** 3 years, 8 months ago

As per your description the answer is A. could you please paste the source of the information.

upvoted 2 times

  **Nicodebian** 3 years, 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

upvoted 6 times

  **xMilkyMan123** 3 years, 1 month ago

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/77499> Dont believe everything you read on the internet. Go and test things for yourself.

Even Microsoft official articles can misword things sometimes

upvoted 24 times

  **IAGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

Pls don't believe everything you read on the internet!

To Enable Traffic Analytics your account must be a member of one of the following Azure built-in roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, Network Contributor

or you can create a custom role with the following actions at the subscription level:

"Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read"

"Microsoft.Network/connections/read"

"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read"

"Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read"

"Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read"

"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read"

"Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read"

"Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read"

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read"

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read"

"Microsoft.Network/expressRouteCircuits/read"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

TESTED

upvoted 12 times

  **mbaybarsk** 2 years, 2 months ago

That's not what the link you've provided say anymore: It now refers to "access" which is not the same thing as "enable".

upvoted 5 times

  **juniorccs** 3 years ago

I agree with you
upvoted 2 times

  **visave** 3 years, 8 months ago

got it.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq#:~:text=Your%20account%20must%20meet%20one,%2C%20reader%2C%20or%20network%20contributor.>
upvoted 7 times

  **MountainW** 3 years, 4 months ago

The key is to enable, not to use. The article is about to use. The answer is not correct.
upvoted 12 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

The requirements above state..

Your account must meet one of the following to **enable** traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, **reader**, or network contributor.

So it is correct

upvoted 10 times

  **jot2** 2 years, 7 months ago

The article is wrong in this case. I tried it out. A user with Reader role can't enable Traffic Analytics.
upvoted 9 times

  **NadirM_18** 2 years, 4 months ago

According to this link, they can enable Traffic Analytics:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>
upvoted 2 times

  **Chang401** 1 year, 10 months ago

agree we can enable TA. use the below link for answer.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq#what-are-the-prerequisites-to-use-traffic-analytics->
upvoted 3 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor. Reader role - View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes. Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 98 times

  **hercu** 3 years, 1 month ago

I think the answer is correct as it's assumed that the prerequisites to use traffic analytics are already met. Referring to:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq#what-are-the-prerequisites-to-use-traffic-analytics->

As a result, as stated just few lines below, all following roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Network Contributor are sufficient to enable Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 3 times

  **xupiter** 3 years, 1 month ago

"Reader role - View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes."

So that means this role doesn't allow you to enable traffic analytics.

So it cannot be "Yes".

upvoted 20 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 7 months ago

Yet it is "Yes". You can blame Microsoft for the confusion.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

upvoted 8 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 1 year ago

According to Microsoft, the sky is up, but the answer is down. To Microsoft, the ocean is wet but the answer is dry, the desert is dry but on the exam you must select wet or you'll get it wrong...

According to Microsoft, the air in space is breathable... Let me explain. The earth has breathable air and the earth is in space, therefore, the air in space is breathable...

upvoted 10 times

  **shahidsayyed** 10 months ago

You should try standup comedy as an alternative career. Got into wrong profession.

upvoted 4 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Subscription Reader Role:

Permissions: The Subscription Reader role has read-only access to the Azure resources within a subscription.

Capability: It allows users to view resources, settings, and data but does not grant permissions to make any changes, including enabling or configuring features like Traffic Analytics.

To enable Traffic Analytics, you would need a role with write permissions on the relevant network resources, such as Owner, Contributor, Network Contributor, or a custom role with the necessary permissions.

upvoted 1 times

  **Matsane** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

No, assigning the Reader role to Admin1 does not meet the goal.

The Reader role only provides read-only access to resources and does not grant the necessary permissions to enable Traffic Analytics.

To enable Traffic Analytics, Admin1 requires the Network Contributor role or a higher role like the Contributor or Owner role, which grants the necessary permissions to configure and manage network resources, including Traffic Analytics.

You should assign the Network Contributor role (or a higher role) at the subscription level to Admin1 to meet the goal.

upvoted 2 times

  **amurp35** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Please see the actual doc: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites>

Reader role is not enough:

One of the following Azure built-in roles needs to be assigned to your account:

Deployment model Role

Resource Manager Owner

Contributor

Network contributor 1 and Monitoring contributor 2

upvoted 3 times

  **3ba6d0b** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Assigning the Reader role at the subscription level to Admin1 does not meet the goal. The Reader role provides read-only access to Azure resources, which allows viewing information but not configuring or enabling features like Traffic Analytics. To enable Traffic Analytics, Admin1 would need more permissions, typically provided by roles such as Network Contributor or Contributor. These roles allow configuring network resources and settings necessary to enable Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 3 times

  **frvr** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites?text=Deployment%20model-,Role,-Resource%20Manager>

upvoted 1 times

  **SofiaLorean** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No

Assigning the Reader role at the subscription level to Admin1 does not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription. The Reader role has permissions to view resources but does not allow for any write operations, which are required to enable Traffic Analytics. To enable Traffic Analytics, Admin1 would need to be assigned a role that has write permissions, such as the Owner, Contributor, or a custom role with specific permissions for Traffic Analytics

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

No. Access but not enable.

upvoted 1 times

  **SinopsysHK** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Hello, seems that there was a typo in Azure documentation and Reader (read only, cannot make any change) cannot enable Traffic Analytics: cf <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#prerequisites> "One of the following Azure built-in roles needs to be assigned to your account: Owner, Contributor, Network contributor, and Monitoring contributor"

Hence answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

NO - to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, Admin1 should be assigned the Network Watcher Contributor or Owner, Contributor, User Access Administrator, Security Administrator

upvoted 1 times

  **pverma20** 4 months ago

Correct Answer - No (Confirmed, check below documentation) If you enable Traffic Analytics for sure, it requires some write access to capture and write the logs. We need to be Logical.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

Prerequisites

Traffic analytics requires the following prerequisites:

A Network Watcher enabled subscription. For more information, see [Enable or disable Azure Network Watcher](#).

NSG flow logs enabled for the network security groups you want to monitor or VNet flow logs enabled for the virtual network you want to monitor. For more information, see [Create a flow log](#) or [Enable VNet flow logs](#).

An Azure Log Analytics workspace with read and write access. For more information, see [Create a Log Analytics workspace](#).

One of the following Azure built-in roles needs to be assigned to your account:

Expand table

Deployment model

Role

Resource Manager

Owner

Contributor

Network contributor 1 and Monitoring contributor 2

upvoted 2 times

  **Annie_5** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It seems reader role cannot enable traffic analytics. It can view it.

upvoted 3 times

  **6f80f6c** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B, NO.

supporting : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1330227/what-role-is-required-to-be-enabled-at-subscriptio>

upvoted 1 times

  **Nushin** 4 months, 1 week ago

Owner

Contributor

Network contributor 1 and Monitoring contributor 2

upvoted 1 times

  **Jobalos009** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

upvoted 1 times

  **MelKr** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

According to current documentation B is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/required-rbac-permissions#traffic-analytic>:

"Since traffic analytics is enabled as part of the Flow log resource, the following permissions are required in addition to all the required permissions for Flow logs".

I believe that the permission "Microsoft.Network/networkWatchers/configureFlowLog/action" is not part of the Reader role. Also, "Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/sharedkeys/action" is not in the Reader role.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

- A. Owner
- B. Virtual Machine Contributor
- C. Contributor
- D. Virtual Machine Administrator Login

Correct Answer: C

Contributor: Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC

Incorrect Answers:

A: Owner: Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

B: Virtual Machine Contributor: Lets you manage virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.

D: Virtual Machine Administrator Login: View Virtual Machines in the portal and login as administrator.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

  **wooyourdaddy** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Should the answer be C. Contributor? Answer B, only allows the managing of the VM's and not the Virtual Networks as stated in the question.
upvoted 226 times

  **Holydud** 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered C
upvoted 18 times

  **TDsysadmin** 2 years ago

did you prepare from this dump only?
upvoted 6 times

  **alessioferrario** 3 years, 5 months ago

I agree
upvoted 1 times

  **Miles19** 3 years, 4 months ago

You are right, definitely, we need to assign a role of contributor, as the virtual machine contributor isn't enough - can't even manage the virtual networks to which the VM is attached to. See details: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 1 times

  **ciscogeek** 3 years, 4 months ago

Whatever Manage means by Microsoft standards, as per the doc they say, VM Contributor can manage.
Virtual Machine Contributor Lets you "manage" virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.
I would go for B.
upvoted 2 times

  **Gadzee** 2 years, 7 months ago

I would go for B taking into account that they say "least privilege"
upvoted 5 times

  **Broniac** 2 years, 5 months ago

yes but, with B you can only achieve to manage VMs not Vnets which is also mentioned.
upvoted 9 times

  **Deputy7** 2 years, 5 months ago

Bro, It is User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. So, Definitely C.
upvoted 2 times

  **brico** 3 years, 1 month ago

Can't be B. As you mentioned in your response, "and not the virtual network...". C is the correct answer.
upvoted 8 times

  **Hari2017** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C because though the question says least privilege it should meet both the conditions of managing VMs & VNets.
upvoted 5 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Only Owner and Contributor can perform the actions, but we need to follow the least privilege principal, so Contributor.

A: Owner- Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

B: Virtual Machine Contributor - Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks and disk snapshots, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

C: Contributor - Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

D: Virtual Machine Administrator Login - View Virtual Machines in the portal and login as administrator.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 149 times

  **brandon4sam** Most Recent  6 months, 1 week ago

Question is tricky, but it states "Least privilege" So answer C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is B. Virtual Machine Contributor1.

The Virtual Machine Contributor role allows a user to create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset the password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions1. However, this role does not grant management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to1.

For managing virtual networks, User1 would also need the Network Contributor role1. This role lets you manage all networking resources, but not access to them1.

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months, 1 week ago

Please note that the Owner role (option A) grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC1, which might be more than what's needed if you're following the principle of least privilege. The Contributor role (option C) grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC1, which might also be more than what's needed. The Virtual Machine Administrator Login role (option D) allows you to view virtual machines in the portal and login as administrator1, but it does not allow you to deploy virtual machines or manage virtual networks

upvoted 1 times

  **BanzaiEd** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Contributor

upvoted 1 times

  **TSKARAN** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Virtual Machine Contributor > B: Wrong Answer.

Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

Correct answer > C. Contributor

upvoted 2 times

  **Dong_St** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is B. Virtual Machine Contributor

I took a test and got 90% with the C. Contributor option, and I retook the test with B and got 100%

upvoted 2 times

  **Kr1s** 1 year ago

Q was in exam 29th July 2023

upvoted 4 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

'Contributor': because both vm and vnet need to be managed.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>
upvoted 2 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

This was on exams on 21/7/2023. I selected C
upvoted 2 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries
upvoted 1 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was on the exam on 6/17/2023.
upvoted 1 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

C. Contributor

To ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks with the principle of least privilege, you should assign the Contributor role to User1.

The Contributor role provides permissions to create and manage Azure resources but does not grant excessive privileges like the Owner role. By assigning the Contributor role, User1 will have the necessary permissions to deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks without having unrestricted access to other resources or the subscription management.

The Virtual Machine Contributor role is more limited and focuses specifically on managing virtual machines. It does not include permissions to manage virtual networks, so it is not the most appropriate choice for this scenario.

The Virtual Machine Administrator Login role is specific to Windows Virtual Desktop and grants permissions to manage the administrative accounts for virtual machines in a virtual desktop infrastructure.

Therefore, the best option in this scenario is to assign the Contributor role to User1.
upvoted 1 times

  **emptyH** 1 year, 2 months ago

Keyword here is & Networks. Only the contributor role can manage the VM's and the Networks.
upvoted 2 times

  **hz78** 1 year, 4 months ago

B. Virtual Machine Contributor.

To meet the requirement of allowing User1 to deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks with the principle of least privilege, the Virtual Machine Contributor role should be assigned to User1. This role allows User1 to manage virtual machines, but only those virtual machines for which they have been granted access. Additionally, this role provides permissions to manage the virtual network resources required to support the virtual machines.

Assigning the Owner or Contributor role to User1 would provide more permissions than necessary, and therefore, does not follow the principle of least privilege. The Virtual Machine Administrator Login role does not provide the necessary permissions to deploy virtual machines or manage virtual networks.
upvoted 2 times

  **Hongzu13** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was on the exam today!
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3. The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Access Control tab.)

+ Add ≡ Edit columns 🔄 Refresh | 🗑 Remove | ❤ Got feedback?

[Check access](#) **Role assignments** [Deny assignments](#) [Classic administrators](#) [Roles](#)

Manage access to Azure resources for users, groups, service principals and managed identities at this scope by creating role assignments. [Learn more](#)

Name Type Role

Scope Group by

Select all
 Owner

1 items (1 Users)

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
	OWNER			
	Admin3 Admin3@Cont...	User	Owner	This resource

You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Tenant tab.)

Save Discard

Directory properties

* Name

Country or region
Slovenia

Location
EU Model Clause compliant datacenters

Notification language

Directory ID

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

Access management for Azure resources

Admin1@Cont190525outlook.onmicrosoft.com (Admin1@Cont190525outlook.onmicrosoft.com) can manage access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in this directory. [Learn more](#)

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Only Admin3, the owner, can assign ownership.

Box 2: Yes -

Box 3: No -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/add-change-subscription-administrator>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Azure (RBAC) and Azure AD roles are independent. AD roles do not grant access to resources and Azure roles do not grant access to Azure AD. However, a Global Administrator in AD can elevate access to all subscriptions and will be User Access Administrator in Azure root scope.

All 3 users are GA (AD) and Admin3 is owner of the subscription (RBAC).

Admin1 has elevated access, so he is also User Access Admin (RBAC).

To assign a user the owner role at the Subscription scope, you require permissions, such as User Access Admin or Owner.

Box 1: Yes

Admin1 has elevated access, so he is User Access Admin. This is valid.

Box 2: Yes

Admin3 is Owner of the Subscription. This is valid.

Box 3: No

Admin2 is just a GA in Azure AD scope. He doesn't have permission in the Subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal-subscription-admin>
upvoted 516 times

 **schvantz** 2 years, 4 months ago

crystal clear

upvoted 5 times

 **Takloy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Unless configure the elevated access for Admin 2 right? making admin2 user access administrator.

upvoted 2 times

  **kastanov** 2 years, 1 month ago

Global Administrators can create resource groups in the subscription. How you work like this in your?

upvoted 1 times

  **franekfranek** 2 years, 1 month ago

I'm not sure if Microsoft guys are aware of this elevated access to be honest lol

upvoted 5 times

  **Grande** 1 year, 11 months ago

They surely know, and it was done for many reasons .As you must be a Global Admin to have the elevation ability. so its assume if you are a GA you are qualified

upvoted 1 times

  **ashish2201** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct, tested in Lab

1. No : Admin1 is a Global Administrator at Tenant which does not give it permission on subscription therefore cannot assign Owner Roles

2. Yes : Admin 3 is Global Administrator + Owner of Subscription therefore can assign Owner role to other user.

3. NO : Admin2 is Global Administrator for Tenant and do not have any rights on Subscription therefore cannot create resources in it.

upvoted 59 times

  **ashish2201** 3 years, 3 months ago

Kindly ignore my previous comment, below is the correct one

1. Yes : Admin1 is a Global Administrator at Tenant which does not give it permission on subscription but as per exhibit it has taken control to manage access to all Azure subscriptions therefore it now has access to manage subscription therefore can assign role to other users.

2. Yes : Admin 3 is Global Administrator + Owner of Subscription therefore can assign Owner role to other user.

3. NO : Admin2 is Global Administrator for Tenant and do not have any rights on Subscription therefore cannot create resources in it.

upvoted 108 times

  **Praveen66** 2 years, 12 months ago

Even if your a global administrator at the Tenant level you can grant the access of owner to any other user to in tenant for the subscription. Simple example is the default account through which you have registered is global admin, if you have created another user account you can very well assign a owner role to him for a sub

upvoted 2 times

  **Makoporosh** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answer is NYN: Global Administrators in Azure AD have the highest level of access in the Azure Active Directory, allowing them to manage users, groups, and other directory-related functions. However, this role does not automatically grant them access to manage Azure subscriptions and resources within those subscriptions.

upvoted 1 times

  **RanaYasirAleem** 2 months, 1 week ago

Admin1 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.

Yes: Admin1 is a global administrator, and based on the tenant settings, global administrators can manage access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in this directory.

Admin3 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.

Yes: Admin3 is already assigned the "Owner" role for the subscription. An owner has full access, including the ability to assign roles to other users.

Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.

Yes: Admin2 is a global administrator. Global administrators have the highest level of permissions in Azure AD and can manage all aspects of the directory and subscription.

upvoted 2 times

  **SofiaLorean** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be : Yes Yes No

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe the more recent and tested answer which is YYN

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is YYN

upvoted 2 times

  **Nateramj** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

My thought here is

Box1:Admin1 even with Global admin permissions, User Administrator refers to the 365 admin console, and not Azure resources. They would need RBAC control to the subscription in the form of User Access Admin/Owner to add themselves to be able to add RBAC controls for others-NO is correct

Box 2:Admin 3 is an Owner of the subscription, subsequently meaning the ability to add RBAC controls for other Admins-YES is the correct Answer

Box 3: whilst Admin 2 is a GA they do not possess the correct RBAC role for the subscription resource meaning they cannot hand out permissions-
Correct answer is NO

upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 5 months ago

YES YES NO

Admin3 can elevate his permissions but in this question only Admin 1 has elevated his permissions

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

No no no

upvoted 1 times

  **allyou** 6 months, 1 week ago

I tested them in the lab, the answers are Y, Y, Y.

the questions are somewhat nuanced, if I rephrase it like this: is the AdminX user capable/has the possibility of...

It becomes obvious to answer with Y, Y, Y because Admin2 can elevate access like Admin1 to control the subscription.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>

upvoted 1 times

  **Trs223333** 9 months ago

Yes, Yes, and No

upvoted 1 times

  **mihir25** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

ANSWER IS YES YES NO

VERIFIED AND DONE R&D DON'T WASTE MUCH TIME

upvoted 4 times

  **sjsaran** 11 months ago

As same as Admin 1, why can't admin 2 take Access management for Azure resources, as admin 2 is also a global admin

upvoted 2 times

  **Nicknamefordiscussions69** 11 months, 1 week ago

Yes, yes, no

upvoted 1 times

  **Aquintero** 1 year, 1 month ago

La respuesta simple es: si, si, no.

upvoted 4 times

  **LGWJ12** 1 year, 1 month ago

Excelente , tambien pienzo lo mismo ,despues de leer casi todos los comentarios.

upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 is in a resource group named RG1. VM1 runs services that will be used to deploy resources to RG1. You need to ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1. What should you do first?

- A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1
- B. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of RG1
- C. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of VM1
- D. From the Azure portal, modify the Policies settings of RG1

Correct Answer: A

Managed identities for Azure resources provides Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory. You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, without having credentials in your code.

You can enable and disable the system-assigned managed identity for VM using the Azure portal.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/qs-configure-portal-windows-vm>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Managed identities for Azure resources provides Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory. You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, without having credentials in your code. You can enable and disable the system-assigned managed identity for VM using the Azure portal.

RBAC manages who has access to Azure resources, what areas they have access to and what they can do with those resources. Examples of Role Based Access Control (RBAC) include: Allowing an app to access all resources in a resource group Policies on the other hand focus on resource properties during deployment and for already existing resources. As an example, a policy can be issued to ensure users can only deploy DS series VMs within a specified resource

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/qs-configure-portal-windows-vm>
upvoted 254 times

  **itgg11** 2 years, 1 month ago

A is a correct answer. Just tested in the lab and first you need to create a managed identity
upvoted 4 times

  **Kalzonee3611** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

he is goat
upvoted 2 times

  **kilowd** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer A: What is a managed identity in Azure?
Image result for managed identity vs Access Control(IAM) azure
Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication
upvoted 1 times

  **zman_83** 1 year, 11 months ago

Trust in Superman(mlantonis)!!!
upvoted 24 times

  **BaldFury401** 1 year, 11 months ago

mlantonis is a savage
upvoted 6 times

  **AzureG0d** 1 year, 10 months ago

i promise he is LOL
upvoted 4 times

  **supershyslock** 1 year, 9 months ago

What ho, jolly good show that man!
upvoted 4 times

  **ment0s** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Right-O good chap, no faffing about, tally-ho!

upvoted 2 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 6 months ago

Answer is correct "A" Modify Managed Identities.

upvoted 55 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent  2 weeks ago

'A' is the correct answer. The first thing you should do is enable the system-assigned managed identity for VM1. This managed identity will then be used to authenticate and manage resources in RG1. After enabling the identity, you need to assign the appropriate role to it at the resource group level to grant it the necessary permissions.

upvoted 1 times

  **3ba6d0b** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

To ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1, you should first enable a managed identity for VM1. This can be done by modifying the Managed Identity settings of VM1 from the Azure portal. Once the managed identity is enabled, you can assign the necessary role to this identity in the Access control (IAM) settings of RG1 to grant it the required permissions.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1

This is the correct first step. You should enable a managed identity for VM1. Managed identities are Azure AD objects that provide Azure services with an identity within Azure AD. By enabling a managed identity, VM1 can authenticate to Azure services that support Azure AD authentication, like Azure Resource Manager, for managing resources.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

To enable a service running on VM1 to manage resources in RG1 using VM1's identity, you should first configure the Managed Identity settings for VM1. Managed identities for Azure resources provide automatically managed identities for Azure services, allowing them to authenticate to services that support Microsoft Azure authentication without requiring credentials in your code12.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1.

upvoted 2 times

  **sismer** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The question is clearly saying that the VM has already a MI. You just need to assign the RBAC to the MI. So the answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Comprehend the question better next time before blasting your thoughts. Its just implying that it NEEDS TO BE ABLE TO USE the Managed Identity. Without having created/enabled it, YOU CANT USE IT. Correct answer: A !

upvoted 1 times

  **BillDilena** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

By default, resources system managed identity status is Off. FIRST we need to turn it ON

upvoted 3 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Pay attention to the question. It asks what should you do FIRST.

You'd do A first, and then B. Once you have enabled Managed Identity for this VM, you can then give it access using IAM.

upvoted 5 times

  **NavigatiOn** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1.

Explanation:

Managed identities for Azure resources is a feature of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Each of the Azure resources has an identity in Azure AD that you can use to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, without any credentials stored in your code.

Managed identities eliminate the need for developers having to manage credentials by providing an identity for the Azure resource in Azure AD and using it to obtain Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tokens.

upvoted 1 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1

To ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 using the identity of VM1, you should first modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1.

Managed Identity allows Azure resources, such as virtual machines, to obtain an identity that can be used to authenticate and authorize against other Azure resources. By enabling Managed Identity for VM1, you can grant the necessary permissions to the service running on VM1 to manage resources in RG1 without exposing any sensitive credentials.

upvoted 2 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

OpenAI

"A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1

To allow a service running on a virtual machine to manage resources in an Azure resource group, you can use a managed identity for the virtual machine. A managed identity is an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) object that can be used to authenticate to services that support Azure AD authentication, including Azure Resource Manager. By using a managed identity, you can avoid the need to store credentials for a service account on the virtual machine.

To enable a managed identity for a virtual machine, you can modify the Managed Identity settings of the virtual machine from the Azure portal or using Azure PowerShell or Azure CLI. Once the managed identity is enabled, you can grant the identity access to the resource group by assigning it a role or permissions in the Access control (IAM) settings of the resource group.

Therefore, the correct option is A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1."

upvoted 2 times

  **Chris76** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A & B are needed to achieve the goal. But the question asks which one needs to be done FIRST. Hence its A, aka ensuring you have a management identity assigned to the VM. And only then configure what access that managed identity has from within the IAM of the RG

upvoted 4 times

  **lokii9980** 1 year, 4 months ago

Once the Managed Identity for VM1 is enabled, you can grant the necessary permissions to the service running on VM1 to manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1. This can be done by modifying the Access control (IAM) settings of RG1 or the specific resources within RG1 as needed, and adding the Managed Identity of VM1 with the appropriate role-based access control (RBAC) role.

upvoted 4 times

  **kklohit** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

By modifying the Managed Identity settings of VM1, you can enable a system-assigned managed identity for the virtual machine. This identity can then be used to authenticate to Azure resources without the need for credentials. By doing this, the services running on VM1 will be able to manage the resources in RG1 using the identity of VM1.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1.

In order to allow a service running on VM1 to manage resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1, you need to enable a managed identity for VM1 and then grant that identity appropriate permissions to access the necessary resources.

To do this, you can follow these steps:

Navigate to the VM1 resource in the Azure portal.

Under Settings, select Identity.

Enable System-assigned managed identity for VM1.

After the managed identity is enabled, you can grant it the necessary permissions to access the resources in RG1.

By enabling a managed identity for VM1, you can use the identity of the virtual machine to authenticate and access resources in Azure, instead of using separate credentials or keys. This simplifies the process of managing access to resources and helps ensure that access is secure and consistent.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named TestRG.

You use TestRG to validate an Azure deployment.

TestRG contains the following resources:

Name	Type	Description
VM1	Virtual Machine	VM1 is running and configured to back up to Vault1 daily
Vault1	Recovery Services Vault	Vault1 includes all backups of VM1
VNET1	Virtual Network	VNET1 has a resource lock of type Delete

You need to delete TestRG.

What should you do first?

- A. Modify the backup configurations of VM1 and modify the resource lock type of VNET1
- B. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1
- C. Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1
- D. Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1

Correct Answer: C

When you delete a resource group, all of its resources are also deleted. Deleting a resource group deletes all of its template deployments and currently stored operations.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

When you delete a resource group, all of its resources are also deleted. Deleting a resource group deletes all of its template deployments and currently stored operations.

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.

You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. Once backup data is deleted, it will go into the soft deleted state.

So you have to remove the lock on order to delete the VNET and delete the backups in order to delete the vault.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#before-you-start>
upvoted 288 times

  **Gyanshukla** 3 years ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

  **monus** 2 years, 10 months ago

backup can be taken even if vm is powered off. so, I think the answer is A.

upvoted 11 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

No, this is wrong. one of the reasons why resource groups were designed is to facilitate the deletion of resources in Dev environments. You delete the RG and all its components are gone.

C is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

sorry, I meant Dev/Test environment. Think CI/CD.

upvoted 1 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

Microsoft decided on an exception for recovery vaults. it's weird but you can not delete your RG before deleting your vaults
upvoted 8 times

  **mabdullah** 1 year, 8 months ago

Thanks.
upvoted 2 times

  **Dips88** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Answer should be B. A recovery service vault can not be deleted unless all its backups are deleted permanently. And along with that definitely resource lock has to be removed on vnet
upvoted 125 times

  **poplovic** 3 years, 2 months ago

Tried in the lab, a lot of steps to remove the vault.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-security-feature-cloud#permanently-deleting-soft-deleted-backup-items>
upvoted 1 times

  **rawrkadia** 3 years, 1 month ago

Disagree. The more I think about this, the less "delete all data" makes sense as step one. Step one is to modify the VM's backup configuration, but A doesn't make sense either.

I actually think they're correct. Easiest first step is to shut stuff off (not strictly needed) and remove the resource lock. Then disable soft-delete if on, remove the backup configuration for VM1 and any backups, then you can turn down the RG.
upvoted 4 times

  **mmNYC** 2 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal>
vault manually deleted because it stays there 14 days.. B, is correct answer, if it was sql you need to shutdown sql instances for backup
upvoted 2 times

  **mmtechsolutionsinc** 2 years, 6 months ago

true but q is what is first, vm off, delete off, then go to recovery service empty it, then remove RG
upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 5 months ago

Don't need to turn VM off to delete it.
upvoted 3 times

  **CheMetto** Most Recent  4 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

C and D is wrong, you don't need to turn off VM.

Both A and B are not correct but B is more correct than A, let me explain:

One of the first things to do is to remove the resource lock, which is done only from B. A doesn't remove the resource lock but edit it. You can edit a resource lock and switch between delete and read-only (read-only is you can't delete, and you can't modify, delete has only delete lock, you can modify the resource). So this is where A is wrong.

To delete a backup, you can't go in the vault and delete it, before do that, you need to go to stop backup, then you can delete all backup, so that's why B is incorrect, is missing 1 step. This step is not mentioned in A too, it says modify backup configuration. Backup configuration means how many times I took the backup, retain, snapshot etc, but it doesn't stop the backup, you need to do that from backup item.
upvoted 1 times

  **Charumathi** 2 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct answer,

1. Remove VM Backup from Recovery Services Vault
Stop Backup: First, stop the backup for the VM in the Recovery Services vault.

Navigate to the Recovery Services vault.

Go to "Backup items".

Select the VM.

Click "Stop backup".

Choose the option to "Retain data" or "Delete backup data". If you choose to retain data, you must delete it later from the backup data.

Delete Backup Data (if chosen earlier):

In the Recovery Services vault, go to "Backup items".

Select the VM.

Click "Delete backup data".

2. Remove the Delete Lock on vNet

Navigate to the vNet that has the delete lock.

Go to "Locks" under the "Settings" section.

Select the delete lock and remove it.

3. Delete the Resource Group

Navigate to the Resource Group containing the VM, Recovery Services vault, and vNet.
Click "Delete Resource Group".

Confirm the deletion by typing the resource group name when prompted.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1 is the most direct and comprehensive approach to prepare the resource group for deletion, assuming you manage data deletion carefully to prevent unwanted loss. Removing resource locks is necessary to allow deletion, and clearing Vault1 ensures there are no leftover dependencies that could halt the process. Thus, removing the resource lock is the critical first step, which is covered in this option.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1

upvoted 1 times

  **_gio_** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C or D.

Before deleting resource group, you must first solve this problem:

- you can't delete a virtual network with subnets that are still in use by a virtual machine.
- you can't delete recovery service vault with backedup data inside

upvoted 2 times

  **Cg007** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1

Before deleting the resource group TestRG, it's essential to ensure that all resources within it are in a state that allows for their deletion. Turning off VM1 and removing any resource locks from VNET1 would prepare the resources for deletion without causing any data loss or leaving resources in a locked state.

upvoted 2 times

  **jecampos2** 6 months, 1 week ago

I would say the correct ans is C, but you could also think the B is OK. The question is.

Once we execute the delete resource group action it will automatically turn off the VM1?

If yes, then the ans should be B.

Please advise

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **HdiaOwner** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 1 times

  **MYR55** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

3 steps which has to be done before we can delete the resource group

-> Stop the back up of VM

-> Delete all locks on resources of rg

-> Empty the vault

based on this, B seems to be the best option.

upvoted 2 times

  **MentalTree** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer: C

Question is what should you DO FIRST:

-First you turn off the VM and remove the resource lock

-Once VM is off you can modify the back config

-Once backup config is remove you can remove backups from vault

-Once vault is empty you can remove the TestRG.

Key point being that of the choices, C which includes turning off the VM HAS to be done first before anything else can be done.

upvoted 3 times

  **MentalTree** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ignore what I said about backup config xD

The VM has to be off so that it is not using the subnet associated with the vnet: "you can't delete a virtual network with subnets that are still in use by a virtual machine"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell#required-access-and-deletion-failures>

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The questions states that you need to delete the Resource Group, so there is no need to delete each component individually. You can do a delete on the entire resource group and it will also get rid of all the resources. The trick here is that you have a resource lock in place that prevents you from deleting it (in this case the vault) and also a recovery services vault that has backup data in in which again cannot be deleted. You first need to solve these two problems before simply deleting the entire resource group and everything in it, in one go.

upvoted 1 times

  **ziggy1117** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

You do not need to turn off VMs to delete them. I made so many of those studying for AZ104 and i never had to turn off any VM before deleting it. Also you need to delete the contents of a vault before you can delete it. There is actually a lengthy checklist of things you need to do in the vault before you can delete it besides deleting its backup.

upvoted 2 times

  **pal40sg** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

What should you do ****first****?

The answer is D. Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1.

This is the correct answer because the question asks what should be deleted first before deleting TestRG. According to the current web page context, TestRG contains a virtual machine named VM1, a virtual network named VNET1, and a recovery services vault named Vault1. The web page context also states that VM1 is connected to VNET1 and that Vault1 contains backup data for VM1. Therefore, before deleting TestRG, we need to delete the resources that depend on it or have a resource lock. In this case, VM1 depends on VNET1 and Vault1 has a resource lock. To delete VM1, we need to turn it off first. To delete Vault1, we need to delete all the data in it first. Therefore, the first step is to turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1.

upvoted 2 times

  **TedM2** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It has to be "B". Deleting an RG includes deleting any recovery vault that is in it, and this article clearly states that you cannot delete the vault if it contains data:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal>

The delete lock also needs to be removed as by definition it blocks deletion of the locked resource.

upvoted 1 times

  **mark55665** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be A, you must stop backup and delete resource lock before you can delete RG

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com.

You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure.

What should you do?

- A. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- B. Create a PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
- D. Create an A record named *.research in the adatum.com zone.

Correct Answer: A

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

An NS record or (name server record) tells recursive name servers which name servers are authoritative for a zone. You can have as many NS records as you would like in your zone file. The benefit of having multiple NS records is the redundancy of your DNS service.

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain>

upvoted 230 times

  **suriyaswamy** 3 years ago

Nice Explanation. Many Thanks

upvoted 2 times

  **Tom34** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer A correct.

It should be "Create or edit an NS record .."

Because this record is already created after DNS zone creation.

upvoted 5 times

  **chaitu1990** Highly Voted  3 years, 6 months ago

All the best for your Exam guys:))

upvoted 169 times

  **omw2wealth** 2 years, 11 months ago

Thank you i guess

upvoted 11 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent  5 months, 1 week ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900 i answered A

upvoted 3 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

This appeared in exams on 27/7/2023. I selected A

upvoted 5 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

WAs on the exam on June 17, 2023.

upvoted 4 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

A. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.

To delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure, you should create an NS (Name Server) record named

"research" in the adatum.com zone.

The NS record is used to delegate authority for a subdomain to a different set of name servers. By creating an NS record named "research" in the adatum.com zone and specifying the name server(s) for the subdomain, you can delegate the management of the research.adatum.com subdomain to the specified DNS server(s) in Azure.

upvoted 3 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 2 times

  **prakant7** 1 year, 4 months ago

It was on the exam today

upvoted 2 times

  **djgodzilla** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

to cut the crap watch this video to understand really what an NS record is ! 🙌

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WyDQhIRDad8&t=2s>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.

To delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure, you need to create an NS (name server) record in the adatum.com DNS zone that specifies the name of the DNS server that will handle the subdomain.

To do this, you can follow these steps:

1. In the Azure portal, navigate to the adatum.com DNS zone.

2. Under Settings, select NS records.

3. Click Add NS record to add a new NS record.

4. In the Record name field, enter "research".

5. In the FQDN of name server field, enter the FQDN of the DNS server that will handle the research.adatum.com subdomain.

6. Click Add to create the NS record.

Once the NS record is created, any DNS queries for research.adatum.com will be forwarded to the DNS server specified in the NS record.

upvoted 1 times

  **Hongzu13** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was on the exam today!

upvoted 3 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

I'm not seeing any DNS questions on the recent test

upvoted 1 times

  **Moradiya** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was came in exam on 01/04/23

upvoted 3 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) " Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone."

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain#create-an-ns-record>

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **VictorAD** 2 years, 1 month ago

Thanks, Going for my exams today

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the contoso.onmicrosoft.com domain name.

You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.

You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions		Answer Area
Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone		
Add an Azure AD tenant		
Configure company branding	➤	⬆
Create an Azure DNS zone	⬅	⬇
Add a custom name		
Verify the domain		

Correct Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
		Add a custom name
Add an Azure AD tenant		Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone
Configure company branding	➤	Verify the domain
Create an Azure DNS zone	⬅	

1. Add the custom domain name to your directory
2. Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar
3. Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain>

mumu_myk Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

I bought a domain just to test this. The answer is correct. Please like me.
upvoted 1308 times

homersimpson 2 years, 1 month ago

Is your new domain iboughtthisdomainjusttotestaquestiononmsaz0194.com? Because I tried to get that too but saw it was taken ;)
upvoted 50 times

Balvosko 1 year, 3 months ago

You are Hero
upvoted 11 times

DrMiyu 2 years, 2 months ago

Kiss Kiss Kiss <3

upvoted 5 times

  **Gresch123123** 2 years, 3 months ago

love you

upvoted 12 times

  **fene**  3 years, 3 months ago

As I'm a smart guy I can confirm this to be the proper answer

upvoted 160 times

  **CBIBEK** 3 years ago

Source: Dude trust me

upvoted 110 times

  **Gor112** 2 years, 11 months ago

Lol ;)

upvoted 2 times

  **xheo** 2 years, 5 months ago

I like your confidence :)

upvoted 5 times

  **maki999** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

me too :)

upvoted 2 times

  **rolling_potato_** 2 years, 5 months ago

Seems legit

upvoted 21 times

  **23169fd**  2 months, 1 week ago

Add a custom name: Register the contoso.com domain in your Azure AD tenant.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone: Add the necessary DNS records at the domain registrar to verify the domain.

Verify the domain: Complete the verification process in Azure AD to confirm ownership of the contoso.com domain.

upvoted 4 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

1- Create an Azure DNS Zone.

2- Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

3- Verify the domani.

Tutorial: Host your domain in Azure DNS (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns>)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/training/modules/configure-azure-dns/>

upvoted 4 times

  **etrop** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

I guess the answer is correct, but it says "Add a custom name", I feel like someone uneducated wrote this question, couldn't they have written "Add a custom domain" just like in the portal interface. Why is it so hard to just get some simple english accurate on the exam. I mean "Adding a custom name" is not the same thing as "Adding a custom domain name". There is actually a way to add a custom Name to your AD under Properties and name, so if we were being 100% accurate here that "Adding a custom name" is not the correct step. So many questions are like this, its almost as if they were written poorly to try to trip you up.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **897dd59** 11 months ago

The answer is correct. but as we are all known. It's MS, learning doc vs documentation vs exam are all different. nothing in common. About the exam alone. my experiences with the drag/drop is about to read the question carefully. Some of them require something like: bla..blah ... Make sure the steps are in correct order => then should care about the steps we drag/drop to correct with what we will do in the real envi

upvoted 3 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900

upvoted 9 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

No it wasn't, and no you didn't.

upvoted 2 times

  **USNOOZEYULOSEY** 1 year, 1 month ago

For some CSI, it would be nice if the "custom name" was updated to "add custom domain name" for brevity.

upvoted 2 times

  **sardonique** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

It was purposefully called custom name to trick you into chosing "Create an Azure DNS Zone"

upvoted 2 times

  **Navigati0n** 1 year, 1 month ago

Here are the steps we need to perform in sequence:

>> Add a custom name: add a custom domain name to Azure AD from the "Custom domain names" page in the Azure portal. When we add a custom domain name, Azure AD gives us the information we need to create DNS records at the domain name registrar.

>> Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone: we need to add a DNS record at our domain name registrar to verify that we own the domain. This record is typically a TXT or MX record for domain verification.

>> Verify the domain: After we've added the DNS record at the domain name registrar, then we can go back to the Azure portal to verify the domain. Azure AD checks if the DNS record exists and if it does, the domain is verified.

upvoted 21 times

  **lolek997** 1 year, 2 months ago

1. Add the custom domain name to your directory:

In the Azure portal, navigate to the Azure Active Directory blade.

Select "Custom domain names" and click on the "+ Add custom domain" button.

Enter the domain name "contoso.com" and follow the prompts to add the domain.

2. Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar:

Sign in to the domain name registrar where you registered the domain name (e.g., the third-party registrar for contoso.com).

Add a DNS entry for the custom domain, such as a CNAME or TXT record, as instructed by Azure AD.

This step verifies your ownership of the domain.

3. Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD:

In the Azure portal, go back to the Azure Active Directory blade and select "Custom domain names."

Select the custom domain name (e.g., contoso.com) and click on the "Verify" button.

Azure AD will check the DNS records to ensure they match, and once verified, the domain will be marked as verified.

upvoted 16 times

  **binhdortmund** 1 year ago

very clear for me! LIKE

upvoted 1 times

  **etanvandan7** 1 year, 3 months ago

Since a custom domain has already been created and registered at third party, next should be

1. Verify the domain

2. Create an Azure DNS zone

3. Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone

upvoted 1 times

  **sharmaurs** 1 year, 5 months ago

Is reading the questions from dumps from examTopics without paid subscription enough to pass the exam (though I read all the topics from Udmey) ?

upvoted 5 times

  **gauravit43** 1 year, 6 months ago

Given answer is correct -:

1 - add an entry in "custom domain names" (You will see TXT and MX column, make a note of it)

2 - Go to public domain provider (let say godaddy.com) and make 2 entries there (TXT and MX)

3- Verify on the Azure portal

upvoted 4 times

  **rupayan87** 1 year, 9 months ago

options seems terrible here

1 add a custom name - should be domain name

2. add a record to public DNS zone - we only add the MX/TXT record at the third party site as long as the name servers are third party managed.

3. verify the domain - this seems redundant. adding the MX record to third party registrar site is what Azure needs to verify the domain.

upvoted 13 times

  **matejka** 1 year, 10 months ago

Both first two options can be swapped without any issues. So the answer is unclear. But as per <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain#add-your-custom-domain-name-to-azure-ad> it is a good idea to provide this answer at the exam:

Add a custom name

Add a record to the DNS zone

Verify the domain

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) "Add a custom domain"

2) "Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone"

3) "Verify the domain"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain#add-your-custom-domain-name-to-azure-ad>

upvoted 6 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is correct

Add a custom name

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone

Verify the domain

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1. You need to view the error events from a table named Event. Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. `Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventType == "error"}`
- B. `Event | search "error"`
- C. `select * from Event where EventType == "error"`
- D. `search in (Event) * | where EventType neq "error"`

Correct Answer: B

The search operator provides a multi-table/multi-column search experience.

The syntax is:

`Table_name | search "search term"`

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has three possible correct answers:

1. `search in (Event) "error"`
2. `Event | search "error"`
3. `Event | where EventType == "error"`

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

1. `Get-Event Event | where {$_.EventTye neq "error"}`
2. `Event | where EventType is "error"`
3. `select * from Event where EventType is "error"`
4. `search in (Event) * | where EventType neq "error"`

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredatexplorer>

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) 'Event | search "error"'

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/log-analytics-tutorial>
upvoted 11 times

  **AnKiLa** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree. Found another reference too:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredatexplorer>
upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C. `select * from Event where EventType == "error"` This query selects all columns (*) from the "Event" table where the EventType column is equal to "error". It effectively filters the rows in the "Event" table to only those where the EventType is "error", which is what you need to view the error events.

The reason why it's not B. `Event | search "error"` is that this query selects all records from the "Event" table and then filters them for the string "error". While this query might work in some contexts, it doesn't directly filter based on the EventType column being "error". It searches for the string "error" within all columns.

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Repeated question Topic2.Question22

Correct answer B
upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Oryx360** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct query to view error events from a table named "Event" in Azure Log Analytics workspace is:

C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"

This query will retrieve all the records from the "Event" table where the EventType is equal to "error," allowing you to view only the error events.
upvoted 2 times

EwoutBI 7 months, 2 weeks ago

That's not valid KQL, try it with this sample code

```
let MyInMemoryTable = datatable(EventType: string, EventMessage: string, EventTime: datetime)
[
  "error", "Something bad occurred in the application.", datetime(2024-01-09T13:00:00),
  "warning", "A warning was logged by the application, be careful of error", datetime(2024-01-09T14:00:00),
  "info", "Informational message from the application.", datetime(2024-01-09T15:00:00),
  "error", "Oh noes occurred in the application.", datetime(2024-01-09T16:00:00)
];
SELECT * FROM (MyInMemoryTable) where EventType == "error"
```

upvoted 1 times

XtraWest 1 year, 2 months ago

Event
| where SeverityLevel == "Error"
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

Athul07 1 year, 2 months ago

C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"

To view the error events from a table named Event in the Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1, you should run the query:
select * from Event where EventType == "error"

This query selects all the columns (*) from the Event table where the EventType is equal to "error". It will retrieve all the error events from the Event table in Workspace1.

The other options provided are not valid for querying data in Azure Log Analytics. They do not use the correct syntax or functions for querying data in Log Analytics.

upvoted 1 times

sedex 1 year ago

select * from Event where EventType == "error" is an example of SQL (Structured Query Language) whereas Log Analytics uses KQL (Kusto Query Language). The correct answer is B
upvoted 3 times

gauravit43 1 year, 6 months ago

B - Tested in lab (Event | search "error")
upvoted 2 times

virgilpza 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 2 times

KSoul 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Event | search "error"
upvoted 2 times

libran 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 2 times

EmnCours 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 2 times

You have a registered DNS domain named contoso.com.
You create a public Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
You need to ensure that records created in the contoso.com zone are resolvable from the internet.
What should you do?

- A. Create NS records in contoso.com.
- B. Modify the SOA record in the DNS domain registrar.
- C. Create the SOA record in contoso.com.
- D. Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns>

  **Eltooth** Highly Voted  2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer - D. Registrar "owns" the tld and will have their NS registered against the domain by default. By changing the registrar NS records to point to your Azure DNS NS records you take ownership into your Azure DNS.

upvoted 55 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

what is tld?

upvoted 3 times

  **Nana1990** 1 year, 2 months ago

Top level Domain

upvoted 7 times

  **js_indore** Highly Voted  2 years, 11 months ago

D. Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar.

upvoted 18 times

  **CheMetto** Most Recent  4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is right. After you add a Custom domain name on azure, if you need to make it searchable online, you need to modify the NS record on the registrar. On the Azure DNS page, azure will give you 4 DNS server with his properly name. You need to go on the registrar and add those 4 NS record to make it work in azure.

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Update NS record to point to the Azure DNS nameservers. This direct internet traffic to use Azure DNS for resolving records in the contoso.com zone.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 6 times

  **Lowe6** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

also in the question they ask for u to ensure the records already created so A and C becomes wrong immediately

upvoted 2 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 7 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

D. Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar.

To ensure that records created in the contoso.com zone are resolvable from the internet, you need to modify the NS (Name Server) records in the DNS domain registrar.

When you create a public Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, Azure assigns a set of NS records for that zone. These NS records specify the name servers responsible for handling DNS queries for the contoso.com domain. To make the records in the Azure DNS zone resolvable from the internet, you need to update the NS records at the DNS domain registrar to point to the name servers provided by Azure.

upvoted 5 times

  **djgodzilla** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

watch this video to understand really what an NS record is ! 👉

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WyDQhIRDad8&t=2s>

upvoted 12 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: D

upvoted 12 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar.

To ensure that records created in the Azure DNS zone named contoso.com are resolvable from the internet, you need to delegate the domain to the Azure DNS name servers. To do this, you need to modify the NS (Name Server) records at the DNS domain registrar for contoso.com to point to the Azure DNS name servers. This will allow the authoritative DNS server for contoso.com to be hosted in Azure and answer queries for the contoso.com zone.

Option A is not the correct answer, because creating NS records in the contoso.com zone will not delegate the domain to the Azure DNS name servers. Option B is also not the correct answer, because modifying the SOA (Start of Authority) record in the DNS domain registrar will not delegate the domain to the Azure DNS name servers either. Option C is also not necessary, because Azure DNS automatically creates an SOA record for each zone, and it cannot be modified.

upvoted 8 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

Not seeing DNS questions in the 2 tests I took

upvoted 5 times

  **Marge_Simpson** 1 year, 7 months ago

Neither have I

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) "Modify the NS records in the DNS domain registrar."

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns#delegate-the-domain>

upvoted 5 times

  **petestudies** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

this is pretty easy, D

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

Delegate the domain

Once the DNS zone gets created and you have the name servers, you'll need to update the parent domain with the Azure DNS name servers. Each registrar has its own DNS management tools to change the name server records for a domain.

In the registrar's DNS management page, edit the NS records and replace the NS records with the Azure DNS name servers.

When you delegate a domain to Azure DNS, you must use the name servers that Azure DNS provides. Use all four name servers, regardless of the name of your domain. Domain delegation doesn't require a name server to use the same top-level domain as your domain.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns>

upvoted 10 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The subscription is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that syncs to an on-premises Active Directory domain.

The domain contains the security principals shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

In Azure AD, you create a user named User2.

The storage1 account contains a file share named share1 and has the following configurations.

```
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {
  "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": {
    "directoryServiceOptions": "AD",
    "activeDirectoryProperties": {
      "domainName": "Contoso.com",
      "netBiosDomainName": "Contoso.com",
      "forestName": "Contoso.com",
    }
  }
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>

im82 Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago
 Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920
 Correct answer: Y-N-Y
 upvoted 102 times

Mentalfloss 1 month, 1 week ago
 Why are there so many BOTs spamming the comments with claims they took the exam, then came back here to find the questions they claim were on it?
 upvoted 1 times

janemark 1 year, 7 months ago
 Is the site enough to pass the exam?
 upvoted 7 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 7 months ago
 No you will fail
 upvoted 19 times

PERCY23 8 months, 3 weeks ago
 HAHAHA

upvoted 1 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 6 months ago

LOL come on man dont scare him :D

It will be enough as most people pointed to. however, its better to read and learn.

upvoted 23 times

  **GBAU** 1 year, 6 months ago

If you understand the answers to the questions you will probably pass but if you just try to memorise them you won't.

upvoted 30 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

You are right.

upvoted 6 times

  **karthikwarrior** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes absolutely!!

upvoted 3 times

  **Aquintero** 1 year ago

todos los exámenes que he realizado los he pasado, estudiando el Microsoft learn y aqui con examtopics. pero seria mucho mejor que crees un ambiente de pruebas y coloques en practica en lo que tengas dudas

upvoted 9 times

  **azuresam** 2 years, 4 months ago

Does this site questions enough to get cleared in the exam

upvoted 15 times

  **GenjamBhai** 2 years, 3 months ago

Y-N-N

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#restrictions>

Azure AD DS and on-premises AD DS authentication do not support authentication against computer accounts. You can consider using a service logon account instead.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal#share-level-permissions-for-specific-azure-ad-users-or-groups>

If you intend to use a specific Azure AD user or group to access Azure file share resources, that identity must be a hybrid identity that exists in both on-premises AD DS and Azure AD.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#azure-ad-ds>

Second, all users that exist in Azure AD can be authenticated and authorized. The user can be cloud only or hybrid. The sync from Azure AD to Azure AD DS is managed by the platform without requiring any user configuration. However, the client must be domain joined to Azure AD DS, it cannot be Azure AD joined or registered.

upvoted 27 times

  **IAGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

So is Y-N-Y

upvoted 2 times

  **IAGirl** 2 years, 3 months ago

answer must be: Y-N-N

upvoted 6 times

  **SDiwan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Y-N-Y, the question mentions that Azure AD is synced with on-prem AD.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gpsn** 8 months ago

Agree with Y-N-N.

The last 'N' because Azure AD DS and Azure Files still work with Hybrid entities only and NOT with Cloud Only entities. The latest I could find is here:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-storage-blog/general-availability-azure-active-directory-kerberos-with-azure/ba-p/3612111>

upvoted 2 times

  **amurp35** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The question states that Azure AD syncs to on-prem AD, so is it really a cloud-only entity?

upvoted 1 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

Sure, all depends on you

upvoted 3 times

  **sunflower1** 1 year, 9 months ago

Is this set of questions enough to pass the exam???

upvoted 2 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 7 months ago

No you will fail
upvoted 9 times

  **Qhispikey** 1 year, 6 months ago

emotional damage
upvoted 53 times

  **ech** Highly Voted  2 years, 11 months ago

Yo cannot give share-level privileges to a computer object. Ans is correct.
upvoted 47 times

  **ExamWolf** 9 months ago

You can if you add the computer object to a group first :)
upvoted 1 times

  **nir977** 2 years, 8 months ago

Y-N-N because user2 is cloud-only user created in AAD and does not have netbios and other chars defined in storage
upvoted 25 times

  **allyQ** 1 year, 6 months ago

I have created an AAD user (not snyched from the WinDC) and can give it the Storage file data SMB Elev. Contributor role.
upvoted 8 times

  **ubiquituz** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

this is the correct answer....only hybrid identities (on-prem synched to ms entra can be assigned share-level rbac roles. cloud only (ms entra/AAD users) can not be assigned... as well as computer accounts too, however computer can use the default share level permission
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 2 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent  2 weeks ago

The answer given is correct. Because computer accounts don't have an identity in Microsoft Entra ID, you can't configure Azure role-based access control (RBAC) for them. However, computer accounts can access a file share by using a default share-level permission.
upvoted 1 times

  **Op0m0p** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Pay attention to it:
contoso.com that syncs TO an on-premises Active Directory domain.

I have no idea how it was made, maybe with powershell scripts. But User2 will be synchronized to on-prem AD domain.
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Yes
No
No
upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes
No
No
upvoted 1 times

  **vsvoid** 7 months ago

Y -N -N,
Hybrid user will work
Computer and cloud users will not work
upvoted 1 times

  **31c21da** 7 months, 1 week ago

The key to whether you can assign user2 depends on whether user2 is a cloud-only identity. Initially, yes, as the user is created in Azure AD. However, the question also mentions an Azure AD 'contoso.com' syncs to an on-premises AD. Once user2 is synced, they become a hybrid identity. So, the crucial point here is what the question is aiming to test. If the question is testing whether a user created in Azure AD is initially a cloud-only identity, the answer will be 'N'. If it is testing whether the user will be synced, the answer is 'Y'. Since we don't know the intent of the question, we cannot definitively say whether the answer is N or Y...
upvoted 5 times

  **ggogel** 7 months ago

This is not how this works. You can't sync users from AAD to AD. Users need to be created in AD to become a hybrid identity. If they are created in AAD they are considered cloud-only. So the user is completely unknown to the AD and therefore can't access that share.
upvoted 3 times

  **GoldBear** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Does this question represent the level of knowledge that you need to memorize to perform the role of System Admin? Seems to have too much details to remember, on the job you would run test on these items to verify if it meets the requirement.

upvoted 2 times

  **GlixRox** 2 months ago

Welcome to Microsoft and most IT cert exams... I still don't understand the logic behind it. It doesn't test your skills, it tests how well you can memorize specific data that you literally have to look up when you're implementing, because it changes all the time. One day the cert industry will wake up and start doing performance based exams, which is what is ACTUALLY needed in the industry to qualify candidates.

upvoted 2 times

  **897dd59** 11 months ago

should be Y-N-Y

1/ you cannot assign for object: computer

2/ user2 is a cloud user => can fully managed on cloud

upvoted 1 times

  **AMEHAR** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Y -N -N

upvoted 3 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Microsoft clearly states the user must have a hybrid identity therefor the 3rd one is a NO.

"If you intend to use a specific Azure AD user or group to access Azure file share resources, that identity must be a hybrid identity that exists in both on-premises AD DS and Azure AD."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal#:~:text=If%20you%20intend%20to%20use%20a%20specific%20Azure%20AD%20user%20or%20group%20to%20access%20Azure%20file%20share%20resources%2C%20that%20identity%20must%20be%20a%20hybrid%20identity%20that%20exists%20in%20both%20on%2Dpremises%20AD%20DS%20and%20Azure%20AD.>

upvoted 3 times

  **tabauruguay** 1 year, 2 months ago

The problem is the question. It asks if you can assign the role to share1. It doesn't say if the user can authenticate from on-premise. You can assign the role to share1 just fine, you will not be able to login from on-premise because that user won't be sync'd. However, for the question itself the answer is "Y".

upvoted 3 times

  **Andy_S** 1 year, 2 months ago

Y-N-N

In JSON we can see parameter "directoryServiceOptions" has a value "AD" which means File Share is enabled for authentication to users having SESSION TICKET (Kerberos) issued by LOCAL Domain Controller. It means that this file share can be accessed from computers JOINED to AD (OnPrem) and by Users created in OnPrem AD AND Synced to AAD (for RBAC).

upvoted 4 times

  **Andy_S** 1 year, 2 months ago

Ref:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/2021-04-01/storageaccounts?pivots=deployment-language-bicep>

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/configuring-active-directory-authentication-over-smb-azure-skerritt/>

upvoted 3 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 3 months ago

Y,N,N

As per link:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>

1: Hybrid users are supported

2: Because computer accounts don't have an identity in Azure AD, you can't configure Azure role-based access control (RBAC) for them. However, computer accounts can access a file share by using a default share-level permission.

3: Authentication and authorization against identities that only exist in Azure AD, such as Azure Managed Identities (MSIs), aren't supported

upvoted 6 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 3 months ago

For 3rd question, changing it to Y.

It is a cloud user, however it is synced to on prem and visible there, so should be able to add since it doesn't "only exist in Azure AD" as per link

upvoted 2 times

  **CheMetto** 4 weeks ago

The sync in 2 way only for group. The user on the cloud won't be synced on prem

upvoted 1 times

  **Vanilla007** 1 year, 3 months ago

Third option should be Y right? Because even though user 2 is cloud user, file share is in AZ storage account so he must be able to access if given access??

upvoted 3 times

 **etanvandan7** 1 year, 3 months ago

If you intend to use a specific Azure AD user or group to access Azure file share resources, that identity must be a hybrid identity that exists in both on-premises AD DS and Azure AD. For example, say you have a user in your AD that is user1@onprem.contoso.com and you have synced to Azure AD as user1@contoso.com using Azure AD Connect sync or Azure AD Connect cloud sync. For this user to access Azure Files, you must assign the share-level permissions to user1@contoso.com. The same concept applies to groups and service principals.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>

hence user2 is cloud only not present in the forest directory

ie user2 should be in either AD DS and Azure AD tenant (HYBRID) or onPREM AD and Azure AD tenant (HYBRID)

Y-N-N shd be the answer

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network VNet1.

You add the users in the following table.

User	Role
User1	Owner
User2	Security Admin
User3	Network Contributor

Which user can perform each configuration? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Add a subnet to VNet1:

▼

User1 only

User3 only

User1 and User3 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

▼

User1 only

User2 only

User3 only

User1 and User2 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Add a subnet to VNet1:

▼

User1 only

User3 only

User1 and User3 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1:

▼

User1 only

User2 only

User3 only

User1 and User2 only

User2 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

Box 1: User1 and User3 only.

User1: The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

User3: The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, including creating subnets.

Box 2: User1 only.

The Security Admin role: In Security Center only: Can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftnetwork>

Correct.
Security admin can't add subnets.
Only owner can assign roles.
upvoted 78 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

- 1) Add a subnet to VNET1 = "User1 and User3 only"
- 2) Assign a user the Reader role to VNET1 = "User1 only"

Explanation:

User1 - The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

User3 - The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, including creating subnets.

User2 - The Security Admin role can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations.

upvoted 66 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 12 months ago

It's 1 & 3 for both answers as both can manage the network and grant access to the vnet.

upvoted 1 times

  **KingHalik** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

But Contributors can't assign roles no?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 4 times

  **azexamexamowski** 1 year, 1 month ago

question was in the exam 29/06

upvoted 3 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 2 times

  **25736NSS** 1 year, 1 month ago

Hey you are replying in many questions with the same statment. Is it true or faek

upvoted 5 times

  **barsharl** 1 year ago

Second time that I am seeing his comment too. The only reason why I don't care about if true or fake is because the site is legit and convincing enough. I'm finding it resourceful

upvoted 3 times

  **THELegendofArangaer** 1 year, 2 months ago

1.User1 and User3

2. User1 only because security admin can't add security roles

upvoted 2 times

  **Mpalana** 1 year, 2 months ago

Question was in the exam8June2023

upvoted 4 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 1 year, 5 months ago

What we are looking for here is Microsoft.Authorization/* permission actions for role assignment. Only Owner role has that among the given choices. Given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **bloodtech** 1 year, 6 months ago

On exam 24/02/2023

upvoted 10 times

  **TheB** 1 year, 7 months ago

The provided answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **ThePro** 1 year, 8 months ago

Was in my exam today 07 Dec 2022

upvoted 7 times

▣ 👤 **Davindra** 1 year, 8 months ago

It was in exam on 11/23
upvoted 3 times

▣ 👤 **Davindra** 1 year, 8 months ago

it was in exam on 11/23
upvoted 1 times

▣ 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Add a subnet to VNet1: User1 and User3 Only
Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1: User1 Only

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 5 times

▣ 👤 **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

Add a subnet to VNet1: User1 and User3 Only
Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1: User1 Only

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 5 times

▣ 👤 **Azure_daemon** 2 years, 5 months ago

the answer is correct, only owner can assign reader role and owner and contributor can add subnet
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.



You plan to track resource usage and prevent the deletion of resources.

To which resources can you apply locks and tags? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Locks:

	▼
RG1 and VM1 only	
Sub1 and RG1 only	
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1	

Tags:

	▼
RG1 and VM1 only	
Sub1 and RG1 only	
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1	

Answer Area

Locks:

	▼
RG1 and VM1 only	
Sub1 and RG1 only	
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1	

Correct Answer:

Tags:

	▼
RG1 and VM1 only	
Sub1 and RG1 only	
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only	
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1	

Box 1: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only -

You can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.

Box 2: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only -

You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>

  **GepeNova** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer.

Only can assign locks and tags to subscriptions, resource groups and resources. Tested in lab
upvoted 101 times

  **atspace** 1 year, 10 months ago

Tenant parent group also a subscription so answer should be the last choice?
upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

The tenant parent group is an MG, not a Sub.
upvoted 3 times

  **Omar_Aladdin** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct, both Tags and Locks are available to Subscriptions, Resource Groups, and Resources..

See FIRST Paragraph in both Refs

Ref Locks:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

Ref Tags:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 28 times

  **Charumathi** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer,

Locks: Sub1, RG1 and VM1 only

Tags: Sub1, RG1 and VM1 only

Here is the explanation and reference,

Locks: you can lock an Azure subscription, resource group, or resource to protect them from accidental user deletions and modifications. The lock overrides any user permissions.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

Tags: You can apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources>

upvoted 2 times

- 3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago
ChatGPT4:
• Correct Answer for Locks might be best as "Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only" if you want to protect specific resources and the subscription itself.
• Correct Answer for Tags is correctly "Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1" as tags need to be applied at each level you want them to be accounted for.
upvoted 1 times
- tashakori** 5 months ago
Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times
- Denis_Raymond** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
This came in the exam early this week.
upvoted 5 times
- Rams786** 11 months ago
This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900
upvoted 7 times
- kl8585** 11 months ago
you got a lot of new questions? or were all from here?
upvoted 1 times
- Mehedi007** 1 year ago
Both Tags and Locks are assignable to Subscriptions, Resource Groups, and Resources.
Answers: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only (both boxes).
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources#tag-usage-and-recommendations>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>
Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.
upvoted 4 times
- itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago
I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.
upvoted 4 times
- kira1kira22** 1 year, 1 month ago
seems like a bot a saw similar comment somewhere else
upvoted 4 times
- Trex247** 1 year, 1 month ago
are you a bot? you are everywhere
upvoted 2 times
- vinsom** 1 year, 3 months ago
Got this exact question - Passed the exam today, 1/May/23 - scored 930. I am still digesting the fact that 95% of the questions are from here, though it is tough to believe before you take the exam.
upvoted 11 times
- Naebun** 1 year, 3 months ago
Hey, @vinsom did you use the contributor dumps ?
upvoted 2 times
- Hansmukh** 1 year, 2 months ago
Hi, do you have the PDF of all Q&A with all the discussions? If yes, then could you please share it on hansmukh93@gmail.com?
upvoted 1 times
- Koyegunle** 1 year, 2 months ago
Hi, did you get the file, please share koyegunleeAToutlook.com
upvoted 1 times
- 1176** 1 year, 1 month ago
without contributor access also you can view the whole set of questions
upvoted 4 times
- MGJG** 1 year ago
how you can do that? <https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/25/> mention about contributor access
upvoted 1 times
- Saroj1983** 1 year, 4 months ago
Thanks ET Team,
This question came on exam. Cleared the AZ104 exam on 08-04-2023 with 870/1000. Almost 80% questions are from here. Keep up the good work. Thanks & Regards.

upvoted 3 times

  **cankayahmet** 1 year, 4 months ago

On exam today

upvoted 2 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly the same question was on todays exam.
(7th April 2023)

upvoted 3 times

  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Exam 30/03/2023

upvoted 8 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.

upvoted 6 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 1 year, 5 months ago

tested it. Given answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

1. Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
2. Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

upvoted 17 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You plan to delete multiple users by using Bulk delete in the Azure Active Directory admin center.
You need to create and upload a file for the bulk delete.
Which user attributes should you include in the file?

- A. The user principal name and usage location of each user only
- B. The user principal name of each user only
- C. The display name of each user only
- D. The display name and usage location of each user only
- E. The display name and user principal name of each user only

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete>

  **Mazinger** Highly Voted  1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To perform a bulk delete of users in Azure Active Directory, you need to create and upload a CSV file that contains the list of users to be deleted. The file should include the user principal name (UPN) of each user only. Therefore, the answer is B. The user principal name of each user only. When you use the bulk delete feature in the Azure Active Directory admin center, you need to specify the UPN for each user that you want to delete. The UPN is a unique identifier for each user in Azure AD and is the primary way that Azure AD identifies and manages user accounts. Including additional attributes like the display name or usage location is not required for the bulk delete operation, as the UPN is the only mandatory attribute for the user account. However, you may include additional attributes in the CSV file if you want to keep track of the metadata associated with each user account.

upvoted 22 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted  1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "The user principal name of each user only "

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete#csv-template-structure>

upvoted 11 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent  3 months, 2 weeks ago

B. The user principal name of each user only.

The user principal name (UPN) uniquely identifies each user in Azure AD. It is commonly used as the primary identifier for user-related operations, including deletion. When performing a bulk delete, including the UPN of each user is essential for accurately identifying and deleting the intended users.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **ric2020** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I ran a test for this and the result is:

1. NO: RG1 will have tag2:it policy at the subscription level, it is not applied to resource groups, only to the subscription resources.
2. NOT: tag3:value1 and tag4:value4
3. NO: tag3:value2 only since it is excluded

upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam and the answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

  **Dungeon_Master** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The user principal name of each user only

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **AlexVerdugo** 1 year, 5 months ago

Realicé mi examen hoy y esta pregunta venía en el
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 6 months ago

If they were all that easy
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete#to-bulk-delete-users>

The only required value is User principal name.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **brein33** 1 year, 7 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

today in exam is B

upvoted 7 times

[-]  **jesusalex1s** 1 year, 11 months ago

answer B. only user principal name of each user only

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete#csv-template-structure>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **qwerty100** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The rows in a downloaded CSV template are as follows:

Version number: The first row containing the version number must be included in the upload CSV.

Column headings: User name [userPrincipalName] Required. Older versions of the template might vary.

Examples row: We have included in the template an example of an acceptable value. Example: chris@contoso.com You must remove the example row and replace it with your own entries.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete>

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **DeltaSM** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **libran** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
storage1	Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network

You assign an Azure policy that has the following settings:

- ⇒ Scope: Sub1
- ⇒ Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1
- ⇒ Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- ⇒ Policy enforcement: Enabled
- ⇒ Tag name: Tag4
- ⇒ Tag value: value4

You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table.

Resource	Tag
Sub1	Tag1:subscription
RG1	Tag2:IT
storage1	Tag3:value1
VNET1	Tag3:value2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
RG1 has the Tag2 : IT tag assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Storage1 has the Tag1 : subscription, Tag2 : IT, Tag3 : value1, and Tag4 : value4 tags assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 has the Tag2 : IT and Tag3 : value2 tags assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
RG1 has the Tag2 : IT tag assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Storage1 has the Tag1 : subscription, Tag2 : IT, Tag3 : value1, and Tag4 : value4 tags assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VNET1 has the Tag2 : IT and Tag3 : value2 tags assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

The Azure Policy will add Tag4 to RG1.

Box 2: No -

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription aren't inherited by the resources although you can enable inheritance with Azure Policy.

Storage1 has Tag3:

Value1 and the Azure Policy will add Tag4.

Box 3: No -

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription aren't inherited by the resources so VNET1 does not have Tag2.

VNET1 has Tag3:value2. VNET1 is excluded from the Azure Policy so Tag4 will not be added to VNET1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>

  **Lionred** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

N, N, N

1st No: Azure policy was created before the RG1 was assigned tag, which means when RG1 was manually assigned tag Tag2:IT, the policy will take action to append Tag4:value4 to RG1. Note that policy action is to "append", that means whatever else tag RG1 is given won't be taken away. As such RG1 will have two tags, Tag2:IT and Tag4:value4

2nd No: Remember tags are not inheritable, whatever tag assigned to RG1 won't be applied to any resources under it. As such the Storage1 should be Tag3:value1 and Tag4:value4.

3rd No: vNet1 is excluded from the Azure policy, hence the policy won't do anything to it. As such vNet1 should only have the tag manually assigned: Tag3:value2. PS, I take that "Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1" does not mean both RG1 & vNet1 are excluded, only vNet1 is excluded, the Sub1/RG1/VNET1 is merely a path to the object that is excluded.

upvoted 215 times

  **S3ktar** 2 years, 8 months ago

Not true, if the RG1 exists before the policy is in place, it will not apply the tags. This is even true if you go into the resource to add the tags as mentioned in the question, it will not apply the policy rules just because you are adding a tag. The result of this will be that the resources will only be tagged as not compliant until it is fixed.

Source: I tested it in the portal

upvoted 28 times

  **S3ktar** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct answer is y-n-n

upvoted 51 times

  **marioZuo** 1 year, 1 month ago

I tested also, but the tag is appended automatically on my side.

upvoted 3 times

  **mufflon** 2 years, 7 months ago

Are you sure? When you are updating the resources with tags according to "You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table" then , dont you update the resource and the policy activates? A policy adds the by the policy specified tag and value when any resource missing the tag is created or updated, so it will add Tag4 with value: value4

upvoted 2 times

  **albergd** 2 years, 6 months ago

The trick is not there, the trick is in the policy: "Append a tag and its value to resources" : this policy does not apply to Resource Groups.

You can check here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>

To apply the policy to a RG you need to use "Append a tag and its value to resource groups".

The answer is Y-N-N

upvoted 63 times

  **Abdou001** 1 year, 6 months ago

@Albergd, you convinced me. Thanks !

upvoted 3 times

  **dimsok** 1 year, 7 months ago

Y-N-N, RG1 is excluded

upvoted 17 times

  **juniorccs** 2 years, 3 months ago

this is just wron

upvoted 1 times

  **Pear7777** 1 year, 8 months ago

#1 is YES, since the RG1 is in the exclusions of the azure policy, so Tag4_Value4 is not applied.

upvoted 13 times

  **steel72** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agreed

upvoted 1 times

  **buzzerboy** 1 year, 8 months ago
disagree, only RG1/VNET is in exclusion,
upvoted 2 times

  **Zeppoonstream** 1 year, 7 months ago

it has nothing to do with the exclusion. It has something to do with how Azure applies Tags via policies to existing resources. Tags for/of existing resources will only be added/modified when you also run a remediation job. It will not happen automatically.

As there is no remediation job mentioned in the question, the answer of the first question is YES

Read this article: <https://sandervandeveldde.wordpress.com/2022/03/19/enforce-tag-usage-on-azure-resources-using-tag-policies/>
upvoted 6 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 6 months ago

Just in case anyone is still confused. RG1 was listed as a resource group before the policy was assigned. According to the way the question is structured.

upvoted 3 times

  **testmobile18** Highly Voted  2 years, 8 months ago

Wouldn't it be Y-N-N?

Y - RG1 is excluded thus retain as it is

N - Storage1 will have Tag3:value1 and Tag4:value4

N - VNET1 is excluded as well so only have Tag3:value2

upvoted 129 times

  **gofto** 2 years, 8 months ago

doubt that this explanation is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **Edward2021** 2 years, 8 months ago

I think the same!!! Y N N

upvoted 10 times

  **olsenOnS** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct,

Y - RG1 has its own tag, and is excluded from policy

N

N

upvoted 7 times

  **maatksle** 2 years, 8 months ago

Dude, you're wrong. Please refer to Lionred's answer. RG1 has already a tag to it and the policy appends the tag not take away and add. Guys, please upvote his answer.

upvoted 8 times

  **mufflon** 2 years, 7 months ago

First you have the resources specified, then you assign a policy that says Tag name: Tag4 and Tag value: value4.

Then you assign tags to the resources as shown in the table.

When assigning tags to the resources, the resources get updated and the policy gets activated and adds its tag.

<https://www.examtactics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/9/#>

upvoted 1 times

  **CheMetto** Most Recent  4 weeks ago

YNN! Remember: Even if enforce policy might think is enforced for everything, it doesn't mean this way! To apply a tag to pre-existence resource with azure policy, the only way is to do a remediation task, nothing else. The meaning of enforce policy is what azure policy will do. In this case, if you disable enforce policy it will put the resource in "Non compliant state" and send a custom message. If you enable enforce policy, it will force what it has to do, so in this case apply a tag.

upvoted 1 times

  **OpOmOp** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I don't know why subs1 will get tag4.

When you assign the policy you have this warning:

By default, this assignment will only take effect on newly created resources. Existing resources can be updated via a remediation task after the policy is assigned

upvoted 1 times

  **2dc6125** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Y,n,n. IT tag already exists and policy has append action so will not remove the existing tag

upvoted 1 times

  **edurakhan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

on the exam today 6/6/2024

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 - NNY

upvoted 1 times

  **Wassel_Laouini** 4 months ago

Y-N-N, the policy excluded RG1, meaning it has no tag(the tag4), all good now? then it said you assign a tag1 to RG1, which you can because it has nothing to do with the policy

upvoted 1 times

  **mkhlszf** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Two things to notice:

"Sub1/RG1/VNET1" reads as a path not a list, so it only applies to VNET1 and not RG1 and Sub1

The tag does not apply to RG1 because it is a resource group and the policy specifies "Append a tag and its value to resources" so it will only apply to resources, no resource groups.

Therefore, answer is.

Y

N

N

upvoted 4 times

  **promartyr** 5 months ago

"Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1":

IT MEANS : "the virtual network called VNet1 (which is inside Resource Group RG1, and inside Subscription called Sub1) is excluded from the policy"

IT DOES NOT MEAN: "Sub1 _and_ RG1 _and_ VNet1 are excluded from the policy"

upvoted 16 times

  **Aadhithya** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

This is the best explanation for the exclusion criteria

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **jacksparrowtabali** 5 months, 1 week ago

yes

no

no

upvoted 2 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Too all of you who are just as confused as I was reading this question, specifically this bit:

"Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1"

PLEASE BE AWARE: This is a PATH. A PATH to VNET1...

Sub1 contains RG1, which contains VNET1. The "exclusion" here is VNET1 and NOT all 3 resources. This took me far longer than I care to admit to figure out. The answer makes much more sense when you view it this way lol. Happy studying.

upvoted 10 times

  **ICTZaakwaarnemer** 5 months ago

Thanks!

upvoted 1 times

  **bacana** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

No one says anything about remediation, YNN

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

No

No

No

upvoted 2 times

  **vsvaid** 7 months ago

Y-N-N

Tags are applied during create and update of resource or we can run a remediation task to apply tag. So here in this case Tag4:value4 will not be applied to any.option

upvoted 4 times

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 need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

  **GoldenFox** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Q.36

Assign Network Contributor role at subscription level to Admin1 Yes

Q.37

Assign Owner role at subscription level to Admin1 Yes

Q.38

Assign Reader role at subscription level to Admin1 Yes

Q.52

Assign Traffic Manager Contributor role at subscription level to Admin1 No

upvoted 243 times

  **scottyhotty** 6 days, 3 hours ago

This is the way.

upvoted 1 times

  **maatksle** 2 years, 8 months ago

Are you sure on Q.38 - reader role can only access not enable traffic analytics

upvoted 12 times

  **mmtechsolutionsinc** 2 years, 5 months ago

yes,

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

upvoted 6 times

  **DarkAngel76** 2 years, 5 months ago

It looks like there's an error in that Microsoft Docs page as per issue published on GitHub at <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/77499>.

upvoted 17 times

  **edd004** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes agree with @DarkAngel76, They already fixed it. Check it at:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

"Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, or network contributor."

So Q.38 ans is NO!

upvoted 9 times

  **flyingcolours87** 1 year, 2 months ago

This link is now updated. The reader role is not in the list anymore.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

upvoted 4 times

  **ABhi101** 2 years, 7 months ago

GoldenFox is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **jackAttew_1** 2 years, 8 months ago

So answer is No. Read this => <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#traffic-manager-contributor>
upvoted 5 times

  **Marski** Highly Voted 2 years, 6 months ago

Clever cheat question by MS. You need to know. Got to know. These are traps. I dont like these anyway.
upvoted 25 times

  **TheFivePips** Most Recent 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

The Traffic Manager Contributor role does not provide the necessary permissions to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription. To enable Traffic Analytics, you need permissions to configure and access the logs and data associated with network traffic.

Required Role:

Network Contributor or a custom role with permissions to configure Traffic Analytics and access diagnostic settings is typically needed for managing Traffic Analytics configurations.

Explanation:

Traffic Manager Contributor Role: This role allows users to manage Traffic Manager profiles and endpoints but does not grant access to configure Traffic Analytics or manage diagnostic settings.

Correct Answer: B. No
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **LPaul** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Please read carefully "Traffic Manager " Contributor nothing to do with "Traffic Analytics" , is 2 different service .
upvoted 4 times

  **esawormjr** 1 year ago

No, assigning the "Traffic Manager Contributor" role to the user "Admin1" will not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription. The "Traffic Manager Contributor" role is related to Azure Traffic Manager, which is a DNS-based traffic load balancer used to distribute traffic across multiple Azure services or endpoints in different data centers.

For enabling Traffic Analytics, you need to assign the appropriate role related to Azure Monitor and Log Analytics, not Traffic Manager. To achieve the goal, you should assign the "Log Analytics Contributor" or "Contributor" role at the subscription level to the user "Admin1". These roles grant permissions to manage and configure resources related to Azure Monitor, including Traffic Analytics.

Remember to always follow the principle of least privilege and only assign the necessary permissions to users based on their roles and responsibilities.
upvoted 14 times

  **Souban07** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The Traffic Manager Contributor role is specifically for managing Traffic Manager profiles and does not provide the necessary permissions to enable Traffic Analytics. Enabling Traffic Analytics requires the Network Contributor or higher role at the subscription level.
upvoted 3 times

  **ricardona** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, assigning the Traffic Manager Contributor role to Admin1 at the subscription level will not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

The Traffic Manager Contributor role only grants permissions to manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and traffic routing methods, but it does not provide the necessary permissions to enable Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to assign the Log Analytics Contributor role to the Azure AD user named Admin1. The Log Analytics Contributor role allows the user to manage Log Analytics workspaces, which is required to enable Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

Therefore, assigning the Traffic Manager Contributor role to Admin1 will not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.
upvoted 12 times

  **ricardona** 1 year, 6 months ago

No, assigning the Traffic Manager Contributor role to Admin1 at the subscription level will not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

The Traffic Manager Contributor role only grants permissions to manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and traffic routing methods, but it does not provide the necessary permissions to enable Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to assign the Log Analytics Contributor role to the Azure AD user named Admin1. The Log Analytics Contributor role allows the user to manage Log Analytics workspaces, which is required to enable Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.

Therefore, assigning the Traffic Manager Contributor role to Admin1 will not meet the goal of enabling Traffic Analytics for the Azure subscription.
upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

One of the following Azure built-in roles needs to be assigned to your account:

- Owner
- Contributor
- Reader
- Network Contributor

upvoted 4 times

  **iDrewax** 1 year, 2 months ago

wrong, Reader Role is not correct. The rest is.

upvoted 3 times

  **naxer82** 1 year, 9 months ago

Hello here it says that the correct answer is NO. But in the

Question #33 Subject 2 says YES and in Question #49 Subject 2 says NO. Looking back, it's the same question. I'm a bit confused.

upvoted 2 times

  **rodolfodc** 1 year, 3 months ago

If you read again Question #33 Subject 2, it says:

Solution: You assign the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.

Current question says "Traffic Manager Contributor" as the Role (answer is NO), and the other one "Network Contributor" (in this case this role meets the criteria, answer is YES).

upvoted 1 times

  **naxer82** 1 year, 9 months ago

Hello here it says that the correct answer is NO. But in the

Question #33 Subject 2 says YES and in Question #49 Subject 2 says NO. Looking back, it's the same question. I'm a bit confused.

upvoted 1 times

  **maheshm124** 1 year, 7 months ago

#33 say you assign network contributor role -- so Yes

Here in #49 you assign traffic manager contributor role -- so NO

both roles are different

upvoted 3 times

  **bcristella** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: No

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

You have to consider the Traffic Analytics requires the following prerequisites:

A Network Watcher enabled subscription.

Network Security Group (NSG) flow logs enabled for the NSGs you want to monitor.

An Azure Storage account, to store raw flow logs.

An Azure Log Analytics workspace, with read and write access.

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

One of the following Azure built-in roles needs to be assigned to your account:

- Owner
- Contributor
- Reader
- Network Contributor

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

upvoted 6 times

  **TDsysadmin** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No..bcz Traffic Manager Contributor

Lets you manage Traffic Manager profiles, but does not let you control who has access to them.

upvoted 5 times

  **mikica1** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Traffic Manager Contributor:

Description: Lets you manage Traffic Manager profiles, but does not let you control who has access to them.

Details:

Write

Create or Update Traffic Manager Profile

Create a Traffic Manager profile, or modify the configuration of an existing Traffic Manager profile. This includes enabling or disabling a profile and modifying DNS settings, traffic

upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct, such role does not exist, only "Contributor"

upvoted 1 times

You have three offices and an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. You need to grant user management permissions to a local administrator in each office. What should you use?

- A. Azure AD roles
- B. administrative units
- C. access packages in Azure AD entitlement management
- D. Azure roles

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units>

  **HananS** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

The answer is correct

Administrative units restrict permissions in a role to any portion of your organization that you define. You could, for example, use administrative units to delegate the Helpdesk Administrator role to regional support specialists, so they can manage users only in the region that they support.

upvoted 45 times

  **magichappens** 2 years, 4 months ago

Although I agree with your explanation the question is not really stating that administrative units are required as there is no statement about the local office administrators and weather they need to administer all users or should only administer the users of their respective office.

upvoted 15 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "administrative units"

"It can be useful to restrict administrative scope by using administrative units in organizations that are made up of independent divisions of any kind."- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units#deployment-scenario>

upvoted 16 times

  **JananiToo** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Why some YouTube videos say azure AD roles?

upvoted 2 times

  **af68218** 5 months ago

The wording of the question, "what should you choose," is equivalent to "what is the best answer?" AD roles would work, but they wouldn't be the best answer, given that the question mentions having local administrators, which could be grouped together for practicality. The youtube video, like me, probably missed that.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Rednevi** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Administrative units

Administrative units in Azure AD allow you to organize and delegate administrative tasks to specific administrative units. You can assign specific permissions and roles to administrators based on these units. This approach allows local administrators to have control over users and resources within their respective offices without having full global permissions. It's a more granular and decentralized approach to user management.

Azure AD roles (Option A) typically deal with assigning permissions at a broader level, and they might not provide the necessary granularity for managing users within specific offices.

Access packages in Azure AD entitlement management (Option C) are used for granting access to resources and applications rather than delegating user management tasks.

Azure roles (Option D) are primarily focused on managing permissions for Azure resources and services, not user management within Azure AD.

So, the most suitable choice for delegating user management permissions to local administrators in different offices is "B. Administrative units."

upvoted 6 times

  **grimrodd** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think A because, the question does not state that each local administrator should be restricted to only administer the users in their office, so assigning the role 'User Administrator' would be the solution to this question would it not?

upvoted 3 times

urbanmonk 11 months, 1 week ago

Do not overthink these questions. The phrase "... Local administrator in each office" gave the answer away for Administrative Unit.

upvoted 3 times

kamalpur 1 year ago

answer is correct

<https://youtu.be/XNqSQOYtcPQ>

upvoted 1 times

Chris76 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"You need to grant user management permissions to a local administrator in each office"

vs

"You need to grant *LOCAL* user management permissions to a local administrator in each office"

IMHO the latter is a stronger case for Administrative Units. But the mere fact of mentioning "Local administrator in each office", implies an already in place setup of Administrative Units. Location/Division - based admin is use case for Administrative Units.

upvoted 4 times

lokii9980 1 year, 4 months ago

B. Administrative units would be the best option to grant user management permissions to a local administrator in each office.

Administrative units are a feature in Azure AD that allow you to delegate administrative privileges to specific groups of users or administrators. By creating an administrative unit for each office, you can grant the local administrator in each office the necessary permissions to manage users and groups within their own office, without giving them access to the entire Azure AD tenant.

Azure AD roles and Azure roles are used to grant permissions to perform specific tasks within Azure services, but they are not specifically designed for user management within Azure AD.

Access packages in Azure AD entitlement management are used to manage access to specific resources and applications within an organization, but they are not specifically designed for delegating administrative privileges.

upvoted 3 times

Mazinger 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To grant user management permissions to a local administrator in each office, you should use Azure AD administrative units.

Administrative units are a feature in Azure AD that allow you to delegate administrative permissions to specific groups of users or administrators. You can create an administrative unit for each office and then assign a local administrator to manage the users and groups within that unit.

Azure AD roles, Azure roles, and access packages in Azure AD entitlement management are also used to grant permissions to users and groups, but they are not designed specifically for delegating administrative permissions to specific groups of users or administrators based on their location or organizational structure. Therefore, they are not the best option for granting user management permissions to local administrators in each office.

So, the correct answer is B. administrative units.

upvoted 5 times

allyQ 1 year, 6 months ago

True, But the scenario says:

You need to grant user management permissions to a local administrator in each office.

Not...

You need to grant 'local' user management permissions to a local administrator in each office.

The answer assumes a scope that the question does not actually specify.

upvoted 5 times

Chris76 1 year, 4 months ago

Finally somebody sane with attention to details

upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units>

An administrative unit is an Azure AD resource that can be a container for other Azure AD resources. An administrative unit can contain only users, groups, or devices.

Administrative units restrict permissions in a role to any portion of your organization that you define. You could, for example, use administrative units to delegate the Helpdesk Administrator role to regional support specialists, so they can manage users only in the region that they support.

upvoted 3 times

brein33 1 year, 7 months ago

Administrative units is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B 

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units>

upvoted 3 times

  **Azure_daemon** 2 years, 5 months ago

It's very obvious, Administrative Unit is the answer

upvoted 2 times

  **edengoforit** 2 years, 6 months ago

Answer is Administrative unit

If you go to portal.azure.com -> Azure Active Directory -> Roles and Administrators from the left pane, you will be able to see multiple built in role called 'User Administrator'. If you click that role, you are able to assign, update or delete the user to the role

upvoted 3 times

  **Snownoodles** 2 years, 8 months ago

Why is A not correct?

Even with B(admin unit), you have to assign AAD role to administrators for an admin unit.

upvoted 5 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 6 months ago

I think that B is the answer because it is what the question is implying a scenario for which "Administrative Units" are specifically tailored for...

"Deployment scenario

It can be useful to restrict administrative scope by using administrative units in organizations that are made up of independent divisions of any kind."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units#:~:text=An%20administrative%20unit%20is%20an%20Azure%20AD%20resource,any%20portion%20of%20your%20organization%20that%20you%20define.>

upvoted 3 times

  **jaydee7** 2 years, 8 months ago

Earlier OU (Organizational Unit) is not AU (Administrative Unit) :)

upvoted 2 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

  **cjAzure** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

I'm putting this at the very beginning so newcomers here are encouraged to continue. I just passed my exam (910/1000). 99.99% of questions are from here, including the cases. Microsoft are too lazy to change them (which is a good thing for us, i guess?). Be sure to use the comment section (especially comments from Mlantonis). Good luck guys!!

upvoted 186 times

  **Sharathjogi** 2 years, 6 months ago

Thank you, it brings hopes!

upvoted 8 times

  **Azure_daemon** 2 years, 5 months ago

Thank you

upvoted 6 times

  **darkskullSB** 1 year, 8 months ago

Hi, do I need to purchase the paid dumps or the free dumps are enough?

upvoted 4 times

  **Wouterjuhh** 1 month, 1 week ago

NO, in this case the free dump will not be enough I found out the hard way. I had my exam last week and maye saw 1 or 2 questions from the free dump.

upvoted 2 times

  **cankayahmet** 1 year, 5 months ago

free dumps are enough. I passed 3 microsoft exams only check free dumps.

upvoted 22 times

  **Gresch123123** 2 years, 3 months ago

It is a slog the first read through, as it's all new informatoin.

The second read through is easy as you already learnt, that is sufficient to pass

upvoted 14 times

  **MrMacro** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer "Yes" is correct. Logic App Contributor role will allow you to create Logic Apps.

See here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app?tabs=azure-portal>

"Your Azure subscription requires Contributor permissions for the resource group that contains that logic app resource. If you create a logic app resource, you automatically have Contributor access."

upvoted 62 times

  **itguy2** 2 years, 5 months ago

ANSWER: B

Contributor and Logic App Contributor are different...from your link

Logic App Contributor: Lets you manage logic apps, but you can't change access to them.

Logic App Operator: Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but you can't edit or update them.

Contributor: Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

upvoted 16 times

  **klasbeatz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Microsoft doesn't say it directly on site so I thought the same they almost present as of Contributor and Logic app contributor are different
upvoted 1 times

  **MeysamBayani** 1 year, 7 months ago

in dev resource group you can create a logic app. when you try create logic app in this RG change plane type to consumption
upvoted 2 times

  **Graindai** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong, you can manage with :
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-contributor> :
Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment

So answer is yes
upvoted 7 times

  **Gpsn** 8 months ago

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* - isn't that for creating the deployments, instead of the logic app itself?
upvoted 3 times

  **asaulu** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment ... Means Logic App Contributor can create a logic app
upvoted 1 times

  **Carmen_Ms** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Tested! The answer is A, you can create logic apps but only of the consumption type. So the objective is fulfilled. All those who say the B, you have not tested it correctly.
upvoted 3 times

  **etrop** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Yeah I applied the Logic App Contributor role at the resource group level for a test user, then attempted to create a logic app. As long as the resource provider Microsoft.Web is registered already (For this question we can assume it is) then you can create logic apps of consumption type. If you want to create other types you need a few other perms (Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write, Microsoft.Web/ServerFarms/write, Microsoft.Web/Sites/write)
upvoted 1 times

  **DevopsRock** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A
upvoted 2 times

  **a6bd45e** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

In Azure, the Logic App Contributor role does not inherently have the permissions to create new logic apps. The Logic App Contributor role allows users to manage logic apps but not create them. Specifically, this role includes permissions to read, write, and delete logic apps, but it lacks the permission required to create new ones, which is part of the broader Logic App Operator role or higher.

To create new logic apps, users generally need either the Logic App Operator role or a custom role with the following specific permission: Microsoft.Logic/workflows/write. This permission is necessary to create logic apps and is included in the Logic App Operator role or higher-level roles like Contributor or Owner.

upvoted 2 times

  **Makoporosh** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

No: While the Logic App Contributor role is useful for managing existing logic apps, it does not grant permissions to create new logic apps or other Azure resources. Therefore, to meet the requirement of allowing the Developers group to create Azure Logic Apps in the Dev resource group, you must assign them the Contributor role at the resource group level.

upvoted 1 times

  **apazman123** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Contributor and Logic App Contributor are different
upvoted 1 times

  **004b54b** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Based on <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-contributor>, answer should be B. No
upvoted 1 times

  **HelixAbdu** 2 months, 1 week ago

the Answer Is No.
I just tried it and got this error:
You cannot perform this action without all of the following permissions (Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write, Microsoft.Web/ServerFarms/write, Microsoft.Web/Sites/write)

upvoted 3 times

  **MSExpertGER** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B (NO) is correct. to create resources in a resource group, you need to be a Contributor (Built-in Role). The Logic Apps Contributor may change certain settings on an individual Logic App Instance, but not create a new Logic App resource!

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/integration#logic-app-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

  **Hommedollars** 3 months, 1 week ago

The answer is "Yes", assigning the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group will meet the goal of providing the Developers group with the ability to create Azure Logic Apps in the Dev resource group. The Logic App Contributor role grants users the permissions necessary to create, update, and delete Logic Apps, but does not grant permissions to manage the resource group itself. This ensures that members of the Developers group can work within the Dev resource group to create Logic Apps without granting them broader permissions within the subscription. So, the solution provided meets the goal effectively.

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

While the Logic App Standard Developer role provides more specific permissions tailored for developers working with Logic Apps, the Logic App Contributor role still grants the necessary permissions to create and manage logic apps within the specified resource group.

Therefore, both solutions meet the goal of providing the Developers group with the ability to create Azure Logic Apps in the Dev resource group.

upvoted 1 times

  **Shif** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Only logic app standard developer will be able to do this. Hence NO

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

While the Logic App Standard Developer role provides more specific permissions tailored for developers working with Logic Apps, the Logic App Contributor role still grants the necessary permissions to create and manage logic apps within the specified resource group.

Therefore, both solutions meet the goal of providing the Developers group with the ability to create Azure Logic Apps in the Dev resource group.

upvoted 1 times

  **Kifla** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer: A

Task is to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Logic App Contributor role has the following permission:

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment

This would allow Dev group to create Azure logic apps in the Dev RG.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/integration#logic-app-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

  **6f80f6c** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B, you are now managing the Resource Group, not the Logic App

upvoted 2 times

  **skywalker** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Role Description

Logic App Contributor

You can manage logic app workflows, but you can't change access to them.

Logic App Operator

You can read, enable, and disable logic app workflows, but you can't edit or update them.

Contributor

You have full access to manage all resources, but you can't assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

For example, suppose you have to work with a logic app workflow that you didn't create and authenticate connections used by that logic app workflow. Your Azure subscription requires Contributor permissions for the resource group that contains that logic app resource. If you create a logic app resource, you automatically have Contributor access.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

User1 assignments – LB1

Assignments for the selected user, group, service principal, or managed identity at this scope or inherited to this scope.

Search by assignment name or description

Role assignments (2) ⓘ

Role	D..	Scope	Group assignment
User Access Administrator	L...	This resource	--
Virtual Machine Contributor	L...	Resource group (inherited)	--

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.

- delete
- create a NAT rule for
- assign access to other users for

User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.

- delete a virtual machine from
- modify the load balancing rules in
- deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.

- delete
- create a NAT rule for
- assign access to other users for

User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.

- delete a virtual machine from
- modify the load balancing rules in
- deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

- 1) User1 can "assign access to other users for" LB1.
- 2) User1 can "delete a virtual machine from" the resource group.

The Role assignments say it all.

upvoted 90 times

  **vbohr899** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 23 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

- 1) User1 can "assign access to other users for" LB1.
- 2) User1 can "delete a virtual machine from" the resource group.

The Role assignments say it all.

upvoted 1 times

  **nmm22** 11 months ago

i wish all questions were as simple as this

upvoted 5 times

  **Rogit** 1 year, 1 month ago

Was in test yesterday

upvoted 11 times

  **rteinformatica** 1 year ago

A lot of questions came out of here? Would they arrive to approve?

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. assign access to other users

2. delete a VM

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

upvoted 8 times

  **LiamAzure** 1 year, 10 months ago

Its Correct

upvoted 5 times

  **ECNS** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is CORRECT

upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is CORRECT

upvoted 4 times

  **vetrivelm** 2 years, 4 months ago

Both Answer is correct.

Contributer-Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

upvoted 1 times

  **arodman** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Pasmo** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

  **AzureDev777** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer provided is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **kennynelcon** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer is CORRECT

User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html>

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- ☞ Reader
- ☞ Security Admin
- ☞ Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- C. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

Correct Answer: B

Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two possible correct answers:

- ☞ Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- ☞ Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

Other incorrect answer options you may see on the exam include the following:

- ☞ Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- ☞ Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- ☞ Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

  **MentalG** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

B. Owner correct

Owner = Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

Contributor = Grants full access to manage all resources, but does NOT allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC. (you cannot add users or changes their rights)

User Access Administrator = Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

Reader = View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes.

Security Admin = View and update permissions for Security Center. Same permissions as the Security Reader role and can also update the security policy and dismiss alerts and recommendations.

Network Contributor = Lets you manage networks, but not access to them. (so you can add VNET, subnet, etc)

upvoted 47 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1."

From the provided options, only the Owner role scoped at the resource level gives the ability to assign other roles to other users.

upvoted 5 times

  **Jedi_sg2000** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced#limitations-and-known-issues>

The feature can only be used with security groups, and Microsoft 365 groups that have securityEnabled=TRUE.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

Explanation:

Assigning User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1 would enable them to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. The Network Contributor role grants permissions to manage network resources, including the ability to assign roles within the scope of the virtual network (VNet1). This role aligns with the requirement to allow User1 to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kijoksip** 5 months, 1 week ago

This is what ChatGPT says:

To ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, you should assign User1 the "Network Contributor" role for VNet1. This role grants the necessary permissions to manage all aspects of virtual networks, including assigning roles to other users.

So, the correct action is:

D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Rednevi** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

the Contributor role in Azure does not have the permission to assign roles to other users or manage access control for other users. The Contributor role can perform actions such as creating, modifying, and deleting resources within the scope of a resource group or subscription, but it cannot manage access control.

To grant the ability to assign roles and manage access control for Azure resources, you would typically need to assign the User Access Administrator or Owner roles to a user or group. These roles have the necessary permissions to manage access control, including the assignment of roles to other users.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Codelawdepp** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

This question comes up so often and is easy to answer: Only owners or User Access Administrators can assign roles to other users

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

"Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#owner>

upvoted 1 times

👤 **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

within provided solution , the Owner role can assign role for other users

B. Owner is answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

C. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

To ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, you should assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

The Contributor role grants permissions to manage all resources within a specific scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. By assigning User1 the Contributor role for VNet1, User1 will have the necessary permissions to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

Assigning User1 the Owner role for VNet1 (option B) would grant excessive permissions, allowing User1 to make any changes to VNet1 and its resources, which may not be desired.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **myarali** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Owner correct

Owner: Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

User Access Administrator: Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

Contributor: Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

Reader: View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes.

Network Contributor: Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **zellck** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

On the 2n test I took

upvoted 4 times

👤 **ahmed525** 1 year, 7 months ago

Are these dumps questions enough to clear the exam???

upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Not at all no, need more than just answers.

upvoted 1 times

  **AnonFox** 1 year, 6 months ago

The questions are good for maybe 500-600 points if you get them all right.

Read the comments and check the Microsoft links people provide.

Lookup explanation videos on Youtube for missing information.

Watching AZ-104 videos on Youtube and checking the Microsoft learn links should get you to 700+ required.

upvoted 3 times

  **Davindra** 1 year, 8 months ago

it was in exam on 11/23

upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

  **vetrivelm** 2 years, 4 months ago

Answer B is correct. Owner Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

upvoted 2 times

  **sjb666** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. Contributor can't grant access to others : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-steps>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You configure the custom role shown in the following exhibit.

```
{
  "properties": {
    "roleName": "role1",
    "description": "",
    "roletype": "true",
    "assignableScopes": [
      "/subscriptions/3d6209d5-c714-4440-9556e-d6342086c2d7/"
    ],
    "permissions": [
      {
        "actions": [
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/locations/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",
          "Microsoft.Network/locations/*",
          "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",
          "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
          "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",
          "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
          "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Support/*"
        ],
        "notActions": [],
        "dataActions": [],
        "notDataActions": []
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the **[answer choice]** section

	▼
actions	
roletype	
notActions	
dataActions	
notDataActions	
assignableScopes	

To ensure that role1 can be assigned only to a resource group named RG1, modify the **[answer choice]** section

	▼
actions	
roletype	
notActions	
dataActions	
notDataActions	
assignableScopes	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the **[answer choice]** section

	▼
actions	
roletype	
notActions	
dataActions	
notDataActions	
assignableScopes	

To ensure that role1 can be assigned only to a resource group named RG1, modify the **[answer choice]** section

	▼
actions	
roletype	
notActions	
dataActions	
notDataActions	
assignableScopes	

Box 1: roletype -

You need to configure Azure RBAC policy to determine who can log in to the VM. Two Azure roles are used to authorize VM login:
Virtual Machine Administrator Login: Users with this role assigned can log in to an Azure virtual machine with administrator privileges.
Virtual Machine User Login: Users with this role assigned can log in to an Azure virtual machine with regular user privileges.

Note, example roletype:

```
"roleName": "Virtual Machine Administrator Login",  
"roleType": "BuiltInRole",  
"type": "Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions"
```

Box 2: assignableScopes -

Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) is the authorization system you use to manage access to Azure resources. To grant access, you assign roles to users, groups, service principals, or managed identities at a particular scope.

When you assign roles, you must specify a scope. Scope is the set of resources the access applies to. In Azure, you can specify a scope at four levels from broad to narrow: management group, subscription, resource group, and resource.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/howto-vm-sign-in-azure-ad-windows> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal>

  **pkkalra** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

the answer is wrong. you are not defining a policy but a custom role.

You need to provide either of the following in DataActions:

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/loginAsAdmin/action

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles?source=recommendations#virtual-machine-administrator-login>

correct answer is dataActions and assignableScopes

upvoted 207 times

  **go4adil** 7 months, 1 week ago

Agreed....Correct Answer is 'dataActions' and 'assignableScopes'

In custom roles, 'roleType' only indicates whether this is a custom role.

It is set to "true" or "CustomRole" for custom roles and set to "false" or "BuiltInRole" for built-in roles. So, modifying 'roleType' for this custom role won't grant users access to log in to virtual machines that are assigned role1

upvoted 6 times

  **go4adil** 7 months, 1 week ago

Reference link follows:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

upvoted 1 times

  **etrop** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Right but whats confusing is the role definition already has Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* and so technically it already has those capabilities

upvoted 1 times

  **HKAZ** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

was on today's exam passed with 820 score

upvoted 31 times

  **sisi123** 3 months ago

can u share dumps? from where you prepared ?

upvoted 1 times

  **divzrajshekar123** Most Recent 3 weeks, 4 days ago

ANSWER IS dataactions and Assignable Scope

upvoted 2 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

For the first requirement: actions

For the second requirement: assignableScopes

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 1 week ago

tested: Actions and Assignable Scope

"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action"

upvoted 3 times

  **Highgate** 1 week ago

MSLearn says Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action is a dataAction

"DataActions

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action Log in to a virtual machine as a regular user"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute#virtual-machine-user-login>

upvoted 1 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

It is very time consuming and causing confusion to decide which is correct answer as the exam topic has not assured their answer is 100% correct.

Also for some questions mostly voted % is missing so not able to judge the correct answer.

I have exam scheduled by end of June, please teach me how to arrive at the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

  **gbemxods** 1 week, 5 days ago

Go study the documents

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer: Actions and Assignable Scope.
"Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action"
upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months ago

Final Answer : Data Action and AssignableScope
upvoted 2 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer : DataActions and assignableScopes
upvoted 2 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Regarding the first question, any modification inside the virtual machine is called Data action.
Many people may think the answer is actions but actions are something to do with the virtual machine itself. In this case, we are not going to do anything with virtual machine. It just want users to sign in to the VM. We are not doing anything with the VM.
Answer is Data Actions

2nd one should be assignableScopes
upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer: dataActions and assignableScopes
upvoted 2 times

  **Chris17** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

This question was in exam 07/05/24
upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

For statement A:
To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the actions section.

For statement B:
To ensure that role1 can be assigned only to a resource group named RG1, modify the assignableScopes section.
upvoted 1 times

  **sasrar115** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is explained in the following youtube video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vorVUbAfw9c>
upvoted 3 times

  **promartyr** 5 months ago

Is the role "role1" assigned to the user or to the VM?
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

- dataActions
- assignableScopes

upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is INCORRECT:
Correct answer: dataActions and assignableScopes
Please review the Azure Virtual Machine User Login built-in role for comparison - see dataActions.
<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/main/articles/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/compute.md#virtual-machine-user-login>
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a file share named share1. The subscription is linked to a hybrid Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1. You need to grant Group1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role for share1. What should you do first?

- A. Enable Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) authentication for storage1.
- B. Grant share-level permissions by using File Explorer.
- C. Mount share1 by using File Explorer.
- D. Create a private endpoint.

Correct Answer: A

Before you enable Azure AD over SMB for Azure file shares, make sure you have completed the following prerequisites:

1. Select or create an Azure AD tenant.
 2. To support authentication with Azure AD credentials, you must enable Azure AD Domain Services for your Azure AD tenant.
- Etc.

Note: The Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor allows read, write, delete and modify NTFS permissions in Azure Storage file shares over SMB.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-active-directory-domain-service-enable>

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) " Enable Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) authentication for storage1. "

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-active-directory-domain-service-enable?tabs=azure-portal#overview-of-the-workflow>

upvoted 21 times

  **Asta2001** 1 year, 8 months ago

>A) " Enable Active Directory Domain Service

The link you provided says:

"Enable AZURE Active Directory Domain Service..."

Does it matter?

upvoted 2 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

No, because it is now called "Microsoft Entra Domain Services".

upvoted 5 times

  **Athul07** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

A. Enable Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) authentication for storage1.

To grant the Group1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role for share1, you need to enable Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) authentication for the storage account.

By enabling AD DS authentication, you allow Azure AD security groups to be used for granting access control to file shares in the storage account. This enables you to assign roles, such as the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role, to the security group Group1 for the specific file share share1.

Once AD DS authentication is enabled and the security group is assigned the appropriate role, Group1 will have the necessary permissions to access and manage the file share.

Therefore, enabling Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) authentication for storage1 is the first step you should take to grant Group1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role for share1.

upvoted 14 times

  **Chris17** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This question was in exam 08/05/24 - (dd-MM-YYYY)

upvoted 3 times

Chris17 3 months, 2 weeks ago

This question was in exam 08/05/24 - (dd-MM-YYYY)
upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 5 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Mehedi007 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: Enable Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) authentication for storage1.

"1. Enable Azure AD DS authentication over SMB for your storage account to register the storage account with the associated Azure AD DS deployment.
2. Assign share-level permissions to an Azure AD identity (a user, group, or service principal)."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-domain-services-enable?tabs=azure-portal#overview-of-the-workflow>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-domain-services-enable?tabs=azure-portal#assign-share-level-permissions>
upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-active-directory-domain-service-enable?tabs=azure-portal#assign-share-level-permissions>
Most users should assign share-level permissions to specific Azure AD users or groups, and then configure Windows ACLs for granular access control at the directory and file level. However, alternatively you can set a default share-level permission to allow contributor, elevated contributor, or reader access to all authenticated identities.

We have introduced three Azure built-in roles for granting share-level permissions to users and groups:

- Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor allows read, write, delete, and modify Windows ACLs in Azure file shares over SMB.
upvoted 3 times

zellck 1 year, 6 months ago

Before you can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to Group1, you need to enable AD DS authentication for storage1, which allows you to use Azure AD security groups to manage access to the file share. Once you have enabled AD DS authentication, you can then assign the appropriate role to the security group.
upvoted 2 times

AndreaStack 1 year, 7 months ago

A) . Enable Active Directory Domain Service (AD DS) authentication for storage1.

Reference: learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-enable
upvoted 2 times

Mat_m0381 1 year, 11 months ago

A is Correct
upvoted 3 times

libran 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right answer
upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Note: The Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor allows read, write, delete and modify NTFS permissions in Azure Storage file shares over SMB.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-auth-active-directory-domain-service-enable>
upvoted 2 times

RichardBill 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

You have 15 Azure subscriptions.

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains a security group named Group1.

You plan to purchase additional Azure subscription.

You need to ensure that Group1 can manage role assignments for the existing subscriptions and the planned subscriptions. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Use the principle of least privilege.
- ☞ Minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Assign Group1 the Owner role for the root management group.
- B. Assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the root management group.
- C. Create a new management group and assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the group.
- D. Create a new management group and assign Group1 the Owner role for the group.

Correct Answer: B

The User Access Administrator role enables the user to grant other users access to Azure resources. This switch can be helpful to regain access to a subscription.

Management groups give you enterprise-grade management at scale no matter what type of subscriptions you might have.

Each directory is given a single top-level management group called the "Root" management group. This root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level.

Incorrect:

Not C: A few directories that started using management groups early in the preview before June 25 2018 could see an issue where not all the subscriptions were within the hierarchy. The process to have all subscriptions in the hierarchy was put in place after a role or policy assignment was done on the root management group in the directory.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) " Assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the root management group."

To be able to assign licenses to all current and future subscriptions, while minimizing the administrative effort, one should apply the role to the Root Management Group.

And because we should use the principle of least privilege we should chose the User Access Administrator role instead of the Owner one.
upvoted 45 times

  **XristophD** 1 year, 8 months ago

Elevation is needed first, but in general this is the right answer and the most effective following the principle of least-privileged-access and will also be valid on newly added Subscriptions.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>
upvoted 5 times

  **P123123** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

B or C depending on which requirement you're prioritizing.

- B if you're minimizing the administrative effort
 - C if you're following principle of least privilege
- upvoted 9 times

  **AnonFox** 1 year, 3 months ago

^ This. So I don't understand which is the correct one. Realistically wouldn't you always do C for a better structured system?
upvoted 2 times

  **damnboy** 3 weeks ago

From the point of view of "least privilege" it would be recommended, of course, BUT if you create a management group ... you have to move the subscriptions to it, and option C says nothing about moving the subscriptions to this new management group, so group1 would be able to manage access in 0 subscriptions.

upvoted 1 times

  **GreenTick** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

A. to manage subscriptions required Owner role,
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/add-change-subscription-administrator>

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4:

Option B focuses on assigning the User Access Administrator role at the root management group level. This role specifically allows members to manage user access to Azure resources, which includes managing role assignments. Assigning this role at the root management group level ensures that the permissions apply across all existing and future subscriptions under that root. This approach adheres to the principle of least privilege by providing only the necessary permissions to manage access without broader management permissions that come with the Owner role.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **LetsGetThisCert** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B you are providing access administrator to the Root Manangment group per Microsoft's documentation

"All subscriptions and management groups fold up into one root management group within the directory. All resources in the directory fold up to the root management group for global management. New subscriptions are automatically defaulted to the root management group when created."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 4 times

  **KiwE** 1 year ago

I think the key here is " existing subscriptions and the planned [all future] subscriptions"

OpenAI says: "Option C is not the best choice because it requires creating a new management group which is not necessary for the given scenario."

If we were to go the route of C we would need to do considerations for all further added subscriptions (more administrative thought) which we don't need with B and the group is said that it should have the role of all further subscriptions to there's no point to it.

upvoted 4 times

  **Amateur2023** 1 year ago

yes; tks for your explain

upvoted 1 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer: B

Explanation:

To be able to assign licenses to all current and future subscriptions, while minimizing the administrative effort, one should apply the role to the Root Management Group.

And because we should use the principle of least privilege we should chose the User Access Administrator role instead of the Owner one.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The following 2 choices are possible:

A. Assign Group1 the Owner role for the root management group.

B. Assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the root management group.

Requested condition is Use the principle of least privilege.

Answer A is eliminated

Answer B: is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B: looks correct as per URL below.

Any new/planned subscriptions will fold up into the root management group by default.

See section;

Important facts about the root management group

"All subscriptions and management groups fold up to the one root management group within the directory.

All resources in the directory fold up to the root management group for global management.

New subscriptions are automatically defaulted to the root management group when created."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 3 times

  **Alex1184** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer should be C. This uses the least-privilege principle - Azure management groups provide a level of scope above subscriptions. You organize subscriptions into containers called "management groups" and apply your governance conditions to the management groups. All subscriptions within a management group automatically inherit the conditions applied to the management group.

upvoted 1 times

  **TestKingTW** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Create a new management group and assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the group

upvoted 1 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

OpenAi

"Option C is the correct answer.

Assigning Group1 the Owner role for the root management group (Option A) would give the group unrestricted access to all resources in all subscriptions and management groups under the root management group. This goes against the principle of least privilege and could potentially result in unintended changes or deletions of resources.

Assigning Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the root management group (Option B) would give the group permission to manage user access to Azure resources, but not to manage role assignments for subscriptions and management groups.

Creating a new management group and assigning Group1 the Owner role for the group (Option D) would give the group the same unrestricted access as assigning them the Owner role for the root management group.

Therefore, the best option would be to create a new management group and assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the group (Option C). This would allow the group to manage role assignments for all subscriptions and management groups within the new management group without granting them unnecessary permissions."

upvoted 2 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

It's not C because it does not fulfill the lowest administrative effort. All new subscriptions will be automatically assigned to the root management group but not to this newly created one. So everytime you add a subscription, you would need to assign this management group access to it.

upvoted 2 times

  **AnonFox** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 3 times

  **er101q** 1 year, 6 months ago

While Assigning the User Access Administrator role for the root management group to Group1 will provide Group1 with the ability to manage role assignments for all subscriptions within the root management group, it does not adhere to the principle of least privilege as it grants full administrative access to all Azure resources under the root management group.

It is recommended to create a new management group and assign the User Access Administrator role for that specific group to Group1, in order to meet the requirements of using the principle of least privilege and minimizing administrative effort. while still adhering to the principle of least privilege.

why not B.

upvoted 2 times

  **er101q** 1 year, 6 months ago

C. Create a new management group and assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for the group.

To meet the requirements of using the principle of least privilege and minimizing administrative effort, it is recommended to create a new management group and assign Group1 the User Access Administrator role for that group. The User Access Administrator role provides the ability to manage role assignments for subscriptions within the management group, without granting full administrative access to all Azure resources. This allows you to provide the necessary permissions to Group1 for managing role assignments for the existing and planned subscriptions, while still adhering to the principle of least privilege.

upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#root-management-group-for-each-directory>

Each directory is given a single top-level management group called the root management group. The root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

upvoted 1 times

  **zelck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Assigning the User Access Administrator role to the root management group for Group1 will provide the necessary permissions for Group1 to manage role assignments for all existing and planned subscriptions, while also adhering to the principle of least privilege. This option also minimizes administrative effort as it only requires a single assignment.

upvoted 3 times

  **jimmyml** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Use the principle of least privilege.

Not A

Minimize administrative effort.

Not C and D

So, B

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the hierarchy shown in the following exhibit.



You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.

To which Azure resources can you assign Policy1 and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

	▼
Subscription1 and RG1 only	
ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only	
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only	
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only	
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1	

You can exclude Policy1 from:

	▼
VM1 only	
RG1 and VM1 only	
Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only	
ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only	
Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

- Subscription1 and RG1 only
- ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1**

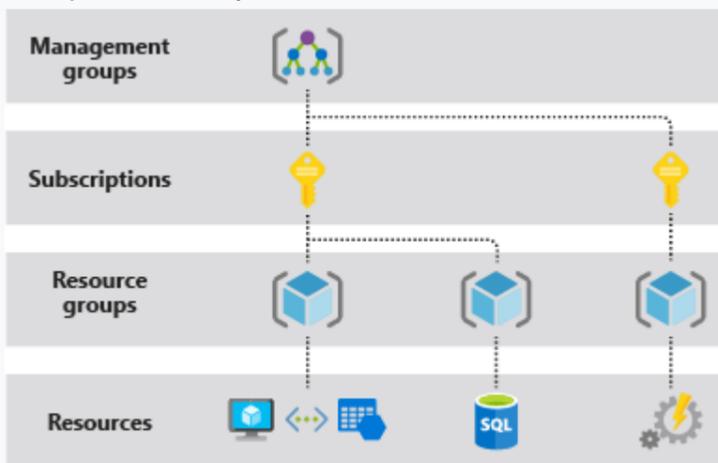
You can exclude Policy1 from:

- VM1 only
- RG1 and VM1 only
- Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
- ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only**
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

Box 1: Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

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.

Note: Azure provides four levels of scope: management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, and resources. The following image shows an example of these layers.



Box 2: ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude a subscope from the assignment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

Ntinsky Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Since the discussion added a lot of confusion cause a lot of people in here just drop random facts without any proof,misleading people, i tested it at an Azure lab.

In the scope field at the "Basics" tab i was able to select "Tenant Root Group" or "Management Group1" with the optional entries of Subscription and Resource group

So ""you can assign policy to Tenant Root Group,ManagementGroup1,Subscription1 and RG1""

As for the second answer about the exclusions, i was able to select all the items in the scope EXCEPT the Tenant Root Group

Therefore the correct answer would be ""ManagementGroup1,Subscription1,RG11 and VM1""

I hope that helps
upvoted 243 times

Sanaz90 1 month ago

Wrong! Go to a resource like vm and assign a policy from there to vm and you will see the policy assignment is set to resource level and not rg level
upvoted 1 times

codeScalable 1 year, 8 months ago

azure policies can be scoped down to individual resources. "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."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

the second answer is correct
upvoted 11 times

AK4U_111 1 year, 5 months ago

for the exclusions, the Subscription dropdown menu is grayed out as well as the Resource Group drop down menu.

upvoted 1 times

  **gpCert** 1 year, 7 months ago

Why you could not assign policy to VM1 (for the first answer?)

upvoted 5 times

  **RichardBill** Highly Voted  1 year, 11 months ago

Wrong! You can assign a policy to the Root, Management Group, Subscription and Ressource Group BUT NOT A RESSOUCE ITSELF! Test it in Portal! 2nd part of answer seems to be correct. You can not Exclude the highest scope that you can assign to. I tried it in portal as well and it wont save the exclusion Tenant Root Group

upvoted 35 times

  **Traian** 1 year, 11 months ago

I believe you are wrong. You can assign a policy to a resource : "An assignment is a policy definition or initiative that has been assigned to a specific scope. This scope could range from a management group to an individual resource."

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

- check assignments

In my opinion the provided answer is correct

upvoted 23 times

  **RichardBill** 1 year, 11 months ago

So I checked again and the portal doesnt let you do it! Thats what I based my assumption! But via Azure CLI it says that a ressource is a vaild scope for assignment: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/policy/assignment?view=azure-cli-latest#az-policy-assignment-create>

So yeah I think that you are right and my comment is wrong but I can not delete it. But looks like this is just a portal restriction. Sorry for the confusion!

upvoted 35 times

  **meeko86** 1 year, 9 months ago

Valid scopes are management group, subscription, resource group, and resource

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/policy/assignment?view=azure-cli-latest#az-policy-assignment-create>

upvoted 4 times

  **Grande** 1 year, 11 months ago

very correct. in general you cannot exclude the parent of a child already covered by the policy e.g. if scope was RG1, you cannot exclude Subs1, you can only exclude resources underneath RG1

upvoted 1 times

  **northstar88** 1 year, 11 months ago

Tried in portal as well. You cannot select resources as scope.

upvoted 4 times

  **buzzerboy** 1 year, 8 months ago

I couldnt assign a policy at Tenant Root Management Group. There is no blade for policy.

upvoted 2 times

  **pet3r** Most Recent  1 month ago

Policies can be applied to the resource like VM

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/recommended-policies>

upvoted 1 times

  **VinodRK** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

You can assign Policy1 to Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only

You can exclude Policy1 from ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 1 week ago

given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Feeling tired of reading discussions. examtopics please quality seems ?

upvoted 2 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

In the name of discussion most confusion is created and makes me think is it worth paying \$65 to examtopics. I thought examtopics would be a good material so far out of 90 questions most of them have not been given exact answer

upvoted 1 times

  **nailedIT** 3 weeks ago

The issue lies on the people and bots using examtopics. I still find it very useful to get access to the questions, but I can never rely exclusively on examtopics answers nor community. Yet, community seems to be sharp on the right answer than examtopics, but is full of bots giving almost random answers without any explanation.

upvoted 1 times

  **Limobakry** 3 months, 1 week ago

the key in question is only

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

You can Assign policy to: Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1 and RG1 ONLY"

You can Exclude policy from: ""ManagementGroup1,Subscription1,RG1, and VM1 ONLY""

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

1/ You can assign Policy1 to: Tenant Root Group, Management Group 1, Subscription 1, RG1,VM1

2/ You can exclude Policy1 to: Management Group 1, Subscription 1, RG1,VM1

"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." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

"Subscopes can be excluded, if necessary." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview#understand-scope>

upvoted 1 times

  **op22233** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

The given answers are correct. Policy can be applied to all, Remember the kind of policy you can apply to prevent a particular set of types of instance while creating your VM. , then the Only you can exclude all except the Tenant root Group from a policy.

upvoted 2 times

  **WeepingMaple** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be:

1) Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1 and RG1 Only

2) MG1, Sub1, RG1 and VM1 only

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Assign policy1: 4te Antwort

Eclude policy1: 4te Antwort

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

1. Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1 and RG1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1086208/assign-policy-to-specific-resource-in-azure>

2. ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

upvoted 1 times

  **Gigi0408** 8 months, 1 week ago

was on my exam Dec 15, 2023.

upvoted 2 times

  **Batiste2023** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

It turns out that you can assign an Azure Policy to an individual resource, too: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/scope>

upvoted 4 times

  **TedM2** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

You cannot exclude the policy from the root management group because doing so would effectively mean that the policy wouldn't be effective ANYWHERE and would therefore be moot & useless.

upvoted 1 times

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 the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

  **aaa112** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct, but the explanation is not. User1 is global admin of contoso.onmicrosoft.com. As he created the new tenant called external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com, he will be the OWNER. Check the scope not just the role, tho.

upvoted 90 times

  **mikl** 3 years, 6 months ago

Thank you for clarifying

upvoted 2 times

  **r3tr0penguin** 3 years, 2 months ago

Then if User2 want to create new user on external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com , he can't right ? because User2 is not the one who create tenant external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com that mean User 2 don't be OWNER

upvoted 29 times

  **RamanAgarwal** 3 years, 2 months ago

Yes because user2 wont have any role or connection with the new tenant unless added by user1 specifically.

upvoted 26 times

  **AzureG0d** 1 year, 9 months ago

be mindful of the power of a global administrator.

" Because only another global admin can reset a global admin's password, we recommend that you have at least 2 global admins in your organization in case of account lockout. But the global admin has almost unlimited access to your org's settings and most of the data, so we also recommend that you don't have more than 4 global admins because that's a security threat. "

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/add-users/about-admin-roles?view=o365-worldwide>

upvoted 4 times

  **AzureG0d** 1 year, 9 months ago

I stand corrected. Only user1 can see and will have access to those.

Administrative independence

If a non-administrative user of organization 'Contoso' creates a test organization 'Test,' then:

By default, the user who creates a organization is added as an external user in that new organization, and assigned the global administrator role in that organization.

The administrators of organization 'Contoso' have no direct administrative privileges to organization 'Test,' unless an administrator of 'Test' specifically grants them these privileges. However, administrators of 'Contoso' can control access to organization 'Test' if they sign in to the user account that created 'Test.'

If you add or remove an Azure AD role for a user in one organization, the change does not affect the roles that the user is assigned in any other Azure AD organization.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-directory-independence#administrative-independence>

upvoted 13 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Only User1 has access to the new Tenant, because User1 created the Tenant and became automatically Global Admin.

upvoted 82 times

  **Spam101198** 1 year, 5 months ago

Question is asking about User 2 not user 1 , hence answer is NO

upvoted 15 times

  **EricMaes** 2 years, 11 months ago

Didn't he become owner?

upvoted 3 times

  **A_GEE** 2 years, 2 months ago

Yes. User1 becomes the owner and the first user in that Tenant

upvoted 4 times

  **FlaShhh** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The Azure God mlantonis is wrong for once, is the world ending?

upvoted 11 times

  **CommanderBigMac** 1 year, 6 months ago

Putting this here, hope it helps someone. Question was reworded at some point, changing the answer to B: No.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1163804/need-clear-understanding-on-the-permissions-global>

upvoted 53 times

  **Zomato** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yeah. Clears everything.

upvoted 3 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Answer is No. Tenant Isolation: Azure AD tenants are isolated from each other, meaning that roles and permissions are specific to each tenant. A Global Administrator in one tenant does not have any privileges in another tenant unless they are explicitly granted.

upvoted 1 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

User2 cannot create user accounts in the new tenant without being granted the necessary permissions by User1. Therefore, instructing User2 to create the user accounts does not meet the goal.

Correct Answer:

B. No

upvoted 1 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

User Roles and Permissions:

User1: Global Administrator in both the old and the new tenant.

User2: Global Administrator in the original tenant (contoso.onmicrosoft.com), but not automatically in the new tenant (external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com).

User3: User Administrator in the original tenant, but no role in the new tenant.

User4: Owner in the original Azure Subscription, but no role in the new tenant.

Given these roles, only User1 has the necessary permissions by default to create new user accounts in the new tenant

(external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com). User2 would need to be assigned appropriate roles in the new tenant by User1 before they can create user accounts.

Conclusion:

Correct Answer: No. Instructing User2 to create user accounts in the new tenant will not meet the goal because User2 does not have the necessary permissions in the new tenant until granted by User1.

upvoted 1 times

  **Op0mOp** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

When you create a new Microsoft Entra tenant, you become the first user of that tenant. As the first user, you're automatically assigned the Global Administrator role. Review your user account by navigating to the Users page.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/create-new-tenant>

upvoted 1 times

  **Op0mOp** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure Active Directory)

upvoted 1 times

  **LearnerFL** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

In Azure, when a new tenant is created, only the user who creates the tenant (in this case, User1) is automatically assigned the Global Administrator role for that tenant. This means that initially, only user1 would have access to the new tenant, external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

upvoted 2 times

hercule 2 months ago

yes and no, according to the least privilege you need a User Administrator hence (B)

upvoted 1 times

aflavien 2 months, 1 week ago

Instructing User2 to create user accounts will meet the goal if User2 is granted the necessary permissions in the new tenant (external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com). However, since the problem statement does not mention assigning any roles to User2 in the new tenant, the solution as it stands does not fully meet the goal without additional steps.

Answer: No, it does not meet the goal, as User2 needs to be assigned an appropriate role in the new tenant first.

upvoted 4 times

3c5adce 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says YES:

Instructing User2 to create the user accounts in the new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com does meet the goal. This is because User2 holds the role of "Global administrator" within the Azure Active Directory. A Global administrator has the highest level of administrative privileges across all Azure AD directories and resources, which includes the authority to manage users, assign roles, and create new user accounts in any directory within the Azure environment. Therefore, User2 is appropriately authorized to create new user accounts in the specified tenant.

upvoted 1 times

MCLC2021 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

MICROSOFT ENTRA ROLES

Global Administrator: Manage access to all administrative features in Microsoft Entra ID, as well as services that federate to Microsoft Entra ID

Assign administrator roles to others, Reset the password for any user and all other administrators.

User Administrator: Create and manage all aspects of users and groups, Manage support tickets, Monitor service health

Change passwords for users, Helpdesk administrators, and other User Administrators.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right

upvoted 2 times

gil906 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Yes, User2, as a Global Administrator in the Azure Active Directory, has the necessary permissions to create new user accounts in any associated directory, including external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles#microsoft-entra-roles>

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 6 months ago

Based on the answers, it seems like the question has changed. User1 created the Tenant and, therefore, is the sole owner.

User2 has no role and, therefore, can't create user accounts.

upvoted 1 times

JananiToo 6 months, 1 week ago

User Admin in active directory right? He can create users in another tenant also like global admin right?

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 6 months, 1 week ago

No is correct

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 6 months, 1 week ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

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Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

  **Itkiller** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B:No, when you create a new tenant, the creator is the only global admin and owner, he must first give access to others to allow anything.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-access-create-new-tenant#your-user-account-in-the-new-tenant>

upvoted 29 times

  **pranavhalgekar** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Tested.

Ans is B. No

Even if User4 is owner of subscription, he was not able to find new tenant created by user1 in Azure Active Directory > Manage Tenant.

upvoted 19 times

  **MCLC2021** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

MICROSOFT ENTRA ROLES

Global Administrator:Manage access to all administrative features in Microsoft Entra ID, as well as services that federate to Microsoft Entra ID

Assign administrator roles to others, Reset the password for any user and all other administrators.

User Administrator: Create and manage all aspects of users and groups, Manage support tickets, Monitor service health

Change passwords for users, Helpdesk administrators, and other User Administrators.

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

-Owner

Full access to all resources

Delegate access to others

upvoted 2 times

  **hebbo777** 9 months ago

i believe owner have full access in the tenant which associated with its subscription, there is no information about new tenant whether its associated with this subscription or not

upvoted 1 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

how can a tenant such as external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com even be created? i cant find anything on how to do this. when i go to create tenant i can create a new one but not a sub tenant which is a part of the original tenant

upvoted 1 times

  **tomasek88** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

NO = B --> because User4 has nothing to do with NEW Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com

upvoted 1 times

  **JayLearn2022** 1 year, 6 months ago

There are several version of this question. The following are the valid and invalid solutions that may be presented.

Valid Solution: Meets the Goal

Solution: Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

Invalid Solutions: Does not Meet the Goal

-Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

-Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

-Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts.

upvoted 8 times

  **myarali** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

- NO

After User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com, User-1 becomes owner and Global Administrator of external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

BUT User-4 doesn't have any authorization in new tenant.

SO User-1 can not instruct User4 to create the user accounts.

MAYBE that can be done after User-1 assigns Global Administrator or User Access Administrator Role to User-4.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/custom-overview#scope>

When you assign a role, you specify one of the following types of scope:

- Tenant
- Administrative unit
- Azure AD resource

upvoted 1 times

  **Davindra** 1 year, 8 months ago

It was in exam on 11/23

upvoted 4 times

  **cryptostud** 1 year, 11 months ago

This proves that answer to question 58 is No

upvoted 6 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

Only the tenant creators receive by default the Owner role inside the tenant and therefore are able to create user accounts.

upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **Fatrat** 2 years ago

User 1, who created the new tenancy, will be appointed as Global Administrator. The other 3 users, who belong to the first tenancy, would need to be invited into the new tenancy and given correct permission by User 1.

upvoted 1 times

  **Aypumpin** 2 years, 1 month ago

The answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

B for sure
What be forgotten is that
Azure AD roles are used to manage access to Azure AD resources, whereas Azure roles are used to manage access to Azure resources.

The scope of Azure AD roles is at the tenant level, whereas the scope of Azure roles can be specified at multiple levels including management group, subscription, resource group, resource.

and hence Subscription owner has not access to AZ AD where as Azure Global Admin Can be granted owner of Azure subscription and not other way wrong
upvoted 5 times

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Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

  **pgmpp** Highly Voted 2 years ago

The answer is No!

I tested this.

1. I created a new Tenant contosgmp.
2. Added 2 users, User1 and User 2 in this tenant and gave them global privileges
3. I logged through User1 and created a new tenant called externalcontosgmp
4. Now when I logged in through User2 and try to switch tenants, the new tenant externalcontosgmp is not available at all for User2. Hence User1 needs to invite User2 first

upvoted 59 times

  **ELearn** 1 month, 1 week ago

Correct answer is: B.NO

Clear explanation: In Azure only a Global Administrator can create a new Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. In this scenario, User1, who is a Global Administrator, creates a new Azure AD tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. However, User3, who is an Owner of an Azure subscription, does not automatically have access to this new tenant. User1, as the one who created the new tenant, would be the only Global Administrator in the new tenant by default.

Therefore, User3 would not be able to create user accounts in the new tenant unless User1 grants them the necessary permissions. So, instructing User3 to create the user accounts in the new tenant would not meet the goal, unless User1 first adds User3 as a User administrator/Global administrator in the new tenant.

upvoted 1 times

  **JohnPi** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

it is another tentant

upvoted 46 times

  **hercule** Most Recent 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

according to the documentation you need at least a User Administrator hence A is correct. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/how-to-create-delete-users>

upvoted 1 times

  **chucklu** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

User3's User Administrator role is scoped to the original tenant contoso.onmicrosoft.com and does not extend to the new tenant external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com by default.

upvoted 3 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>
MICROSOFT ENTRA ROLES

Global Administrator: Manage access to all administrative features in Microsoft Entra ID, as well as services that federate to Microsoft Entra ID
Assign administrator roles to others, Reset the password for any user and all other administrators.

User Administrator: Create and manage all aspects of users and groups, Manage support tickets, Monitor service health
Change passwords for users, Helpdesk administrators, and other User Administrators.

upvoted 1 times

TechThameem 2 months, 3 weeks ago

You should understand the question properly, User1 (the Global admin) creates a new tenant, that means User1 has created a new domain where User1 only will have access no one other admins will have access in that tenant. So, User 3 cannot create a user account in that new tenant.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

rreghioua 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

upvoted 1 times

VV11_SS22 1 year ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

NejmeddineBch 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-users>

Add new users or delete existing users from your Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. To add or delete users, you must be a User Administrator or Global Administrator.

upvoted 2 times

raj24051961 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

-User Administrator

Create and manage all aspects of users and groups

Manage support tickets

Monitor service health

Change passwords for users, Helpdesk administrators, and other User Administrators

upvoted 3 times

raj24051961 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

-User Administrator

Create and manage all aspects of users and groups

Manage support tickets

Monitor service health

Change passwords for users, Helpdesk administrators, and other User Administrators

upvoted 4 times

Renss78 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is NO, the one who just created the tenant is the only one who can add Users.

But when he assign "user 3" the User Administrator or Global Administrator role then he/she can.

And yes NOT only the Global Adminsitrator can add AD Users.

Source:

""Add new users or delete existing users from your Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. To add or delete users, you must be a User Administrator or Global Administrator."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-users-azure-active-directory>

upvoted 5 times

AK4U_111 1 year, 5 months ago

how can a tenant such as external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com even be created? i cant find anything on how to do this. when i go to create tenant i can create a new one but not a sub tenant which is a part of the original tenant

upvoted 2 times

tomasek88 1 year, 5 months ago

NO = B --> because User2 OR User3 OR User4 - have nothing to do with NEW Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com

upvoted 1 times

  **JayLearn2022** 1 year, 6 months ago

There are several version of this question. The following are the valid and invalid solutions that may be presented.

Valid Solution: Meets the Goal

Solution: Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

Invalid Solutions: Does not Meet the Goal

-Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

-Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

-Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts.

upvoted 3 times

  **MothePro** 1 year, 4 months ago

what is the difference between user 1 and user2? they are both Global Admin..

upvoted 1 times

  **fateman17** 1 year ago

user 1 made the tenant.

upvoted 1 times

  **myarali** 1 year, 6 months ago

NO

After User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com, User-1 becomes owner and Global Administrator of external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

BUT User-3 doesn't have any authorization in new tenant. User-3's User Administrator Role applies to contoso.onmicrosoft.com NOT for external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

SO User-1 CAN NOT instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

MAYBE that can be done after User-1 assigns Global Administrator or User Access Administrator Role to User-3.

upvoted 4 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, only GA can.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/custom-overview#scope>

When you assign a role, you specify one of the following types of scope:

- Tenant
- Administrative unit

upvoted 2 times

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

An administrator creates a custom role that has an assignable scope to a resource group named RG1 in Sub1.

You need to ensure that you can apply the custom role to any resource group in Sub1 and Sub2. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you do?

- A. Select the custom role and add Sub1 and Sub2 to the assignable scopes. Remove RG1 from the assignable scopes.
- B. Create a new custom role for Sub1. Create a new custom role for Sub2. Remove the role from RG1.
- C. Create a new custom role for Sub1 and add Sub2 to the assignable scopes. Remove the role from RG1.
- D. Select the custom role and add Sub1 to the assignable scopes. Remove RG1 from the assignable scopes. Create a new custom role for Sub2.

Correct Answer: A

Can be used as:

```
"AssignableScopes": [
"/subscriptions/{Sub1}",
"/subscriptions/{Sub2}",
```

Note: Custom role example:

The following shows what a custom role looks like as displayed using Azure PowerShell in JSON format. This custom role can be used for monitoring and restarting virtual machines.

```
{
  "Name": "Virtual Machine Operator",
  "Id": "88888888-8888-8888-8888-888888888888",
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Can monitor and restart virtual machines.",
  "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.Storage/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
    "Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
    "Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*",
    "Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/*",
    "Microsoft.Support/*"
  ],
  "NotActions": [],
  "DataActions": [],
  "NotDataActions": [],
  "AssignableScopes": [
    "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}",
    "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId2}",
    "/providers/Microsoft.Management/managementGroups/{groupId}"
  ]
}
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

 **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) " Select the custom role and add Sub1 and Sub2 to the assignable scopes. Remove RG1 from the assignable scopes. "

To assure the solution minimizes the administrative effort, we just need to change the assignable scope list of the custom role.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles#custom-role-properties>

upvoted 25 times

  **Mazinger** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To ensure that you can apply the custom role to any resource group in Sub1 and Sub2 while minimizing administrative effort, you should select the custom role and add both Sub1 and Sub2 to the assignable scopes.

In the Azure portal, navigate to the custom role that has been created and click on it.

By adding both Sub1 and Sub2 to the assignable scopes of the custom role, you can ensure that the role can be applied to any resource group in both subscriptions. This minimizes administrative effort by eliminating the need to create separate custom roles for each subscription.

Option B is not recommended as it would require creating a separate custom role for each subscription, which would increase administrative effort.

Option C is not recommended as it would only allow the custom role to be applied to resource groups in Sub1 and not Sub2.

Option D is not recommended as it would require creating a separate custom role for Sub2, which would increase administrative effort.

upvoted 8 times

  **AlbertKwan** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Finally, the community 100% agreed on a Correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says A

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Select the custom role and add Sub1 and Sub2 to the assignable scopes. Remove RG1 from the assignable scopes.

upvoted 1 times

  **BhunB** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

An easy way to remember this is that B, C, D all require to "create new custom roles".

The question is asking you to minimize administrative effort.

Answer A is the only outlier.

upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 1 week ago

a) "Custom roles can be shared between subscriptions that trust the same Microsoft Entra tenant" it mean we can use the same custom role in sub1 and sub2.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Option

upvoted 1 times

  **NU88** 8 months ago

Is Azure Custom Role a property of a subscription? or it sits above all subscriptions?

upvoted 1 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

If the Azure built-in roles don't meet the specific needs of your organization, you can create your own custom roles. Just like built-in roles, you can assign custom roles to users, groups, and service principals at management group (in preview only), subscription, and resource group scopes.

Custom roles can be shared between subscriptions that trust the same Azure AD tenant.

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

This option allows you to apply the custom role to any resource group in both Sub1 and Sub2, with minimal administrative effort as you are only modifying the scope of the existing custom role, instead of creating new roles for each subscription.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago
on the test
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **sourabhg** 1 year, 9 months ago
The correct answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **kerimnl** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer is A for sure
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **libran** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **WISSYWISE** 1 year, 11 months ago
The answer is correct:A
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure Subscription that contains a storage account named storageacct1234 and two users named User1 and User2. You assign User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

User1 assignments – storageacct1234 ✕

Assignments for the selected user, group, service principal, or managed identity at this scope or inherited to this scope.

Role assignments (2) ⓘ

Role	Scope	Group assignment	Condition
Reader	Resource group (inherited)	--	None
Storage Blob Data Contributor	This resource	--	Add

Deny assignments (0) ⓘ

Classic administrators (0) ⓘ

Which two actions can User1 perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Assign roles to User2 for storageacct1234.
- B. Upload blob data to storageacct1234.
- C. Modify the firewall of storageacct1234.
- D. View blob data in storageacct1234.
- E. View file shares in storageacct1234.

Correct Answer: AE

kerimnl Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Correct Answer is:BD
upvoted 86 times

pmsiva 1 year, 10 months ago

For example, if you assign the Storage Blob Data Contributor role to user Mary at the level of a container named sample-container, then Mary is granted read, write, and delete access to all of the blobs in that container. However, if Mary wants to view a blob in the Azure portal, then the Storage Blob Data Contributor role by itself will not provide sufficient permissions to navigate through the portal to the blob in order to view it. The additional permissions are required to navigate through the portal and view the other resources that are visible there.

upvoted 17 times

virgilpza Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

correct answers: BD
upvoted 29 times

cvalladares123 1 year, 1 month ago

Storage Blob Data Contributor --> Read, write, and delete Azure Storage containers and blobs
Reader --> View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes

Any permission has been granted at storage account level or file shares directly, so reading access to files share is not possible
upvoted 5 times

Diedo 1 year, 1 month ago

Azure file shares are deployed into storage accounts so I think it is BDE.
upvoted 6 times

Ben756 11 months, 2 weeks ago

E is not the answer. The Reader role only grants User1 the permission to view the properties and metadata of the storage account, not the data inside it.

upvoted 6 times

  **Devs84** Most Recent 21 hours, 6 minutes ago

Selected Answer: BD

It has to be B and D

upvoted 1 times

  **CheMetto** 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Keep in mind there are 2 difference role in azure. 1 for resources, 1 for data. Even if you are owner of the subscription you can't access data, because you are managing resource, but can't access his data. In order to view and update data on a blob, you need storage blob data contributor, otherwise you can enable on Storage account level AD option, and you can access data as global admin

upvoted 1 times

  **SofiaLorean** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I cleared the exam today. This question was in my exam. Thanks ET and everyone.

Most of the questions from ET.

upvoted 2 times

  **kyakya** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

read cannot read file share, because it have not any dataAction

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says B&D

upvoted 1 times

  **Vladds** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

It has to be B & D. The Reader role is scoped to resource group anyway

upvoted 2 times

  **Chris17** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

correct answers: BD

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#storage-blob-data-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

  **simplementeluca** 5 months ago

This question was in exam 22/03/2024. My response BD

upvoted 4 times

  **MC420** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Was it correct?

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

B, D and E

upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **MC420** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

What's the answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer: B and D. Why? Here is the answer: User1 can perform the following two actions based on their assigned roles:

Upload blob data to storageacct1234: User1 has been assigned the "Storage Blob Data Contributor" role for the storage account named storageacct1234. This role allows them to upload data to blob containers within that storage account.

View blob data in storageacct1234: Additionally, User1 has the "Reader" role at the Resource group (inherited) scope. While this role doesn't provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, it does allow User1 to view storage account resources, including blob containers. Therefore, User1 can view blob data within the storageacct1234 storage account.

upvoted 4 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 can perform the following two actions based on their assigned roles:

Upload blob data to storageacct1234: User1 has been assigned the "Storage Blob Data Contributor" role for the storage account named storageacct1234. This role allows them to upload data to blob containers within that storage account.

View blob data in storageacct1234: Additionally, User1 has the "Reader" role at the Resource group (inherited) scope. While this role doesn't provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, it does allow User1 to view storage account resources, including blob containers. Therefore, User1 can view blob data within the storageacct1234 storage account.

upvoted 1 times

  **User65567473** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 11/2 2024

upvoted 2 times

  **adilkhan** 7 months ago

Correct Answer is:BD

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You need to view the error events from a table named Event.

Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
- B. Event | search "error"
- C. Event | where EventType is "error"
- D. Get-Event Event | where {\$_.EventType == "error"}

Correct Answer: B

  **TheB** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B
other correct answer option can come in the following form:
Search in (Event) "Error"
Event | where eventType = "Error"
upvoted 14 times

  **lebeyic620** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Shouldn't the last one have double 'equal to'?
upvoted 4 times

  **MCLC2021** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/search-operator>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/kql-quick-reference>
Use the | (pipe) operator to separate multiple commands.
Use the let keyword to create variables.
Use the where keyword to filter results.
Use the project keyword to select specific columns.
Use the summarize keyword to group and aggregate data.

The syntax is:
Table_name | search "search term"
Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has three possible correct answers:

1. search in (Event) "error"
 2. Event | search "error"
 3. Event | where EventType == "error"
- upvoted 5 times

  **jecampos2** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **Studyingengineer** 9 months, 1 week ago

Will be doing exam next week. If this question isn't in my exam i sue Examtopics :P
upvoted 4 times

  **pinyonet** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has three possible correct answers:

1. search in (Event) "error"
 2. Event | search "error"
 3. Event | where EventType == "error"
- upvoted 1 times

  **ST5V5N** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Its A

https://www.google.com/search?q=select+*+from+Event+where+EventType+%3D%3D+%22error%22&rlz=1C1CHBF_en-GBGB1039GB1039&oq=select+*+from+Event+where+EventType+%3D%3D+%22error%22&aqs=chrome..69i57j33i10i160l4.766j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

upvoted 1 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

To view the error events from the "Event" table in Azure Log Analytics workspace "Workspace1," you should run the following query:

A. select * from Event where EventType == "error"

This query selects all records from the "Event" table where the EventType is equal to "error," allowing you to filter and view only the error events.

Note: Option B is not a valid Log Analytics query syntax, and options C and D use incorrect syntax for Log Analytics queries.

upvoted 2 times

  **Afsan** 1 year, 7 months ago

Event | search "error"

upvoted 2 times

  **ccemyilmazz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Both B & C are OK, other possibilities are:

- 1) Event | search "Error"
- 2) Event | where eventType = "Error"
- 3) Search in (Event) "Error"

upvoted 3 times

  **ccemyilmazz** 1 year, 7 months ago

BTW, I just saw that "C" is NOT OK, My mistake

upvoted 2 times

  **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Event | search "error"

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure App Services web app named App1.

You plan to deploy App1 by using Web Deploy.

You need to ensure that the developers of App1 can use their Azure AD credentials to deploy content to App1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you do?

- A. Assign the Owner role to the developers
- B. Configure app-level credentials for FTPS
- C. Assign the Website Contributor role to the developers
- D. Configure user-level credentials for FTPS

Correct Answer: B

  **Mazinger** Highly Voted  1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Assign the Website Contributor role to the developers.

To allow the developers of App1 to use their Azure AD credentials to deploy content to App1 using Web Deploy, you should assign the Website Contributor role to the developers. This role provides the necessary permissions for developers to deploy content to the web app, but does not grant them excessive permissions that could be used to make unwanted changes.

Option A is not recommended as it would grant excessive permissions to the developers, which could be used to make unwanted changes.

Option B and D are not relevant to the scenario as the question is specifically asking for how to use Azure AD credentials for Web Deploy, not FTPS.

Option C is a potential solution, but the Website Contributor role provides a more targeted and appropriate level of permissions for the scenario.

upvoted 42 times

  **lebeyic620** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/web-and-mobile#website-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

  **Muffay** Highly Voted  1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

B is wrong because:

"To secure app deployment from a local computer, Azure App Service supports two types of credentials for local Git deployment and FTP/S deployment. These credentials are not the same as your Azure subscription credentials."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-configure-credentials?tabs=cli>

Correct is C.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#website-contributor>

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* - Create and manage a deployment

upvoted 30 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent  1 week, 3 days ago

Answer is C: The app-level credentials for FTPS do not allow deployment of content to an Azure App Services web app using Azure AD credentials.

upvoted 1 times

  **azmlan** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Based on the information from the Azure documentation, the best solution is:

C. Assign the Website Contributor role to the developers

Here's why:

The Website Contributor role allows developers to manage websites, but not the underlying web plans. This adheres to the principle of least privilege by granting the minimum permissions needed to deploy the web app.

Some key points about the Website Contributor role:

It allows creating and managing websites

Developers can deploy content to websites they have access to

It does not allow managing the App Service plans or assigning roles to others

upvoted 1 times

  **testtaker09** 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **edurakhan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

on exam today 6/6/2024

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Assign the Website Contributor role to the developers

This role provides the necessary permissions for developers to deploy content to App1 using Web Deploy, adheres to the principle of least privilege by restricting permissions to what is needed for web deployment, and integrates with Azure AD for authentication.

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/web-and-mobile#website-contributor>

upvoted 2 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

"using web deploy" --> It is not using FTP , so B y D incorrect..

"Least privilege" --> Answer A incorrect.

C is correct.

upvoted 4 times

  **smirnoffpremium** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Passed AZ-104 today 03/07/24 879%.

99% of Examtopics questions in my test with exact same wording.

This question was on the test, I answered C.

Very Thanks to Examtopics.

upvoted 6 times

  **Sepl** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

good to hear, did you learn with the free version or did you buy all questions?

upvoted 2 times

  **LinuxLewis** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I dont think it is C, as the role says:

```
{
  "assignableScopes": [
    "/"
  ],
  "description": "Lets you manage websites (not web plans), but not access to them.",
  "id": "/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/de139f84-1756-47ae-9be6-808fbb84772",
  "name": "de139f84-1756-47ae-9be6-808fbb84772",
```

part of question is to ensure devs can use creds, so I think this is related to that. also dont see in JSON the append or modify action.

upvoted 1 times

  **lebeyic620** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/web-and-mobile#website-contributor>

Role has:

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment

upvoted 1 times

  **bacana** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I beleve B is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-ftp?tabs=portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **stanislaus450** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is:

C. Assign the Website Contributor role to the developers.

Explanation:

Assigning the Website Contributor role to the developers would grant them the necessary permissions to deploy content to the Azure App Services web app (App1) without giving them excessive privileges. This role provides the necessary permissions for managing the website, including deployment, without granting ownership or administrative rights, thus adhering to the principle of least privilege.

upvoted 2 times

  **adilkhan** 7 months ago

100% C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-configure-credentials?tabs=cli>

from what I see you need to be a contributor anyway for app-level (FTPS) and question is saying least possible access, so contributor anyway, this is how I understand

upvoted 1 times

  **rreghioua** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Website Contributor role with the exact permission: Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* => Create and manage a deployment

upvoted 1 times

  **Ahkan** 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was on my exam today on 11/14/2023.

upvoted 6 times

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: From Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk invite users operation.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **Georgego** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Answer supplied is correct, it is No.
Reason:

The question states "You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users."
This implies that the required fields (Email and Redirection URL) are missing from the .csv file.
Here are the csv field pre-requisites that are needed for bulk upload of external users:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite#prerequisites>
upvoted 62 times

  **MeysamBayani** 1 year, 6 months ago

I think you can add Redirection url [inviteRedirectURL] for all user same <https://myapplications.microsoft.com>
so it is possible we use Bulk
upvoted 6 times

  **sjsaran** 11 months ago

It is correct, redirection URL is not based on the end user, organization can decide
Answer : A
upvoted 2 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

He is not talking about the idea of using the Bulk, its the CSV file that not containing the right requirements for this task! you need the Email + Redirection URL so you can use it with Bulk invite.....not the Email + names !!

This Question mentioned on many versions. pay attention to the words.
upvoted 15 times

  **alfaAzure** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B, is correct. Refer to the question, be comprehensive, too much technicality guys.
upvoted 3 times

  **Muffay** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be yes:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite>

Though, a new CSV file with additional information would need to be created.
"Required values are:

Email address to invite - the user who will receive an invitation

Redirection url - the URL to which the invited user is forwarded after accepting the invitation. If you want to forward the user to the My Apps page, you must change this value to <https://myapps.microsoft.com> or <https://myapplications.microsoft.com>.
upvoted 12 times

  **Mugamed** 1 year, 6 months ago

But it doesnt specify that you have the redirection URL. It says you only have the Names and email addresses. If it did specify then I would say Yes, but this isnt the case.

upvoted 8 times

  **Highgate** 1 week ago

The MSLearn page says you can use <https://myapps.microsoft.com> or <https://myapplications.microsoft.com>. It says downloading a template CSV and validating the CSV you upload is part of the process, so you would just add the redirect URL. The solution meets the goal. Answer A.

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Incorrect

upvoted 2 times

  **1a8ca01** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Today, there is also a Bulk invite users option in Entra ID.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/de-de/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>

upvoted 1 times

  **1964L84Fulie** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

The Answer is Yes. Replace Azure Active Directory with Microsoft Entra ID and you will find the Bulk template only needs the User Name and Service Principal (email). Question needs to be updated to contain the correct terms and answers.

upvoted 2 times

  **Elaheh_Ghaffari12533** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

the answer is :yes

tested in azure portal according to this link :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>

upvoted 3 times

  **maki999** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Using the Bulk invite users operation in Azure Active Directory allows you to import a CSV file to create guest user accounts for multiple external users. This operation is specifically designed to handle scenarios where you need to invite a large number of external users (like your 500 users) as guest users in your Azure AD tenant.

upvoted 1 times

  **Chris17** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

From Microsoft doc. about bulk say email address and redirection url is required.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

  **36eeabb** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

If you don't specify email or Redirection URL: you get error: "The csv file you uploaded is not vaid".

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Required values are:

Email address to invite - the user who will receive an invitation

Redirection url - the URL to which the invited user is forwarded after accepting the invitation..

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>

upvoted 1 times

  **Cfernandes** 4 months ago

To create guest user accounts in bulk in Azure AD, you can follow the proper procedure.

-Go to the Azure portal and go to Azure Active Directory.

-Select Users and then click Mass Invite Users.

-On the Bulk Invite User page, you can download a CSV (comma separated values) file that contains the properties of the users you want to create.

-Open the CSV file and add a line for each external user you want to invite.

-Fill in the required information such as name, email address and other relevant properties.

-Upload the CSV file back to the Azure portal to create the guest users.

This allows you to create multiple guest user accounts at once, saving time and following the principle of least privilege.

Therefore, the solution of using the bulk invite users operation in Azure AD meets your objective.

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 4 months ago

ChatGPT says A
upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaple** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer. Tested on Azure Portal.

...

The csv file you uploaded is not valid. Please verify operation type and correct csv file.
Line 3 is missing a property required for user invite: Redirection url [inviteRedirectURL] Required

upvoted 3 times

  **mkhlszf** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Think of it as they asked you to do it and you're in the specific scenario. It is not saying you will upload that file you have directly. Going to bulk invite is a necessary steps regardless of your file having the correct format or not.

If your file has the correct format then you can directly upload it from the menu. If it doesn't you can download the template, adjust and upload. But you do need to go to Bulk invite regardless of your file meeting the requirements as a first step.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B: NO

The question CLEARLY states that the CSV File that you have in this scenario contains the Names, and E-mail addresses of 500 external users. Per MS Learn documentation for Tutorial on how to bulk invite B2B External users it outlines the following criteria for the .CSV file that you will download from the Azure Portal:

4.) On the Bulk Invite Users page, select Download to get a valid .csv template with invitation properties.

5.) Open the .csv template and add a line for each guest user. REQUIRED VALUES ARE:

-Email address to invite - the user who will receive the invitation

-Redirection URL - the URL to which the invited user is forwarded after accepting the invitation.

In this question the .CSV file you have DOES NOT contain a redirection URL. Therefore, the answer is B: NO.

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>

upvoted 1 times

  **lebeyic620** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Technically correct but they are not saying that the user has to use the exact same csv and cannot modify it or generate the correct one using the email address from that csv.

upvoted 1 times

  **Cg007** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

Using the Bulk invite users operation in Azure AD allows you to create guest user accounts for multiple external users at once by importing their names and email addresses from a CSV file. This meets the goal of creating a guest user account in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant for each of the 500 external users.

upvoted 1 times

  **bacana** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B because email and URL are required values,

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains the custom role-based access control (RBAC) roles shown in the following table.

Name	Description
Role1	Azure subscription role
Role2	Azure AD role

From the Azure portal, you need to create two custom roles named Role3 and Role4. Role3 will be an Azure subscription role. Role4 will be an Azure AD role.

Which roles can you clone to create the new roles? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Role3:

- Role1 only
- Built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Built-in Azure subscription roles and built-in Azure AD roles only
- Role1, Role2, built-in Azure subscription roles, and built-in Azure AD roles**

Role4:

- Role2 only
- Built-in Azure AD roles only
- Role2 and built-in Azure AD roles only
- Built-in Azure AD roles and built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Role1, Role2, built-in Azure AD, and built-in Azure subscription roles**

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Role3:

- Role1 only
- Built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only**
- Built-in Azure subscription roles and built-in Azure AD roles only
- Role1, Role2, built-in Azure subscription roles, and built-in Azure AD roles**

Role4:

- Role2 only
- Built-in Azure AD roles only**
- Role2 and built-in Azure AD roles only
- Built-in Azure AD roles and built-in Azure subscription roles only
- Role1, Role2, built-in Azure AD, and built-in Azure subscription roles**

TorresW Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

<https://www.examtactics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/57784-exam-az-500-topic-2-question-58-discussion/>
i found similar questions in other page
upvoted 25 times

jimmyml 1 year, 7 months ago

Thanks. Answer should be
Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only
Role4: Role2 only
Explanation: You cannot clone built-in Azure AD role

upvoted 143 times

  **shandorcoachman** 1 year, 5 months ago

What about this: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles-portal> ? It seems you can.

upvoted 2 times

  **shandorcoachman** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correcting myself, this is a subscription role.

upvoted 4 times

  **ChrisEkorhi** 1 year, 2 months ago

This is the correct answers

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only - For Azure AD role, you can only clone from custom role like Role 2 and cannot clone from built-in role. Please go test yourself using Azure free account.

upvoted 3 times

  **Paul_white** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is the best answer here!!!

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/57784-exam-az-500-topic-2-question-58-discussion/>

upvoted 4 times

  **Panapi** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct Valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920. Thanks guys!

upvoted 21 times

  **Sandip671** 10 months, 1 week ago

Hiii my exam are in 10 days plz help me to make my concepts clear

upvoted 1 times

  **neolisto** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Sandip671 how your exam? Did you pass it?

upvoted 3 times

  **ki01** 8 months, 1 week ago

it's usually a bad idea to book an exam soon when you have very little idea of what you're doing....

upvoted 2 times

  **EIDakhli**  1 year, 7 months ago

Role3: Role1 and Azure subscription Roles only.

Role4: Role2 only

Explanation:

There's a difference between Built-in AD roles and Built-in Subscription roles.

****Built-in AD roles can't be cloned, but built-in subscription roles can be. Custom roles of either type can be cloned.****

To clone the Built-in subscription Role, you open the subscription or the Resource group where you want to create the custom role and assign the permissions --> Go to Access Control (IAM) --> Roles tab --> Search for the subscription Role then clone it from the three dots in the right of the role.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles-portal>

upvoted 23 times

  **Georgego** 1 year, 7 months ago

Tested in LAB environment and can confirm

Role3: Role1 and Azure subscription Roles only.

Role4: Role2 only

upvoted 13 times

  **certainly**  1 week, 2 days ago

Not sure if I am the only one being confused by the correct answer discussed here.

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

To create an Azure subscription role, you can clone existing Azure subscription roles Role1. it is a valid template. Built-in Azure subscription roles can also be used. But not necessary cloning BOTH.

So correct answer should

Role3: Role1 only

Role4: Role2 only

upvoted 1 times

  **CheMetto** 4 weeks ago

In other exam, i always answered custom role of azure + builtin, and custom role for entra id, but i found out is wrong on azure side, try it on your own! I created a custom role, even 2 days ago, then on IAM i search it and click on "Clone role". This role wasn't clonable, i could even find it on the search manually. So the answer is:

Azure can copy only from built-in Azure Role, so is the second one.

For Azure AD (Entra ID), you can copy only from custom role, so is the first one

upvoted 1 times

  **CheMetto** 4 weeks ago

You don't need to get a subscription to test it, just in portal.azure.com, search for management group -> create a new one -> access the new one -> go to IAM -> create a custom role -> try to clone it! You get what i'm talking about, nothing!

I thought it was also an issue withing my tenant, so i decide to go on another oldest tenant... same issue! Can't clone a role which is not a built-in azure subscription role

upvoted 1 times

  **CheMetto** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

i was wrong. it was a bug/issue of my tenant. i could do that on anothere one

upvoted 1 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

For Role3, you should select: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

For Role4, you should select: Role2 and built-in Azure AD roles only

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only

Explanation: You cannot clone built-in Azure AD role

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Role3: Role1 and built-in subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only

upvoted 4 times

  **mihir25** 9 months, 1 week ago

Thanks. Answer should be

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only

Explanation: You cannot clone built-in Azure AD role

I've done Scenraio and it's true that role 3 = role 1 + azure ad role

role 4 = role 2

upvoted 1 times

  **pradeepbadisa** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Built-in AD roles can't be cloned, but built-in subscription roles can be. Custom roles of either type can be cloned.

upvoted 1 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I have tested this in lab. Role4 can be cloned only from Role2. When I try to create a new AD role, it's giving only one option 'Clone from a custom role'.

upvoted 1 times

  **Prasis** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qbnuwEohUbo&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=46

upvoted 4 times

  **SL4Y3R** 11 months, 1 week ago

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only

upvoted 2 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

There is a difference between Azure Roles and Azure AD Roles. Their "cloning" rules are not the same. While you can clone an in-built Azure role, you CANNOT clone in-built Azure AD role. When creating a custom role in Azure AD, you can either choose a custom role already created OR start from scratch. So for 2nd, Answer should be Role2 only.

upvoted 1 times

  **zafara55** 1 year ago

All roles can be cloned. Customs and Built-in.

So the answer is:

Role3: Role 1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role 2 and built-in Azure AD roles only.

upvoted 1 times

  **Maclouis116** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer:

Role3: Role1 only

Role4: Role2 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

<https://pupuweb.com/microsoft-az500-azure-security-technologies-actual-exam-question-answer-dumps-1/9/>

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

Role3: Role1 and built-in Azure subscription roles only

Role4: Role2 only

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP

-

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains two users named User1 and User2.

You need to assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to User1 and User2. The users must be able to perform the following tasks in Sub1:

- User1 must view the data in any storage account.
- User2 must assign users the Contributor role for storage accounts.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which RBAC role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role 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.

RBAC roies

Owner

Contributor

Reader and Data Access

Storage Account Contributor

Answer Area

User1:

User2:

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

User1: Reader and Data Access

User2: Owner

Muffay Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is correct.

"Reader and Data Access":

"Lets you view everything but will not let you delete or create a storage account or contained resource. It will also allow read/write access to all data contained in a storage account via access to storage account keys."

"Owner" is needed to manage permissions, as "User Access Administrator" is not offered as an option.

upvoted 84 times

Kosey 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Best answer

upvoted 1 times

mohsanarfandanish Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted

upvoted 19 times

18c2076 Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Storage Account Contributor does not follow the principle of least privilege. Storage Account Contributor would allow a user that is requested to ONLY have the ability to READ/VIEW the data in the storage account, to do many other things such as Write/List/Delete/Move the data in the storage accounts. They only need to be able to view/read. Therefore, Reader, and Data Access follow this principle.

RBAC roles for Storage Accounts:

Role: Read and Data Access - Lets you view everything but will not let you delete or create a storage account or contained resource. It will also allow read/write access to all data contained in a storage account via access to storage account keys.

Please see reference documentation from MS Learn on Read and Data Access role:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#reader-and-data-access>
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

  **jeru81** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is wrong.
there is a 5th option User Access Administrator, which is cut out here. You see the 5 dots?
-Reader and Data Access
-User Access Administrator

;)
upvoted 6 times

  **MSBITSM** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

If there was indeed an option for User Access Administrator, that would be correct.
But in this case, owner will do the trick.
upvoted 2 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24
upvoted 3 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 1 week ago

I got this question today in my exam—11/14 2023.
upvoted 3 times

  **Azc_T** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Did you use free access? Are these questions from free access enough to clear exam.
upvoted 1 times

  **Rednevi** 11 months ago

Remember:
Contributor can NOT assign roles
upvoted 2 times

  **Alandt** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Exactly, only owner if I'm correct?
upvoted 1 times

  **fe0b3b4** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Also User Access Administrator:

User Access Administrator: can assign roles but can't do anything with the actual resources, so manages access but not the resources.

Contributor: can do everything with the actual resources but can't assign roles, so manages the resources but not the access to them.

Owner: can do everything, most powerful role in Azure.

upvoted 3 times

  **Alandt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Good point!
upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900 i answered most Voted
upvoted 3 times

  **Azc_T** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Did you use free access? Are these questions from free access enough to clear exam
upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago

No you should get Contributor access to be able to go through everything, especially the case studies
upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

How do you access the case studies?
upvoted 1 times

  **skavichal** 1 year, 2 months ago

user 1 Reader and data access
user2 should be owner, Storage Account Contributor can't be possible as it can read roles and roles assignment but can't assign any role to user.

upvoted 2 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

User1: Reader
User2: Storage Account Contributor
upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Storage Account Contributor does not follow the principle of least privilege. Storage Account Contributor would allow a user that is requested to ONLY have the ability to READ/VIEW the data in the storage account, to do many other things such as Write/List/Delete/Move the data in the storage accounts. They only need to be able to view/read. Therefore, Reader, and Data Access follow this principle.

RBAC roles for Storage Accounts:

Role: Read and Data Access - Lets you view everything but will not let you delete or create a storage account or contained resource. It will also allow read/write access to all data contained in a storage account via access to storage account keys.

Please see reference documentation from MS Learn on Read and Data Access role:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#reader-and-data-access>

upvoted 1 times

  **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 3 months ago

User1: Storage Account Contributor
User2: Owner
upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Storage Account Contributor does not follow the principle of least privilege. Storage Account Contributor would allow a user that is requested to ONLY have the ability to READ/VIEW the data in the storage account, to do many other things such as Write/List/Delete/Move the data in the storage accounts. They only need to be able to view/read. Therefore, Reader, and Data Access follow this principle.

RBAC roles for Storage Accounts:

Role: Read and Data Access - Lets you view everything but will not let you delete or create a storage account or contained resource. It will also allow read/write access to all data contained in a storage account via access to storage account keys.

Please see reference documentation from MS Learn on Read and Data Access role:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#reader-and-data-access>

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

User1: Read and Data Access
User 2: Owner

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#reader-and-data-access>

Lets you view everything but will not let you delete or create a storage account or contained resource. It will also allow read/write access to all data contained in a storage account via access to storage account keys.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#owner>

Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

upvoted 10 times

  **Whatsamattr81** 1 year, 7 months ago

View Data in ANY storage account (assume storage account only)

Reader and Data Access gives a lot more than just storage account permissions - but Storage account contributor gives you access to do a lot ore than just Read / View data. Tricky one. Neither choices are perfect. But SAC role lets you do more than just 'view' data...

upvoted 3 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Its not okay to be wrong in this instance where you're vomiting it all over the internet.

Storage Account Contributor does not follow the principle of least privilege. Storage Account Contributor would allow a user that is requested to ONLY have the ability to READ/VIEW the data in the storage account, to do many other things such as Write/List/Delete/Move the data in the storage accounts. They only need to be able to view/read. Therefore, Reader, and Data Access follow this principle.

RBAC roles for Storage Accounts:

Role: Read and Data Access - Lets you view everything but will not let you delete or create a storage account or contained resource. It will also allow read/write access to all data contained in a storage account via access to storage account keys.

Please see reference documentation from MS Learn on Read and Data Access role:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#reader-and-data-access>

upvoted 1 times

  **lkjsatlwjwge** 1 year, 6 months ago

It's true that Reader&Data Access allows writing, but you need to grant the role with the least permissions that will allow viewing, and according to <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-data-operations-portal>, Storage Acct Contributor gives you even more permissions. So it ought to be R&DA.

upvoted 1 times

  **Henryjb3** 1 year, 7 months ago

Would the second answer be Storage Account Contributor, since it is the least privilege?

upvoted 3 times

  **Nickouh** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think so as its least privilege

upvoted 1 times

  **VWSAM025** 1 year, 7 months ago

Storage account contributor cannot assign roles

upvoted 3 times

  **KennethLZK** 1 year, 7 months ago

The appropriate role should be "User Access Administrator" but it is not an option. Therefore, the next "least privilege" role would be "Owner".

Storage Account Contributor - Permits management of storage accounts. Provides access to the account key, which can be used to *access data* via Shared Key authorization.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 3 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 7 months ago

User 1: "Reader and Data Access"

User 2: "Owner"

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines, a key vault named Vault1, and a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. All the resources are deployed to the East US Azure region.

The virtual machines are protected by using NSG1. NSG1 is configured to block all outbound traffic to the internet.

You need to ensure that the virtual machines can access Vault1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege and minimize administrative effort

What should you configure as the destination of the outbound security rule for NSG1?

- A. an application security group
- B. a service tag
- C. an IP address range

Correct Answer: B

Iszy Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

The correct answer is B. a service tag.

In order to ensure that the virtual machines can access Vault1 while also using the principle of least privilege and minimizing administrative effort, you should configure a service tag as the destination of the outbound security rule for NSG1. Service tags represent a group of IP addresses associated with Azure PaaS and SaaS services. By specifying a service tag as the destination of the outbound security rule, you can allow the virtual machines to access Vault1 without having to manually specify the IP addresses of Vault1. This reduces administrative effort and ensures that the virtual machines are only able to access Vault1, rather than any other internet destination.

upvoted 71 times

Muffay Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B - Service Tag is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview#available-service-tags>
"AzureKeyVault" tag can be used in outbound NSGs.

upvoted 26 times

Giri67 Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 2 times

gbemxods 1 week, 5 days ago

stop spreading information that is incorrect

upvoted 2 times

3c5adce 3 months, 1 week ago

B. a service tag

Service tags in Azure simplify the security definition for Azure services, allowing you to define network access controls on NSG rules without having to know the specific IP addresses. Specifically, you can use the "AzureKeyVault" service tag to enable virtual machines to access Azure Key Vault services like Vault1, securely and efficiently. This approach directly aligns with the principle of least privilege by restricting outbound traffic specifically to the Azure Key Vault service, thereby minimizing broader internet access and reducing administrative complexity.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

tripleaholic 9 months ago

similar as question 32 on <https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/51/>

upvoted 1 times

Rams786 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900 i answered B

upvoted 5 times

iamchoy 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

To ensure that the virtual machines can access Vault1 while adhering to the principle of least privilege and minimizing administrative effort, you should use Azure's built-in service tags. These service tags represent a group of IP address prefixes from a given Azure service. When you want to allow communication between Azure services and resources, using service tags reduces the complexity of IP address management.

For your requirement, Azure provides a service tag specifically for Azure Key Vault: AzureKeyVault. By using this service tag, you ensure that your virtual machines can only access Azure Key Vault in the East US region and not other unrelated internet resources.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. a service tag.

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B most voted.

upvoted 1 times

  **Aquintero** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Una etiqueta de servicio representa un grupo de prefijos de direcciones IP de un servicio de Azure determinado. Microsoft administra los prefijos de direcciones que la etiqueta de servicio incluye y actualiza automáticamente dicha etiqueta a medida que las direcciones cambian, lo que minimiza la complejidad de las actualizaciones frecuentes en las reglas de seguridad de red.

Puede usar etiquetas de servicio para definir controles de acceso a la red en grupos de seguridad de red, Azure Firewall y rutas definidas por el usuario. Use etiquetas de servicio en lugar de direcciones IP específicas cuando cree reglas de seguridad y rutas.

upvoted 4 times

  **BJS_AzureExamTopics** 1 year, 1 month ago

Service tag is the least work. MSFT answers are ALWAYS the least administrative effort answers, and there will usually be only one choice that stands out.

upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B - Service Tag is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview#available-service-tags>

"AzureKeyVault" tag can be used in outbound NSGs.

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

A service tag represents a group of IP address prefixes from a given Azure service. Microsoft manages the address prefixes encompassed by the service tag and automatically updates the service tag as addresses change, minimizing the complexity of frequent updates to network security rules.

You can use service tags to achieve network isolation and protect your Azure resources from the general Internet while accessing Azure services that have public endpoints. Create inbound/outbound network security group rules to deny traffic to/from Internet and allow traffic to/from AzureCloud or other available service tags of specific Azure services.

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview>

A service tag represents a group of IP address prefixes from a given Azure service. Microsoft manages the address prefixes encompassed by the service tag and automatically updates the service tag as addresses change, minimizing the complexity of frequent updates to network security rules.

You can use service tags to achieve network isolation and protect your Azure resources from the general Internet while accessing Azure services that have public endpoints. Create inbound/outbound network security group rules to deny traffic to/from Internet and allow traffic to/from AzureCloud or other available service tags of specific Azure services.

upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 7 months ago

You should configure a service tag as the destination of the outbound security rule for NSG1. This will allow the virtual machines to access Vault1 while still adhering to the principle of least privilege and minimizing administrative effort. A service tag represents a group of Azure resources that are identified by a common tag, in this case, the key vault. By configuring the outbound rule to allow traffic to the key vault service tag, you are ensuring that only traffic to the key vault is allowed, and not to any other internet destinations. This is more secure and efficient than specifying an IP address range or configuring an application security group.

upvoted 4 times

  **Muffay** 1 year, 7 months ago

B - Service Tag is correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview#available-service-tags>

"AzureKeyVault" tag can be used in outbound NSGs.

upvoted 3 times

 **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To ensure that the virtual machines can access Vault1 while minimizing administrative effort and using the principle of least privilege, you should configure a service tag as the destination of the outbound security rule for NSG1.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	None
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	None

You assign the Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 license to Group1 and User4.

Which users are assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 license?

- A. User4 only
- B. User1 and User4 only
- C. User1, User2, and User4 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, and User4

Correct Answer: B

  **sandorh** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Nevermind, the answer is B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced>

Under Limitations and known issues:

"Group-based licensing currently does not support groups that contain other groups (nested groups). If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied."

upvoted 83 times

  **suresh0512** 1 year, 7 months ago

What about the user4, he is set to none and gets assigned whatever the new role is assigned?

upvoted 3 times

  **Hull** 1 year, 7 months ago

"You assign the Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 license to Group1 and User4."

User 4 is assigned the license directly

upvoted 17 times

  **helixsam** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A. User4 only (INCORRECT = Also Group1 has directly assigned licenses)

B. User1 and User4 only (CORRECT = Both have directly assigned license)

C. User1, User2, and User4 only (INCORRECT = User2 is member of Group2 that is NESTED to Group1. NESTED Group are NOT Supported as per MS KB: Group-based licensing currently does not support groups that contain other groups (nested groups). If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied.

REF: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced>)

D. User1, User2, User3, and User4 (INCORRECT= Same reason answer C)

upvoted 21 times

  **GohanF2** 1 year, 4 months ago

Thank you ! I didn't know about the nested groups licenses inheritance

upvoted 3 times

  **testtaker09** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 1 times

  **testtaker09** 2 months, 1 week ago
was in the exam today 17/06/2024
upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago
Based on this setup:

User1 receives the license through their membership in Group1.
User4 receives the license directly assigned to them.
Therefore, the correct answer is:
B. User1 and User4 only are assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 license.
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 1 week ago
I got this exact question on my exam today on 11/14/2023.
upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
This is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **AntaninaD** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
Got this question on 09/09/23
upvoted 2 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago
This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.
upvoted 3 times

  **ecliptor** 1 year ago
Estava no exame 28/07/23
upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago
Selected Answer: B
"Group-based licensing currently doesn't support groups that contain other groups (nested groups). If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced#limitations-and-known-issues>
upvoted 3 times

  **NavigatiOn** 1 year, 1 month ago
User1 and User4 only.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced>

"Group-based licensing currently doesn't support groups that contain other groups (nested groups). If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied."
upvoted 2 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago
Selected Answer: D
Group2 member of Group1 -> If we assign Premium Plan2 -> Group2 too assigned same license -> User2
Group3 member of Group2 -> member of Group1 -> If we assign Premium Plan2 -> Group3 too assigned same license -> User3
upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago
Answer: B. Reason: User 4 is assigned the licence directly. User 1 is the only user part of Group 1. Because licences do not propagate to nested groups, other users will not receive such licences even if their group is a member of Group 1.
upvoted 2 times

  **picho707** 1 year, 3 months ago
The answer is correct. Licensing does not support group nesting.
upvoted 2 times

  **mohsanarfandanish** 1 year, 5 months ago
Cleared Exam 930 was appeared in exam 18/3/2023 ANS most upvoted
upvoted 4 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

Congratulations
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure AD tenant named contoso.com.

You have two external partner organizations named fabrikam.com and litwareinc.com. Fabrikam.com is configured as a connected organization.

You create an access package as shown in the Access package exhibit. (Click the Access package tab.)

New access package ...

* Basics Resource roles * Requests Requestor information * Lifecycle Review + Create

Summary of access package configuration

Basics

Name	package1
Description	Guest users
Catalog name	General

Resource roles

Resource	Type	Sub Type	Role
Group1	Group and Team	Security Group	Member

Requests

Users who can request access	All configured connected organizations
Require approval	No
Enabled	Yes

Requestor information

Questions

Question	Answer format	Multiple choice optio...	Required
----------	---------------	--------------------------	----------

Attributes (Preview)

Attribute type	Attribute	Default display string	Answer format	Multi
----------------	-----------	------------------------	---------------	-------

Lifecycle

Access package assignments expire	After 365 days
Require access reviews	No

You configure the external user lifecycle settings as shown in the Lifecycle exhibit. (Click the Lifecycle tab.)

Manage the lifecycle of external users

Select what happens when an external user, who was added to your directory through an access package request, loses their last assignment to any access package.

Block external user from signing in to this directory Yes No

Remove external user Yes No

Number of days before removing external user from this directory

Delegate entitlement management

By default, only Global Administrators and User Administrators can create and manage catalogs, and can manage all catalogs. Users added to entitlement management as Catalog creators can also create catalogs and will become the owner of any catalogs they create.

Catalog creators ⓘ 0 selected
[Add catalog creators](#)

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PlaceboC6 Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

N - Because not Connected

Y - Because when it expires it is removed from the group. Proof to follow

Y - Because..math

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-access-package-resources>

When a user's access package assignment expires, they are removed from the group or team, unless they currently have an assignment to another access package that includes that same group or team.

upvoted 130 times

a6bd45e 1 month, 1 week ago

Regarding the first statement: The package is set so those from organization that is not connected cannot request to be added. Does it mean they cannot be assigned (by Owner for example)?

The package defines "cannot request access".

The statement says "can be assigned".

upvoted 2 times

3c5adce 3 months, 1 week ago

Confirmed

upvoted 1 times

AK4U_111 1 year, 5 months ago

After reading this article, i would say NYY is correct.

Thank you

upvoted 8 times

Indy429 8 months, 1 week ago

But this example states that the users will not immediately be removed after the expiration of their access package. This will happen after 30 days of expiration, which would be after 395 days, not 365 days. In this case if you base it off the example, the answers should be

N
N
Y

Comprehensive reading is just as important as technical knowledge guys.

upvoted 15 times

  **rnd3131** 7 months, 1 week ago

the group 1 will be removed directly after 365 day, the EXT USER will be removed from the DIRECTORY (tenant) after 395 days.

as described in the article of PlaceboC6:

When a user's access package assignment expires, they're removed from the group or team, unless they currently have an assignment to another access package that includes that same group or team.

upvoted 5 times

  **Ruby1133299** Highly Voted  1 year, 7 months ago

N not a connected organisation

N expired not remove

Y $365 + 30 = 395$ removed

upvoted 96 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 7 months ago

Why don't people cite their sources. so we know for sure that expired isn't the same as removed.

upvoted 4 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 7 months ago

I mis-read the question. I still wish people would cite their sources though.

upvoted 6 times

  **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago

This is the right answer

If Q2 said "EXPIRE" it would be Yes, but it said "REMOVE" which will only happen 30 days after expiring

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

N not a connected organisation

N expired not remove

Y $365 + 30 = 395$ removed

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says No no no

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

1.- N : Because not has a permissons

2.- N : Because is expired not delete

3.-Y : Because $365 + 30$ to delete/remove is correct

The answer

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J136cq9r0u8&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=53

upvoted 12 times

  **Jedi_sg2000** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

that make sense!

upvoted 1 times

  **hebbo777** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

N

N : "When a user's access package assignment expires, they're removed from the group or team, unless they currently have an assignment to another access package that includes that same group or team" .. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-access-package-resources>

Y - $365+30 = 395$ deleted.

upvoted 3 times

  **katrvintraiz** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J136cq9r0u8&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=53

upvoted 8 times

  **ziggy1117** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

N

N - When a user's access package assignment expires, they're removed from the group or team, unless they currently have an assignment to another access package that includes that same group or team.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/entitlement-management-access-package-resources#add-a-group-or-team-resource-role>

Y

upvoted 1 times

  **ziggy1117** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

sorry should be N-Y-Y

upvoted 4 times

  **amsioso** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

N,N,Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/id-governance/entitlement-management-external-users#manage-the-lifecycle-of-external-users>

upvoted 2 times

  **anyidea** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

By default, when an external user no longer has any access package assignments, they're blocked from signing in to your directory. After 30 days, their guest user account is removed from your directory.

upvoted 1 times

  **Series_0011** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

N

Y - Group membership is only maintained after losing access to the access package if it was previously in the group before being assigned to the access package or if they are assigned to another access package that also includes that group or team. When access expires they are removed from the group or team.

Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-access-package-resources>

upvoted 4 times

  **skeleto11** 11 months ago

NO - Not connected

NO - It is not removed from the group

when their access package assignment is removed, they remain in the resource role. For example, if a user was a member of a group, and was assigned to an access package that included group membership for that group as a resource role, and then that user's access package assignment was removed, the user would retain their group membership.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-access-package-resources>

Y - $365+30 = 395$ deleted.

upvoted 1 times

  **alexandrud** 10 months, 1 week ago

The answer for the second question should be YES - "When a user's access package assignment expires, they're removed from the group or team, unless they currently have an assignment to another access package that includes that same group or team." -> Source of the explanation is your link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-access-package-resources>

upvoted 3 times

  **mandogrogus** 11 months, 1 week ago

NNY makes sense, but why is Y marked with red in 1 ?

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

It is NYY.

N - Not a connected organization

Y - After 365 days, the access package expires. If you read the description of "Manage Lifecycle" carefully, the removal part needs the expiration to go on for at least 30 days. Which means:

Y - $365+30 = 395$ Days == Removal

upvoted 3 times

  **gachocop3** 1 year ago

NNY

1- Not a connected organization

2. Expired no remove

3. $365 + 30 = 395 =$ removed

upvoted 7 times

  **Kr1s** 1 year ago

Q was in exam 29th July 2023

upvoted 6 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

N: Litwareinc is not a connected organization.

Y: "When a user's access package assignment expires, they're removed from the group or team, unless they currently have an assignment to another access package that includes that same group or team." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/entitlement-management-access-package-resources#add-a-group-or-team-resource-role>

Y: Lifecycle rule - 30 days past after package expiration

upvoted 14 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you for this. I was really leaning more towards NNY because 1) I've been studying daily for hours at a time and sometimes get to a point where I don't feel like looking stuff up, and 2) because so many people say NNY which makes sense in my mind, but the article you posted literally spells it out plainly "When a user's access package assignment expires, they're removed from the group or team, unless they currently have an assignment to another access package that includes that same group or team."

It makes sense that if someone's access expires that their info stays in the system and either needs to be removed manually or removed through some type of policy but the article CLEARLY says they will be removed upon expiration. Thanks for posting!

upvoted 3 times

 **JeremyChainsaw** 1 year, 1 month ago

This one is No, No, Yes.

NO -Liteware.com is not connected, only Fabrikam.

No - The access package expires after 365 days, but the configuration to remove them from the group 30 days after the package has expired. 365 + 30, No.

Yes - External users are removed from the tenant 30 days after their last access package expires. so at 365 days (the point when the access package expires), the 30 day Group + tenant removal countdown starts. a t +30 days, 395 total, the user is removed from the group and tenant.

upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- B. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- C. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

Correct Answer: C

  **myarali** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

There is only two choices for that purpose;

- Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.

upvoted 24 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 4 months ago

To ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, you should:

- A. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

The Network Contributor role grants permissions to manage network resources, including virtual networks (VNet1), but restricts access to only those resources.

By assigning User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1, you provide them with the necessary permissions to manage role assignments specifically for VNet1, including assigning the Reader role to other users.

This approach adheres to the principle of least privilege by granting only the necessary permissions for managing network resources without providing broader access to other resources in the subscription or resource group.

Option C is incorrect because assigning the Owner role for VNet1 provides excessive permissions, allowing User1 to manage all aspects of the virtual network, which exceeds the requirement to assign the Reader role to other users.

upvoted 1 times

  **OtunbaDan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Real life reason why you should not use AI generated answers as against researching real real. this answer is from either chatgpt or germini.

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Nick111111** 1 year, 1 month ago

I did see this on the exam

upvoted 3 times

  **Notteb** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. seems correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Ni33** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct. It is the only role in the give options have capability to assign permissions.

upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 7 months ago

Same as Question 53.

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/74021-exam-az-104-topic-2-question-53-discussion>

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 1 times

  **vali6969** 1 year, 7 months ago

C is correct only Owner can assign roles (even reader role).

upvoted 1 times

  **Mo22** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Georgego** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3

The groups are configured as shown in the following table.

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

You have a resource group named RG1 as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Access control (IAM)' page for resource group 'RG1'. The page displays two role assignments under the 'Owner' role:

- Group1** (Group): Assigned the 'Owner' role at the 'This resource' scope.
- prvi...** (User): Assigned the 'Owner' role at the 'Subscription (Inherited)' scope.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements

- You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.
- You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.
- You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for

Yes	No
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area		
Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

HenriksDisciple Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Just tested in my Azure test environment.

Answer is:

1. No
2. No
3. Yes

Don't know where rpalanivel83 got his answers from
upvoted 100 times

3c5adce 3 months, 1 week ago

Confirmed by ChatGPT4

upvoted 1 times

AndreaStack 1 year, 7 months ago

me too but... where you found yours instead?

upvoted 3 times

JimmyYop 1 year, 6 months ago

Nesting is currently not supported for groups that can be assigned to a role. and the screen grab shows that the groups are assigned a role as YES. Answers are correct

upvoted 11 times

o0o0 1 year ago

Just test and did not have your results.

- 1- Yes
- 2- No
- 3- No

upvoted 7 times

tableton 4 months, 3 weeks ago

My test had this results too

upvoted 1 times

hebbo777 9 months ago

agree, i tested first point is yes, 2&3 Office 365 not supporting membership

upvoted 2 times

LauLauLauw Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

All 3 statements tested:

Yes

It is possible to add Group2 to Group1, after checking the effective access the user in Group2 is owner.

No

M365 groups cant be added to membership of another group

Yes

the statement is not complete but if it states to assign the role to Group3 directly it is possible

upvoted 55 times

SanSoni 3 months, 1 week ago

I tested and confirm it

upvoted 1 times

eduardokm 1 year, 3 months ago

The first is NO.

Role assignment property that can only be used with Plan 1 and Plan 2, it was just created to not allow erroneous nesting of permission roles. Without it you can use any group to assigned role and nesting, but taking the risk.

upvoted 3 times

Notteb 1 year, 6 months ago

i'm going with Y,N,Y also

Group nesting of Sec groups is possible.

Nesting of a M365 group to a Sec group is however not possible.

upvoted 9 times

bennyreis 1 year, 4 months ago

they are azure ad role enabled. nesting is not supported

upvoted 2 times

  **daws08322** 1 year, 6 months ago

There is a difference with adding a group and assigning a role by adding a group.

upvoted 3 times

  **a_786_b** Most Recent 1 week ago

1.

No, role assignments do not automatically propagate to nested groups in Azure. Azure Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) does not support the automatic inheritance of role assignments for nested groups.

2. No, a Microsoft 365 group cannot be a member of a security group in Azure AD. Microsoft 365 groups (formerly known as Office 365 groups) are designed primarily for collaboration purposes and integrate with tools like Outlook, Teams, SharePoint, and others. They are different from security groups, which are used for managing permissions to resources within Azure and other Microsoft services.

3. Yes, a Microsoft 365 group can be assigned as the owner of a resource group in Azure. In Azure Role-Based Access Control (RBAC), you can assign roles, including the "Owner" role, to users, security groups, or Microsoft 365 groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **CheMetto** 1 month, 1 week ago

Who knows if they truly test it?

We don't need to trust anyone, only documentation is truly trustable.

The answer is No No Yes for this simple reason:

Adding groups as members of a role-assignable group is not supported. So we don't need to understand nested group assignment or everything else. Those group has role-assignable set to true, so this group can't have other groups inside of it. So the first 2 are false because you can't.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/how-to-manage-groups#add-or-remove-a-group-from-another-group>

upvoted 1 times

  **hakeem89** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Yes: you can use nested security group to assign RBAC roles in Azure (don't confuse this with Entra) - tested and verified in the lab

2. No: you can not nest Microsoft 365 group in a security group (it will be grayed out)

3. Yes: you can assign an owner role directly to a Microsoft 365 group in Azure

upvoted 8 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

No

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **ITpower** 7 months, 1 week ago

well first one is yes

second one is no cuz the group3 type is not security so it can not be used for the assigning roles in azure RBAC.

last one is yes if you want to modify the assigning role to the user3 as the owner and assign the group3 as the security type then of course in th RG1 you can assign user3 the owner role by assigning the owner role to group3 . i tested but here in this site there are many questions which are wrong so you have to test by yourself before proceeding to the answer.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ishraj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes - Nesting is indeed possible for Azure RBAC, not to be confused to Entra Id RBAC.

No. Microsoft 365 groups cannot be nested under a security group in Entra Id.

No Microsoft 365 groups cannot be added in Role assignment in Azure.

upvoted 4 times

  **gilbertlelancelo** 7 months ago

That's is the correct one!

upvoted 2 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

1. N - Adding as a member to a group won't inherit/share access privileges.

2. N - Adding as a member to a group won't inherit/share access privileges.

3. Y

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 1 week ago

I have tested this and I am not sure where you guys are getting Y N N.

When you assign Group1 to RG1 as Owner, the members of Group1 (in this case User1) will have Owner access. When you assign Group2 to Group1 and check access for User2, this user doesn't inherit the access from Group1.

When you try to assign User3 as the owner of RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1 you simply can't, the option is greyed out and it tells you M365 groups are not supported.

If you assign Group3 the Owner role directly on RG1, User3 will then inherit the access. It is supported, do not mistake thinking M365 groups cannot be assigned access levels via IAM.

So the correct answer is N, N, Y. Do yourself a favor and ignore everyone saying anything else.

upvoted 13 times

  **etrop** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Dude i have whole environments setup where I have nested groups everywhere and use them for RBAC, what did you test exactly? Are you sure you waited like at least 5mins for everything to sync. The nested group setup takes longer to take effect.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

YNY

Y - One group can be added as a member of another group, and you can achieve group nesting. Adding Group2 into Group1 will grant User2 Owner access.

N - Microsoft 365 Groups are not supported in a nested configuration so permissions won't apply.

Y - Microsoft 365 Groups support role assignment in AAD.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/directory-service-limits-restrictions>

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I was wrong here, see my updated answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **ubiquituz** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

1. NO
2. NO
3. YES

Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/groups-concept#restrictions-for-role-assignable-groups>

upvoted 2 times

  **ubiquituz** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

1. NO
2. NO
3. YES

Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/groups-concept#restrictions-for-role-assignable-groups>

upvoted 4 times

  **FredTedJanBobDeanFrankRogerJoe** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Just tested this again for a sanity check. It's YNY. Adding security groups to security groups does pass on ownership rights BUT M365 groups cannot be added to security groups. However they can be made owners of the Resource Group.

upvoted 3 times

  **Bipinlam** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

@@@@@ Answers @@@

1. Yes { Support nested roles}
2. No {M365 dont support nested roles}
3. No { M365 dont support Azure Owner roles}

upvoted 3 times

  **pradeepbadisa** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

1. N - Adding as a member to a group won't inherit/share access privileges.
2. N - Adding as a member to a group won't inherit/share access privileges.
3. Y

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription 1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription 1.
- D. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

Correct Answer: B

  **3c5adce** 4 months ago

To ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, you should:
D. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

Explanation:

The Contributor role grants permissions to manage resources within a specific scope, such as a virtual network (VNet1) in this case.

By assigning User1 the Contributor role for VNet1, you provide them with the necessary permissions to manage role assignments specifically for VNet1, including assigning the Reader role to other users.

This approach adheres to the principle of least privilege by granting only the necessary permissions for managing resources (in this case, VNet1) without providing broader access to other resources in the subscription or resource group.

Option B is incorrect because assigning the Owner role for VNet1 provides excessive permissions, allowing User1 to manage all aspects of the virtual network, which exceeds the requirement to assign the Reader role to other users.

upvoted 1 times

  **JackGelder** 3 months, 1 week ago

Contributor role does not allow you to assign roles

upvoted 4 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

If you got Q71 Topic 2 wrong, then you shouldn't get this one wrong. If you do, go back to Q71 then come back to this one...

upvoted 1 times

  **BJS_AzureExamTopics** 1 year, 1 month ago

AK4U - stop! LOL

upvoted 1 times

  **ASKBO** 1 year, 2 months ago

Same with topic 2 question 53

upvoted 2 times

  **myarali** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

upvoted 2 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

if they were all that easy, everyone would be certified :-)

upvoted 4 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Same as question 71.

<https://www.examtopycs.com/discussions/microsoft/view/95675-exam-az-104-topic-2-question-71-discussion>

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#owner>
Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nzudin** 1 year, 6 months ago

YES THE ANSWER IS B

upvoted 1 times

  **examkiddos** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B seems fine

upvoted 4 times

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. Azure Application Gateway
- B. private endpoints
- C. a network security group (NSG)
- D. Azure Virtual WAN

Correct Answer: B

  **hevfe01** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Per the MS documentation, private endpoint seems to be the proper choice: "You can use private endpoints for your Azure Storage accounts to allow clients on a virtual network (VNet) to securely access data over a Private Link. The private endpoint uses a separate IP address from the VNet address space for each storage account service. Network traffic between the clients on the VNet and the storage account traverses over the VNet and a private link on the Microsoft backbone network, eliminating exposure from the public internet."

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints>

upvoted 32 times

  **shadad** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B

upvoted 23 times

  **Joyariffic** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

so if you already passed, why are you on here studying the practice questions?

upvoted 5 times

  **nailedIT** 3 weeks ago

Bots everywhere :D

Always the same sentence structure

upvoted 4 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

To ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network without going out to the public internet, you should use a private endpoint.

A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your VNet, effectively bringing the service into your VNet. Any traffic between your virtual machine and the storage account will traverse over the VNet and stay on the Microsoft backbone network, without ever leaving it.

Thus, the correct answer is:

B. private endpoints.

upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **kioks23** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I don't believe you. You are spamming every question with this reply
upvoted 14 times

[-] 👤 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

"Azure Private Link enables you to access Azure PaaS Services (for example, Azure Storage and SQL Database) and Azure hosted customer-owned/partner services over a private endpoint in your virtual network. Traffic between your virtual network and the service travels the Microsoft backbone network. Exposing your service to the public internet is no longer necessary. "

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-link-overview?toc=%2Fazure%2Fvirtual-network%2Ftoc.json>
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **ecliptor** 1 year ago

Estava no exame hoje
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **allyQ** 1 year, 6 months ago

B: Take the VPN / VPN Gateway resources out of the question and the answer would be the same.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Takate** 1 year, 6 months ago

VPN is not part of Az-104 exam right ?
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **allyQ** 1 year, 6 months ago

It is, but I dont think its a VPN question.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **insanewriters** 1 year, 6 months ago

It is.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

A private endpoint is a network interface that uses a private IP address from your virtual network. This network interface connects you privately and securely to a service that's powered by Azure Private Link. By enabling a private endpoint, you're bringing the service into your virtual network.

The service could be an Azure service such as:

Azure Storage
Azure Cosmos DB
Azure SQL Database
Your own service, using Private Link service.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-endpoint-overview>
upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **elior19940** 1 year, 6 months ago

answer is B:

Private endpoints are used to provide secure and private connectivity from a virtual network to Azure storage. When you configure a private endpoint, a private IP address is assigned to the storage account within the virtual network. All traffic to the storage account goes over the Microsoft backbone network, rather than over the public internet, providing increased security and reliability. By configuring a private endpoint for the storage account in this scenario, you can ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.
upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **elior19940** 1 year, 6 months ago

is it new question?
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes it is and the answer is B Private endpoints
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **examkiddos** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Optimized routing using the Microsoft global network
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/products/virtual-wan>
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and the resources shown in the following table.

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

NSG1 is associated to networkinterface1.

User1 has role assignments for NSG1 as shown in the following table.

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

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a storage account in RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a storage account in RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

skydivex Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answers. YES, No, Yes
 (YES) User1 can create a storage account in RG1, since User1 has Storage Account Contributor Role inherited from Resource Group.
 (NO) User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1, since it requires Network Contributor role referring to the following link.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface?tabs=network-interface-portal#permissions>
 (YES) User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1, since User1 has Contributor role for NSG1
 upvoted 83 times

3c5adce 3 months, 1 week ago

Confirmed by ChatGPT4
 upvoted 3 times

Chris76 1 year, 4 months ago

Wrong. Answer is N-N-Y. You cannot create new storage accounts with a "Storage Account Contributor" role, only manage existing. Don't confuse people.
 upvoted 22 times

deroid 11 months ago

No, You can create Storage Accounts from Storage Account Contributor Role
 /*
 Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts

*/

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-account-contributor>

upvoted 9 times

  **sardonique** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Storage Account Contributor:

Actions Description

Microsoft.Authorization/*/read Read roles and role assignments

Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/* Create and manage a classic metric alert

Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/* Creates, updates, or reads the diagnostic setting for Analysis Server

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/joinViaServiceEndpoint/action Joins resource such as storage account or SQL database to a subnet. Not alertable.

Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read Gets the availability statuses for all resources in the specified scope

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read Gets or lists resource groups.

Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts

Microsoft.Support/* Create and update a support ticket

upvoted 4 times

  **umavaja** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Storage Account Contributor

Permits management of storage accounts. Provides access to the account key, which can be used to access data via Shared Key authorization.

Learn more

Actions Description

Microsoft.Authorization/*/read Read roles and role assignments

Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/* Create and manage a classic metric alert

Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/* Creates, updates, or reads the diagnostic setting for Analysis Server

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/joinViaServiceEndpoint/action Joins resource such as storage account or SQL database to a subnet. Not alertable.

Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read Gets the availability statuses for all resources in the specified scope

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read Gets or lists resource groups.

Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts

Microsoft.Support/* Create and update a support ticket

upvoted 1 times

  **umavaja** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes with Role Storage Account Contributor with following action, it can create and manage storage account

Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-account-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

  **Chris76** 1 year, 4 months ago

Ok I have tested this as its controversial as fk. You can indeed create new storage accounts with the SA Contribute role. Confusion came after the identical experiment with the Logic App Contributor role. As for that one you cannot create logic apps due to lack of a write permission. Despite the docs saying Microsoft.Logic/*

upvoted 14 times

  **Toast1536** 1 year ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#classic-storage-account-contributor>

Classic Storage Account Contributor

Lets you manage classic storage accounts, but not access to them.

Actions Description

Microsoft.Authorization/*/read Read roles and role assignments

Microsoft.ClassicStorage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts

Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/* Create and manage a classic metric alert

Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read Gets the availability statuses for all resources in the specified scope

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read Gets or lists resource groups.

Microsoft.Support/* Create and update a support ticket

upvoted 1 times

  **RickySmith** 1 year ago

But the assignment is for Storage Account Contributor, not Classic Storage Account Contributor.

upvoted 2 times

  **RickySmith** 1 year ago

Correction. Both can create storage accounts.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck**  1 year, 6 months ago

YNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-account-contributor>

- Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#reader>
View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>
Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.
upvoted 21 times

  **tcoelho28** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Correct Answers. No, No, Yes

NO - Storage Account Contributor Role only permits management of storage accounts. Provides access to the account key, which can be used to access data via Shared Key authorization.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 1 times

  **SrWalk49** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Role can create. Asked ChatGPT why is this an exception to the traditional setup:

The "Storage Account Contributor" role in Azure is designed to provide extensive management capabilities specific to storage accounts, including creating and deleting storage accounts. This differs from more general "Contributor" roles, which typically do not allow resource creation or deletion at the subscription level to prevent significant changes that could impact overall resource management.

upvoted 1 times

  **MSExpertGER** 2 months, 1 week ago

The Storage Account Contributor Role does not allow to create Storage Accounts. You may set certain things on the SAC, but not create them within the given scope. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#storage-account-contributor>

1) NO - because Storage Account Contributor as of 2024 doesn't allow Creation of Storage Accounts.

2) YES - Owner of the NIC

3) NO - there is no information given about any other rights to any other scope related to the NSG. So the user has only Reader rights on the NIC, inherited from Subscription.

upvoted 4 times

  **asaulu** 3 months, 1 week ago

2. Yes. The "Contributor" role at the resource group level inherited by the network security group (NSG1) associated with networkinterface1 would generally allow a user to modify the resources within that group. Since DNS settings are a part of network interface configuration, and the network interface is associated with NSG1, User1 should be able to modify these settings.

upvoted 1 times

  **Wassel_Laouini** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it's Yes, No, No: because you need Network contributor to be able to make changes to the NSG and NIC

upvoted 2 times

  **Pt4r** 4 months ago

User1 can create a storage account in RG1.

1. Yes. User1 has the "Contributor" role on the subscription level inherited by the resource group RG1. This role allows creating new resources within the subscription and thus within any resource group in the subscription, including RG1.

User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.

2. Yes. The "Contributor" role at the resource group level inherited by the network security group (NSG1) associated with networkinterface1 would generally allow a user to modify the resources within that group. Since DNS settings are a part of network interface configuration, and the network interface is associated with NSG1, User1 should be able to modify these settings.

3. User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.

Yes. User1 has the "Contributor" role on NSG1 which gives them the ability to manage network security rules, including creating new inbound security rules.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **bacana** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 has role assignments for NSG1 not for RG. He can't create storage account.

upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

His Storage Account Contributor role is inherited down from the RG. Read again. Try again. You failed.

upvoted 2 times

  **BluAlien** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

.. and where is specified that NSG1 is in RG1 ? Nowhere, noway NNY

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Yes

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **Atom270** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Yes no yes

upvoted 2 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 2 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answers. YES, No, Yes

(YES) User1 can create a storage account in RG1, since User1 has Storage Account Contributor Role inherited from Resource Group.

(NO) User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1, since it requires Network Contributor role referring to the following link.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface?tabs=network-interface-portal#permissions>

(YES) User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1, since User1 has Contributor role for NSG1

upvoted 3 times

  **ccra** 8 months ago

Yes, a user with the Storage Account Contributor role in Azure can create a new storage account. To create a storage account

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes - No - Yes based on <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-account-contributor> (Storage Account Contributor has the following permissions, amongst others, Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/* Create and manage storage accounts)

upvoted 2 times

  **amsioso** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

NSG1 is associated to networkinterface1

And User1 has CONTRIBUTOR role in NSG1.

So why can not modify DNS??

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles?toc=%2Fazure%2Fvirtual-network%2Ftoc.json#network-contributor>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftnetwork>

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- B. Assign User1 the Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

Correct Answer: B

  **yettie79** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

B is correct, You need to have the Owner Role or Access Administrator role to assign roles but Access Administrator role is preferred as it is least privilege.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

upvoted 15 times

  **ggogel** Highly Voted 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Shouldn't this be "User" Access Administrator?

upvoted 10 times

  **tfdestroy** Most Recent 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

A: Removing Security Reader won't grant additional permissions for assigning roles. Contributor for RG1 only manages resources within the group, not role assignment.

C: Removing Reader and Security Reader is unnecessary and removes existing access. Additionally, Contributor for Subscription1 is too broad and grants too many privileges.

D: Network Contributor only manages network resources like subnets and load balancers, not role assignment for VNet1.

The Access Administrator role specifically grants the "Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write" permission, which allows adding and removing role assignments, including assigning the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. This role provides the exact capability required without granting excessive permissions.

Therefore, B. Assign User1 the Access Administrator role for VNet1 is the correct solution to enable User1 to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

upvoted 2 times

  **LemonVine** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

I would go for the B

upvoted 1 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

To ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, you should assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

The Network Contributor role allows users to manage network resources, including virtual networks and their associated resources. By assigning User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1, they will have the necessary permissions to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users within the same resource group.

Therefore, the correct option is:

D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

upvoted 1 times

  **GoldBear** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry, this is wrong. The correct answer is B - Access Administrator role.

upvoted 1 times

  **al_john** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The "Contributor" not permit access permission !
upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

For a user to assign roles he needs to have the Owner role or Access Administrator role.
In this case, B is the only viable answer.
upvoted 1 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Selected Answer: B
upvoted 2 times

  **myrali** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You need User Administrator Role for assigning the Reader role to User1 for VNet1
upvoted 2 times

  **WreckIT** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Assign User1 the Access Administrator role for VNet1.
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have three Azure subscriptions named Sub1, Sub2, and Sub3 that are linked to an Azure AD tenant.

The tenant contains a user named User1, a security group named Group1, and a management group named MG1. User is a member of Group1.

Sub1 and Sub2 are members of MG1. Sub1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains five Azure functions.

You create the following role assignments for MG1:

- Group1: Reader
- User1: User Access Administrator

You assign User the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Shadowner Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Personally I think its YYN.

1) GROUP1 Reader access, provides access to view all items, except secrets

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#reader>

2) To Assign OWNER role, you need to either Owner role or User Administrator Access Role

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal-subscription-admin#prerequisites>

3) Neither User Access Admin Role nor the Reader Role allows to create new resources.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-steps>

upvoted 64 times

Slimus 1 year, 3 months ago

3rd - Yes. it's says "You assign User the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2."

upvoted 4 times

090200f 2 months, 2 weeks ago

neither and nor.. so not able to create new resources

upvoted 1 times

Simplon 5 months ago

No, User has only the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2 but not to create a new RG before.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 11 months, 1 week ago

No, User1 cannot create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group. While User1 has the User Access Administrator role at the management group level (MG1), this role does not grant the user permissions to create resource groups or deploy virtual machines directly. The User Access Administrator role allows User1 to manage access to Azure resources but does not provide the necessary permissions for resource creation or deployment.

To create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine, User1 would need appropriate permissions at the subscription or resource group level, such as the Contributor role. In this scenario, User1 has been assigned the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2, so they have the necessary permissions to work within those specific subscriptions but not at the management group or Azure AD tenant level.

upvoted 7 times

  **Chris76** 1 year, 4 months ago

Group1 is not said to be under MG1. And not associated with any subscriptions. So why you think first answer is Y ?

upvoted 4 times

  **AN79** 1 year, 3 months ago

It clearly states Group1 is assigned Reader role at the MG1 Scope

upvoted 13 times

  **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago

I agree

upvoted 2 times

  **garmatey** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

So a User Access Administrator can't create new resource groups but they can assign a user with the Owner role, and the user with the Owner role *can* create new resource groups?

I feel like I'm missing something.

upvoted 16 times

  **josola** 10 months, 1 week ago

That's why there are data breaches. A user doesn't have direct to create resources, but that account to give access to another account to create a resource (give owner role). It happens all the time.

upvoted 1 times

  **ajdann** 12 months ago

That is exactly the point of User Access Administrator

upvoted 1 times

  **skeleto11** 1 year, 1 month ago

The owner role can create resource groups, but in this case he owns only one Resource Group called RG1, so he cannot create new groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **sardonique** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

it is not odd, access is always logged, so if the user access administrator were to perform shady stuff, his activity would be traceable

upvoted 1 times

  **etrop** Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

I'm going to say NYN here.

No because even though the user has reader if you try to go and actually view the configuration of the function in the portal with this you don't see much. In fact what you do see is mostly an error or some fields that have names, but not any of their values and even the fields are wrong in most cases so N, the user needs a data level access perm to see the configuration itself. It can see the function for sure, it can see all of its data plane settings yes, but not its configuration.

2.) Y Because the user has User Access Administrator so can see it.

3.) N Because the user can't create a new resource group with those perms.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says all yes

upvoted 1 times

  **Mentalfloss** 1 month ago

ChatGPT appears to be wrong quite often.

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

All are YES / TRUE - vetted out by ChatGPT4 on 05/10/24

A - The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.

B - User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.

C - User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.

upvoted 1 times

  **GlixRox** 2 months ago

User1 doesn't have contributor or owner roles for any level. VM contributor is specifically just for VM deployment, so while they can deploy a new VM, it can NOT deploy a *new* resource group, only a VM to the already existing RG1, since it is a contributor at the sub1 level which is 1 level above RG1, giving it inherited role permissions.

upvoted 2 times

  **Wassel_Laouini** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

is just me or the information given about User didn't serve any purpose? the questions are only about User1

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

Azure provides the following Azure built-in roles for authorizing access to App Configuration data using Microsoft Entra ID:

Reader: Use this role to give read access to the App Configuration resource. This does not grant access to the resource's access keys, nor to the data stored in App Configuration.

In short: Reader role is sufficient to view the configurations - just not the data that lives inside them.

upvoted 1 times

  **etrop** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Try it. once I created a function I was not able to view the configuration with that user. It showed some fields, but not their values and even the fields it got all wrong. This is because reader is not good enough to see configuration which is a data level thing.

upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

Yes

Yes

No

upvoted 1 times

  **User65567473** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 11/2 /2024

upvoted 4 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

YYN

3.- Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read Gets or lists resource groups.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

People here are not paying attention to a clever wording of the question. "User1" and "User" are 2 different users. Read the question again. User1 is independent and User is a part of Group1.

So YYN is true.

upvoted 2 times

  **jackill** 1 year ago

Regarding the sentences "User is a member of Group1." and "You assign User the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2."

It is very strange the presence of "User" user... usually all the questions have a number in the users names (User1, User2, ...). It could be a typo...

but also in this case (User -> User1) the correct response will be YYN, because User1 is always User Access Administrator at MG1 level that contains Sub1 and RG1. And also having User1 the Virtual Machine Contributor role, does not give him permission to create a resource group as requested by the third statement (it requires the Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/write permission).

upvoted 4 times

  **blackwhites** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer YYN

"The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions." - True. As Group1 members have Reader access at the management group level, they can view all resources in the management group, including the Azure functions in RG1.

"User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1." - True. As a User Access Administrator for MG1, User1 can manage access to all resources in the management group. This includes assigning any role, including the Owner role, to any resource within MG1, which includes RG1.

"User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group." - False. The Virtual Machine Contributor role allows User1 to manage virtual machines, but it does not provide permissions to create new resource groups. Additionally, User Access Administrator and Reader roles do not grant permission to create resources or resource groups. To perform this task, User1 would need to be assigned a role with resource creation permissions, such as the Contributor role.

upvoted 8 times

  **TestKingTW** 1 year, 3 months ago

the answer is YYY.

the last one is because user has Virtual Machine Contributor role, which is sufficient to create VM and resource group.

It has "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*" permission, see the docs:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

upvoted 2 times

  **Yodao** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yup you are right, whole thing changes with that line of virtual contributor role.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mahbus** 1 year, 2 months ago

Virtual Machine Contributor role can't create Resource Groups.

Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read Gets or lists resource groups.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

upvoted 2 times

  **aws_arn_name** 1 year, 2 months ago

i think here is the action can create resource group "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/deployments/*" . Action

"Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*" only state "Create and manage a deployment"

upvoted 1 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree with YYN after reading MS articles and commends relating to them.

upvoted 2 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 3 months ago

OpenAi

"The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.

Yes. Group1 has been assigned the Reader role at the management group level (MG1), which means it has read-only access to all resources within the management group and its subscriptions, including the Azure functions in RG1.

User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.

No. User1 has been assigned the User Access Administrator role at the tenant level, which grants permissions to manage access to Azure resources, but it does not provide access to resource management actions such as assigning roles to specific resources. Therefore, User1 cannot assign the Owner role for RG1.

User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.

Yes. User1 has been assigned the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2, which allows them to create and manage virtual machines in those subscriptions. User1 can also create a new resource group in any subscription to which they have access and deploy a virtual machine to that group."

upvoted 4 times

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

Name	Description
share1	File share in storage1
storage1	Storage account
User1	Azure AD user

You need to assign User1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role for share1.

What should you do first?

- A. Enable identity-based data access for the file shares in storage1.
- B. Modify the security profile for the file shares in storage1.
- C. Select Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal for storage1.
- D. Configure Access control (IAM) for share1.

Correct Answer: D

  **macrawat** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

It should be A,
I just created a storage account,
then created a file share,
went to IAM,
and it says : To give individual accounts access to the file share (Kerberos), enable identity-based authentication for the storage account.
upvoted 102 times

  **yettie79** 1 year, 4 months ago

A is correct I am getting the same message when I go to IAM on File Share.
'To give individual accounts access to the file share (Kerberos), enable identity-based authentication for the storage account'
upvoted 9 times

  **riquesg** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct. Did the same. Very tricky. But this is the right answer.
upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

but its not asking how to give access, its asking what to do first. So dont you need to configure the access control before enabling identity-based data access for the file shares in storage1?
upvoted 4 times

  **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago

I also thought it was A. Then I freaked and started doubting when I saw the Vote Distribution being 50-50 between A & D. Thanks for testing and confirming for us. Correct answer should be A then!
upvoted 4 times

  **Slimus** 1 year, 4 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview>

How it works

Azure file shares use the Kerberos protocol to authenticate with an AD source.

You can enable identity-based authentication on your new and existing storage accounts using one of three AD sources: AD DS, Azure AD DS, or Azure AD Kerberos (hybrid identities only). Only one AD source can be used for file access authentication on the storage account, which applies to all file shares in the account. Before you can enable identity-based authentication on your storage account, you must first set up your domain environment.

upvoted 3 times

  **qrkaidhn** 1 year, 2 months ago

so, it says the fist step is "authentication for the storage account." that means 3 is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **mfalkjunk** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

After arguing with ChatGPT here is the answer:

The correct steps to assign User1 the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role for share1 are:

1. Enable identity-based data access for the file shares in storage1.

2. Configure Access control (IAM) for share1 and add User1 as a role assignment with the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role.
So the correct answer is A.

upvoted 18 times

  **AndreLima** 1 year, 3 months ago

kkkkkkkkkkkkkkkk

upvoted 2 times

  **maxsteele** 11 months, 1 week ago

lol you cant trust ChatGPT to be truthful.

upvoted 14 times

  **Thisisacat** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

It should be D.

In the lab, I created following :

1. A user
2. A new storage account
3. A new file share.

Then, I went to file share > IAM > Add role assignment > Members > (newly created user) > Role > (search for given role) > select > review+assign > done.

No error, nothing.

upvoted 2 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

A. Enable identity-based data access for the file shares in storage1

upvoted 1 times

  **Y2** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested - Was able to assign the role in Access Control (IAM) without enabling identity-based authentication.

upvoted 4 times

  **Makoporosh** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A is correct key words are what should you do first, A is done first before D.

upvoted 1 times

  **Dicer** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

Stop saying A.

It is very clea in Microsfot Documentation (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal>)

Step 2: Open the Add role assignment page (Answer D)

Step 3: Select the appropriate role (Answer A)

upvoted 2 times

  **LearnerFL** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To assign the SMB Share Contributor role to user1 for Share1, you can follow these steps1:

1. Go to the Azure portal: Log in to your Azure portal.
2. Navigate to the storage account: Browse to the storage account (storage1) that contains the file share (Share1) you created previously1.
3. Select Access Control (IAM): This is where you can manage access to your resources1.
4. Add a role assignment: Select '+ Add', then select 'Add role assignment' from the drop-down menu1.
5. Select the role and assign it to the user: In the 'Add role assignment' blade, select the 'Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor' role from the Role list1. Then, in the 'Select members' field, search for and select user11.
6. Review and assign: Review the role assignment details and then click 'Assign'1.

upvoted 1 times

  **hakeem89** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To add RBAC role you just need to assign the role to any Entra user through IAM

Kerberos access is a different topic don't confuse this with RBAC

upvoted 2 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct because this setting allows Azure AD-based authentication for the file shares, which is a prerequisite for assigning roles based on Azure AD identities.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago
D. Configure Access control (IAM) for share1.

Here's why:

Configure Access control (IAM): In Azure, roles such as the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor are assigned through the Access control (IAM) settings. This process involves selecting the appropriate role and assigning it to a user or group for a specific resource, which in this case is the file share named share1.

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

Option C: Select Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal for storage1 - This option is the most straightforward and necessary initial step for setting up Azure AD-based authorization. It directly configures the storage account to use Azure AD for access control, which is a prerequisite for assigning Azure AD roles to manage access to file shares.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

  **18c2076** 5 months, 1 week ago

... i had no issues assigning Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role through IAM to a single user..... didnt have to do anything else like enable identy based authentication. etc.

upvoted 3 times

  **Thisisacat** 4 weeks ago

Me too, tested in the lab. There were no errors. Straight up add role assignment to the user through IAM.

upvoted 1 times

  **237f4d0** 5 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is A. tested as well.

upvoted 1 times

  **gil906** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Should B a as it needs UIdentity-based authentication for individual users

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- B. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- D. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.

Correct Answer: B

  **msramzan** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago
many time repeated question
upvoted 20 times

  **Shadowner** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is indeed correct.
Only User Access Administrator role and Owner role can assign permissions.
upvoted 8 times

  **No_Restaurant9617** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago
"How many stocks does this question in stock? 1,2,3,4,5 + 5!"

I swear they had to show us this question 5 times already lol
upvoted 1 times

  **No_Restaurant9617** 1 week, 6 days ago
Answer is B. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.

"Only User Access Administrator role and Owner role can assign permissions."
upvoted 1 times

  **joemiller19762023** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
This question comes up a good bit on the site lol.
upvoted 3 times

  **Hi_09** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **BluAlien** 7 months ago
Selected Answer: A

Yes you can configure Access control to user1 for share1 without any problem, but... when you try to open the file share in storage account with user1 you got the error:
You do not have permissions to list the data using your user account with Microsoft Entra ID...
upvoted 1 times

  **Elaine12345** 8 months, 1 week ago
sorry link bevor was wrong:
<https://www.iorad.com/player/2078214/Enable-identity-based-authentication-for-Azure-AD-on-your-storage-account--Set-permissions-to-Reader#trysteps-13>
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Elaine12345** 8 months, 1 week ago
<https://ior.ad/8IDA?iframeHash=viewsteps>
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Studyingengineer** 9 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
Repetitive question. This one must be simply on my exam next week :D
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
I hope that the AZ-104 is just different variations of this question 60 times.
upvoted 7 times

[-] 👤 **oopspruu** 1 year ago
This question has appeared too many times. It better be on the exam now lol
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
I know right. lol I hope it's on the exam at least 10 times.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **TonySuccess** 1 year, 2 months ago
I used to be a question, but now I am the answer
upvoted 6 times

[-] 👤 **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
LMAO hilarious
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **IT_Guy23** 1 year, 5 months ago
This same question appears many times
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago
Maybe you will meet it in the exams
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **WreckIT** 1 year, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct.
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
Group1	Security	None
Group2	Security	Group1

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2

You assign an Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license to Group1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Assign license ...

 Got feedback?

Users and groups

Assignment options

Review + assign

Azure Active Directory Premium P2

Azure Active Directory Premium P1

Off On

Azure Active Directory Premium P2

Off On

Microsoft Azure Multi-Factor
Authentication

Off On

Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps
Discovery

Off On

Group2 is NOT directly assigned a license.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User1 the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can remove the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license from User1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 is assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium P2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User1 the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can remove the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license from User1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 is assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium P2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

ExamHelp22 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

YNN

- 1) Y, You can assign users MS Defender for Cloud Apps on a per user basis.
- 2) N, You cannot remove the P2 license as User1 is in Group1.
- 3) N, nested group assignments don't work

upvoted 102 times

DJHASH786 4 weeks ago

Answer is NNN, tested in LAB

upvoted 3 times

RickySmith 1 year ago

I agree with this. I tested it on my trial dev tenant. i assigned a user only the AADP1 license from the E5 Deve license by a group. After it was assigned for a while, I went in and assigned the user the same license directly and onlswitched off a bunch of sub licenses at random. Checked after a day and the user was assigned the cumulative of the 2, so in the question, 1 is definitely Y.

The orrect answers should be as below.

- 1)Y. Additional licenses can be assigned on to of a group assignment with a cumlative result.
- 2)N. The licenses is assigned by group, so without removing the group, the license cannot be removed. tested this and everything is greyed out at a user level.
- 3)N. License assignments are restricted to only the first level of the group.

upvoted 9 times

nmshrwt 7 months, 4 weeks ago

question clearly states license is 'NOT' ASSIGNED DIRECTLY VIA GROUP BASED LICENSING'

upvoted 2 times

Slimus 1 year, 3 months ago

1st is also NO. Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license is OFF.

upvoted 13 times

ggogel 8 months, 4 weeks ago

But you CAN assign it to individual users even if its turned off at the group level. Read the question properly!

upvoted 3 times

suddin1 3 months ago

ChatGPT says you can't if it is turned off at group level

upvoted 1 times

bp_a_user 1 year, 2 months ago

Isn't it possible to assign the liciense to an individual user?

upvoted 2 times

KingBarney 10 months, 1 week ago

If you're referring to User 2, it's not asking if User 2 CAN be assigned the license, but if User 2 IS assigned the license. Only Group 1 was assigned the license, members of Group 2 wouldn't get assigned the licenses because nested groups don't inherit licenses.

upvoted 1 times

  **pokr26** 1 year, 1 month ago

Cloud App Discovery comes at no additional cost as part of:

- Azure Active Directory P1.
- Enterprise Mobility + Security E3 (EMS E3).
- Microsoft 365 E3.

So it should be already included in P2 also, that's 1st is also NO.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/defender-cloud-apps/editions-cloud-app-security-aad#cloud-app-discovery>

In conclusion assign Cloud Apps Discovery license has no point. So the answers are:

N

N

N

upvoted 15 times

  **Vestibal** 11 months, 1 week ago

- Azure Active Directory P1 is contained in Azure Active Directory P2.

P2 is a larger license that encompasses P1.

Cloud App Discovery carries no additional cost as part of:

- Azure Active Directory P1.
- Business Mobility + Security E3 (EMS E3).
- Microsoft 365 E3.

So the answer is YES

upvoted 2 times

  **Highgate** 1 week ago

Exactly. The answer is that one is Yes. The question is "You can assign User1 the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license" as we have it in P2 and there is no policy blocking its assignment, then yes, we can assign it. Of course we can. Just because it's not assigned at the group level doesn't stop that.

upvoted 1 times

  **AbhiTP** 7 months, 1 week ago

refer this clear explanation, its NNN

upvoted 11 times

  **Jp18** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

  **AbhiTP** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=np-6s3N-1iQ>

upvoted 16 times

  **090200f** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank you. so NNN is the ans

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 5 months ago

thank you for the vide!

upvoted 1 times

  **Exilic**  1 year, 3 months ago

OpenAI

"No: User1 is a member of Group1, which has been assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license, but not the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license. Since Group1 does not have the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license assigned, User1 cannot be assigned that license either.

No: User1 is a member of Group1, which has been directly assigned the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license. Since User1 inherits the license from Group1, the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license cannot be removed from User1 individually. It can only be removed by removing the license assignment from Group1.

No: User2 is a member of Group2, which is not directly assigned any licenses. Therefore, User2 does not inherit the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license or any other license assigned to Group2. To assign the Azure Active Directory Premium P2 license to User2, it would need to be directly assigned to User2 or to a group that User2 is a member of."

upvoted 52 times

  **Yodao** 1 year, 2 months ago

You are correct because defender is already off for assignment .

upvoted 3 times

  **xian05** 1 year ago

Much confusion on question 1.

But if the license could not be assigned, the licensed would not be available or greyed out.

Which it isn't.

Does anybody have the same experience?

upvoted 1 times

  **maxsteele** 11 months, 1 week ago

you cant trust AI sources. They are not reliable sources of factual information
upvoted 7 times

  **o0o0** 12 months ago

You are are not wrong in the explanation. However, the first two questions use the verb "CAN". Based, on that, I want to ask you, what happens if I remove "USER1" from "GROUP1".

Moreover, the Microsoft Defender for Cloud Apps Discovery license can be assigned to one USER.

Obviously USER2 can not get any license because of the netted groups.

Base on the above, I will go for:

Yes-Yes-No.

upvoted 2 times

  **hebbo777** 9 months ago

question given you a scenario to work on it not can and doing your out of the box workaround!

upvoted 2 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

How can this have 41 upvotes?! Answers of generative AI, such as Chat GPT, are not reliable! It's called AI hallucination. Ask it a question to a difficult technical problem and the answer will most likely contain errors.

upvoted 8 times

  **CheMetto** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

The link of youtube isn't correctly. You need to trust what he is saying, but you can check it by yourself. Create your tenant for free as an azure developer. I've in my test tenant E5 for developerSo:

I created an user named "test user"

I created a group named "test license"

i assigned this license (E5 developer) to the group named "test license" where i turned off Microsoft defender for cloud apps. I wait few minutes so then user appear to the license tab where services enable are 65 of 66 (Microsoft defender for cloud apps is the only one turned off).

After that, i assign directly to the user the same license, with different service option (i keep everything turned on).

The result show:

User has 2 assignment, directly and inherited from test license. The service enabled are 66 of 66 (so microsoft defender for cloud apps is correctly assigned).

My answer are Y N N

upvoted 1 times

  **Jedi_sg2000** 1 month, 1 week ago

NNN is the answer!

upvoted 1 times

  **Jedi_sg2000** 1 month, 1 week ago

1 - the option is greyed out.. you are unable to do it

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months ago

Final Answer : YNN

upvoted 1 times

  **Joseeph** 3 months, 1 week ago

N,N,N,

Gracias nchebbi, porque estas preguntas están resueltas en el video, donde hicieron el laboratorio. <https://youtu.be/np-6s3N-1iQ?t=201>

upvoted 1 times

  **ssky** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

1. All Microsoft Cloud services that require user-level licensing are supported. This support includes all Microsoft 365 products, Enterprise Mobility + Security, and Dynamics 365.

2. Group-based licensing is currently available through the Azure portal and through the Microsoft Admin center.

3. Microsoft Entra ID automatically manages license modifications that result from group membership changes. Typically, license modifications are effective within minutes of a membership change.

A user can be a member of multiple groups with license policies specified. A user can also have some licenses that were directly assigned, outside of any groups. The resulting user state is a combination of all assigned product and service licenses. If a user is assigned same license from multiple sources, the license will be consumed only once.

upvoted 1 times

  **L3w1s** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

As per this article <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced>

The Microsoft 365 admin center doesn't currently support group-based licensing. If a user inherits a license from a group, this license appears in the Office admin portal as a regular user license. If you try to modify that license or try to remove the license, the portal returns an error

message. Inherited group licenses can't be modified directly on a user.
So 2) No

upvoted 1 times

  **Anirban91** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

what is the correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

Yes

No

No

upvoted 1 times

  **bhagyashree11** 6 months ago

This is very frustrating, why examtopics didnt added correct answers. For every question there is conflict answers in comment

upvoted 9 times

  **GlixRox** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

because the answers are *free*

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Yes

No

No

upvoted 1 times

  **ITpower** 7 months, 1 week ago

three of them NOOOO i tested already

upvoted 6 times

  **TripleFires** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced>

- Group-based licensing currently doesn't support groups that contain other groups (nested groups). If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied.

- When a user inherits a license from a group, you can't directly remove or modify that license in the user's properties. You can change the license assignment only in the group and the changes are then propagated to all group members.

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 1 times

  **babakeyfgir** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 1 times

  **93d821b** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Check this out..amazing. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=np-6s3N-1iQ&t=201s>

He shows it the way it is. NNN.

The reason there is so much discussion, I think we're thinking of too many "if" scenarios. Yes, you can remove the premium license from User1 but ONLY by removing them from the Group1, which isn't mentioned. It means, AS IT STANDS with this configuration NOW, CAN you do this without additional steps? So #2; No.

#1: YES, you can assign user 1 the MS defender license, but ONLY if you change the license config on Group1. So as it stands no, NO.

<https://youtu.be/np-6s3N-1iQ?t=201>

#3: NO. "If you apply a license to a nested group, only the immediate first-level user members of the group have the licenses applied"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced>

upvoted 33 times

  **Dicer** 2 months ago

best explanation ever

upvoted 1 times

  **flamingo23** 7 months ago

Like this explanation. Thanks

upvoted 1 times

  **Alandt** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you, you should be upvoted.

upvoted 2 times

  **rahulswimmer** 9 months ago

I have exam in 3 days. Whats the correct ans please?

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User type	On-premises sync enabled
User1	Member	No
User2	Member	Yes
User3	Guest	No

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

JobTitle: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

JobTitle: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only**
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: ▼

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3**

 **JeremyChainsaw** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Users syncing from an On Prem AD to AAD cannot have the job title altered in AAD. it would need to be done in local AD , as AADC by default synchronizes the jobTitle property. Usage location is set only on the cloud side for all users, and Guest users can have their job titles set as well as cloud native (AAD) users.

Source - I've been the AD and AAD admin for years at several organizations.

upvoted 45 times

 **maxsteele** 11 months, 1 week ago

so the correct answer is:

1 and 3

and

1,2, and 3

is that correct?

upvoted 15 times

LPaul **Highly Voted** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

If You read the question carefully the key word will be <On-Premises Sync Enable>, when Status is "YES" that means the user is in the On-prem AD . it also means you cant change in On Azure AD , When the status is "NO" that means the Users is at AZURE AD . so the answer will be User 1 and User3 only for Jobtitle

upvoted 15 times

op22233 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Thank you for the understanding you brought.

upvoted 2 times

deathazul **Most Recent** 6 months ago

The Answer is correct only the user that is with the on-premise synchronization active can't modified the job title vault because came from the onpremise active directory

upvoted 1 times

GrossmanAirOne 7 months, 4 weeks ago

What are you all using your AZ-104 cert for? Increase in pay or your company requires you to have it as they use it for their msft partner solution designation program?

upvoted 3 times

BhunB 4 months, 2 weeks ago

10k/year raise

upvoted 1 times

18c2076 5 months, 1 week ago

the answer here is almost always due to company only benefit.

upvoted 1 times

SQL_Student 7 months, 4 weeks ago

User 1 does not have cloud sync enabled so I guess that means that this user is a cloud only user..

upvoted 1 times

STEVE_MEKA 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Nice question

upvoted 2 times

Mehedi007 1 year ago

User 1 & 3 only: "You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-user-profile-info#profile-categories>

User 1, 2, 3: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-user-profile-info#add-or-change-profile-information>

upvoted 8 times

antropaws 1 year, 1 month ago

"You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory".

Since User1 and User3 have On-Premises sync enabled, I'd say:

Box 1: User1 and User3 only.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3.

upvoted 2 times

antropaws 1 year, 1 month ago

Disregard.

upvoted 2 times

shiraghami 1 year ago

But User 1 and User 3 don't have On-Premises sync enabled

upvoted 4 times

cvalladares123 1 year, 1 month ago

This question is planned in a very bad way:

1. JobTitle should be modified for ALL users since the second is hosted in Azure and his main identity solution is not an On-premise tool --> "You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory". Then, as account authority source is AD, answer should be User 1, 2 and 3

2. User 1, User 2 and User 3 is the correct answer

Check source --> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-user-profile-info>

upvoted 4 times

Pakawat 1 year, 1 month ago

Found this Q in the exam, 3/7/23

upvoted 7 times

  **efayed** 1 year, 2 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/38424-exam-az-104-topic-2-question-32-discussion/>

upvoted 10 times

  **fessebook** 1 year, 1 month ago

Not exactly the same question.

upvoted 2 times

  **alexvv89** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I believe it's pretty much the same questions.

JobTitle: User1 and User3

UsageLocation: all Users

upvoted 2 times

  **Codelawdepp** 1 year ago

So correct solution is:

JobTitle: User1 (Member and AzureAD Source) and User3 (Guest and Microsoft Account) only

UsageLocation: all users (User1, User2 and User3)

upvoted 3 times

  **fongode** 1 year, 2 months ago

JobTitle can't be changed in AD in hybrid setup

upvoted 4 times

  **antropaws** 1 year, 1 month ago

Where does it say so?

upvoted 1 times

  **rteinformatica** 1 year ago

I checked it in the laboratory. It cannot be changed. Only the location, of the two concepts that ask

upvoted 2 times

  **xian05** 1 year ago

The question states: For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD?

Not from AD, but AAD.

upvoted 1 times

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each external user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **iamchoy** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The `New-MgUser` cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell module, and it's used for creating new users in Azure AD. However, when creating guest users (or B2B users), you typically would invite them rather than create them like regular members.

The cmdlet you'd want to use for inviting external guest users is `New-AzureADMSInvitation` if you're using the AzureAD module or a related command in the Microsoft Graph module.

Given the provided solution, the answer is:

B. No
upvoted 15 times

  **Rams786** Highly Voted 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900 i answered B
upvoted 5 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

No is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **vsvoid** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Although invitation url is not in the csv file, we can still create the user by specifying url when running the script like here

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/bulk-invite-powershell#send-bulk-invitations>
upvoted 1 times

  **vsvoid** 7 months ago

Sorry wrong question, please ignore the above
upvoted 1 times

  **VV11_SS22** 1 year ago

answer is actually "B - No" because they are guest users and should be invited not created, therefore make use of Bulk invite -
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite>
upvoted 1 times

  **binhdortmund** 1 year ago

Do we have a similar question and the answer is no due to missing RedirectURL in the CSV?
upvoted 3 times

  **fead** 1 year ago

yeah, that was to be created from AZ portal

upvoted 2 times

  **MHguy** 1 year, 1 month ago

new-mguser seems only for creating new users, not guest:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.users/new-mguser?view=graph-powershell-1.0&preserve-view=true>

for the guest under microsoft graph is that one: New-MgInvitation

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0&preserve-view=true>

upvoted 3 times

  **conip** 1 year ago

but ...

-UserType

A string value that can be used to classify user types in your directory, such as Member and Guest. Returned only on \$select. Supports \$filter (eq, ne, not, in, and eq on null values). NOTE: For more information about the permissions for member and guest users, see [What are the default user permissions in Azure Active Directory](#)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.users/new-mguser?view=graph-powershell-1.0>

upvoted 1 times

  **Pakawat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Found this Q in the exam, 3/7/23

upvoted 3 times

  **tech07** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

New-AzureADMSInvitation or New-MgInvitation can be used to invite users, Not New-MgUser

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/microsoftgraph/azuread-msoline-cmdlet-map?view=graph-powershell-1.0#users>

upvoted 3 times

  **marlonbenfica** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer: B (NO).

Since there is a .csv file with the data, just import it in bulk.

upvoted 2 times

  **fongode** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct. New-MgUser is for Microsoft Graph and not for GuestInvite

See also

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.users/new-mguser?view=graph-powershell-1.0>

upvoted 1 times

  **pubalaji** 1 year, 2 months ago

Are you saying the correct answer is Option B?

upvoted 3 times

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-MgInvitation cmdlet for each external user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **iamchoy** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The New-MgInvitation cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell module. It's used to create an invitation to an external user. When the invited user redeems their invitation, a guest user is created in the directory.

If you use a PowerShell script that loops through each external user in the CSV file and runs the New-MgInvitation cmdlet for each of them, it will send out invitation emails to each of those external users. Once an external user accepts the invitation, they'll be added to the Azure AD tenant as a guest user.

So, using the New-MgInvitation cmdlet in a PowerShell script for each external user does meet the goal of creating a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

The answer is:

- A. Yes
upvoted 24 times

  **Shark006** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The cmdlet New-MgInvitation requires the Redirection URL.

"The URL the user should be redirected to once the invitation is redeemed. Required."

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0>

So the answer is:

- B. No
upvoted 9 times

  **Batiste2023** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

As you run the command from a script, you can hardcode a redirection URL into it.

A is correct, I would say!

upvoted 7 times

  **SDiwan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

the correct answer is "A". We can assume that invitation url is present in the powershell script. also, it mentions the command is used for "each" user, so assuming there is a loop and this command runs for each user inside the loop.

upvoted 1 times

  **Killic** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct. I believe "New-AzureADMSInvitation" is used to bulk invite guests from CSV file.

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell>

upvoted 5 times

  **EdyCv** 3 months, 1 week ago

In this link you provided, the command used is actually "New-MgInvitation"... here is the complete script
[\$invitations = import-csv c:\bulkinvoke\invitations.csv

```
$messageInfo = New-Object Microsoft.Open.MSGraph.Model.InvitedUserMessageInfo
```

```
$messageInfo.customizedMessageBody = "Hello. You are invited to the Contoso organization."
```

```
foreach ($email in $invitations)  
{New-MgInvitation -InvitedUserEmailAddress $email.InvitedUserEmailAddress -InvitedUserDisplayName $email.Name -InviteRedirectUrl  
https://myapps.microsoft.com -InvitedUserMessageInfo $messageInfo -SendInvitationMessage $true  
}}  
upvoted 1 times
```

60ties Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

As per this link: "<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0>"

The "InviteRedirectUrl" requirement is a Boolean. So can be included (as True) or ignored (as False).

So A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

Dil_12345 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The New-MgUser cmdlet creates a new user account in Azure AD, not a guest user account. To create a guest user account, you need to use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet, which sends an invitation email to the external user and adds them to the tenant as a guest.

upvoted 1 times

3c5adce 3 months, 2 weeks ago

A. YES - using a PowerShell script with the New-MgInvitation cmdlet is an effective way to meet the requirement of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users in the contoso.com Azure AD tenant. This approach leverages the power of automation and Microsoft's API to accomplish the task efficiently and effectively.

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 5 months ago

Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 5 months, 4 weeks ago

CSV doesn't need to contain the -InviteRedirectUrl. It can be added later.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/bulk-invite-powershell#send-bulk-invitations>

upvoted 1 times

e004a35 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The CSV is missing a Redirect URL and the New-MgInvitation command requires it. Correct answer is No.

upvoted 1 times

vsvaid 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Although invitation url is not in the csv file, we can still create the user by specifying url when running the script like here

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/bulk-invite-powershell#send-bulk-invitations>

upvoted 1 times

ggogel 8 months, 3 weeks ago

There simply is no clear answer to this question!

If you use the CSV in PowerShell, you would need another Cmdlet Import-Csv to read the CSV file. Then, you could iterate over the email addresses and specify the same redirection URL for every guest.

On the other hand, there is the same question about using Azure Portal Bulk Import. I could also argue that I can simply open the file in Excel and set a redirection URL for every user.

So it really comes down to how you interpret the question. Suppose you can just use the existing CSV and the given Cmdlet or Azure Bulk Import, then the answer is always FALSE. If you can add one extra step or Cmdlet, then it is always TRUE.

upvoted 4 times

ggogel 8 months, 3 weeks ago

After reading the question again, it says: "you create a PowerShell script". In my opinion, this implies that we can use other Cmdlets. So I would lean towards "YES" here.

upvoted 4 times

clg003 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes with New-MgInvitation the -InviteRedirectUrl flag is not required. You can also put one in with the command line.

"-InviteRedirectUrl Required: False"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0>
upvoted 2 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the text explaining the parameter, it says "Required". In the tables, it says "Required: False" for every parameter, even the mail address.
upvoted 1 times

  **bhadrisn** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer : B
For "InvitedUserEmailAddress" also it states that
Required: False
But this is essential. So the Answer should be "B-No" where without a redirect URL you cannot invite an external user
upvoted 1 times

  **ziggy1117** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

needs redirection URL
upvoted 3 times

  **amsioso** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

By portal you need to include the Redirection URL in the csv.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/tutorial-bulk-invite>
Making it with Powershell yo dont need to include in the csv the Redirection URL.
If we can change New-AzureADMSInvitation for New-MgInvitation in the PowerShell script then the answer is A.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/bulk-invite-powershell?source=recommendations#send-bulk-invitations>
upvoted 2 times

  **amsioso** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Seem like Yes
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/microsoftgraph/azuread-msoline-cmdlet-map?view=graph-powershell-1.0#users>
But we need to install the M Graph PowerShell SDK
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/microsoftgraph/migration-steps?view=graph-powershell-1.0>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/microsoftgraph/installation?view=graph-powershell-1.0>
upvoted 1 times

  **Shark006** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The question is: You need to CREATE a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

The command provided as an answer to this question is New-MgInvitation, it INVITES guest users and do NOT create users. Answer is B: No.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0>
upvoted 1 times

  **Shark006** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is B but the justification is wrong after reconsideration.
"The URL the user should be redirected to once the invitation is redeemed. Required."
Reference:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0>
upvoted 6 times

  **Vestibal** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

La respuesta correcta es la B.

In this quickstart, you'll use the New-MgInvitation command to add one guest user to your Azure tenant.

Habla de un usuario, en singular. Además, la documentación oficial los ejemplos es de un usuario, no de forma masiva como es la pregunta.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/b2b-quickstart-invite-powershell>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell>
upvoted 1 times

  **Korny11** 11 months, 1 week ago

I would go for B. The cmdlet is correct but the required parameter "-InviteRedirectUrl" is missing in the CSV as mentioned here
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0&preserve-view=true#-invitereedeemurl>
upvoted 4 times

  **BillDilena** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

From MS documentation: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/bulk-invite-powershell>

Prepare the CSV file

In Microsoft Excel, create a CSV file with the list of invitee user names and email addresses. Make sure to include the Name and

InvitedUserEmailAddress column headings.

Enough the CSV with names and emails.

upvoted 4 times

  **ajdann** 12 months ago

The new-mginvitation command requires

-InviteRedirectUrl which is not provided in the given CSV. So I would conclude that the answer is B

upvoted 5 times

  **Alex1184** 1 year ago

the link you provided uses this command - New-AzureADMSInvitation, not the one in the question

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

A user named User1 has the following roles for Subscription1:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- B. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- C. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- D. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.

Correct Answer: C

  **vsvaid** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

This question has already appeared multiple times
upvoted 5 times

  **No_Restaurant9617** Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

"How many stocks does ExamTopic has this question in stock?
1... 2.. 3... 4... 5... + 5!"

This has to be the 5 time this question with the same answer has appeared.

Answer: C. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
upvoted 1 times

  **ELearn** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
upvoted 1 times

  **TedM2** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Three of the answers involve assigning a Contributor role. Contributor does not include the ability to assign rights, permissions, or roles. Therefore the correct answer has to be C, assign the User Access Admin role.
upvoted 4 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

To allow User1 to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, User1 needs to have permissions related to Azure RBAC (Role-Based Access Control).

Among the listed options:

- A. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1. - The Contributor role allows a user to manage everything except access.
- B. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1. - This role provides permissions to manage networking resources, not role assignments.
- C. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1. - This role provides permissions to manage user access to Azure resources, which means User1 can assign roles to other users for VNet1.
- D. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1. - This does not directly provide User1 with permissions to manage user access.

The correct action is:

- C. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mudassar_lft** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

correcta

upvoted 1 times

  **Vokuhila** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Assigning roles to users is at least User Access Administrator

upvoted 1 times

  **AntaninaD** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Contributor - Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>

User Access Administrator - Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

Contributor - Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

T2Q71 - similar question with another possible solution - Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

User named User1 has the following roles for Subscription1:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- B. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.

Correct Answer: D

  **3c5adce** 4 months ago

To ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, you need to give User1 the necessary permissions at the appropriate scope. In this scenario, the user needs permissions specifically related to VNet1.

Option C. Assigning User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1 is the correct approach. This role grants the user permissions to manage Azure networking resources, including the ability to assign roles such as Reader to other users for the specific virtual network VNet1.

So, the correct answer is:

C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
upvoted 1 times

  **vsvoid** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Owner and User Access Administrator can assign roles
upvoted 4 times

  **TedM2** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Three of the answers involve assigning a Contributor role. Contributor does not include the ability to assign rights, permissions, or roles. Therefore the correct answer has to be D, assign the User Access Admin role.
upvoted 3 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

To allow User1 to assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users, User1 needs to have permissions related to Azure RBAC (Role-Based Access Control).

Among the listed options:

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1. - The Contributor role allows a user to manage everything except access.
- B. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1. - Again, the Contributor role doesn't grant User1 the ability to assign roles to others.
- C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1. - This role provides permissions to manage networking resources, not role assignments.
- D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1. - This role provides permissions to manage user access to Azure resources, which means User1 can assign roles to other users for VNet1.

The correct action to meet the requirement is:

D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
upvoted 2 times

  **AntaninaD** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Network Contributor - Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>

User Access Administrator - Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

Only User Access Administrator or Owner could assign roles to other users.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.

You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.

Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Blob storage:

▼

Azure AD only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure AD and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

▼

Azure AD only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure AD and shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Blob storage:

▼

Azure AD only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure AD and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

▼

Azure AD only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure AD and shared access signatures (SAS)

 **Vokuhila** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

First: Azure AD & SAS
Second: SAS

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#authorize-azcopy>
upvoted 31 times

 **Sameer9371** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

you are absolutely right
upvoted 3 times

 **hank00r** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The link you provided states:

"You can provide authorization credentials by using Microsoft Entra ID, or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token".

So it should be Azure AD & SAS for both Questions. Am I getting it wrong?

upvoted 18 times

  **ggogel** 7 months ago

Yes, this must have been changed. The following doc clearly states that Entra ID can be used to authorize access to file shares when using azcopy.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-authorize-azure-active-directory>

upvoted 4 times

  **SDiwan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

No, if you are targetting copy to the whole "file share" then SAS is the only option. Entra ID can be used , if you are copying a file or files to a specific folder inside file share. So, SAS only is correct for 2nd question

upvoted 1 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

But I think the whole file share is not mentioned in the question:

"You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1."

So EntraID could be used to azcopy to file share

upvoted 4 times

  **suddin1** 3 months ago

I agree, this is what microsoft says here,
" Note

The examples in this article show the use of a SAS token to authorize access. However, for commands that target files and directories, you can now provide authorization credentials by using Microsoft Entra ID and omit the SAS token from those commands. You'll still have to use a SAS token in any command that targets only the file share or the account (For example: 'azcopy make https://mystorageaccount.file.core.windows.net/myfileshare' or 'azcopy copy 'https://mystorageaccount.file.core.windows.net'.")

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-files>

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** Highly Voted  8 months, 2 weeks ago

Currently supported method of authorization

Blob storage: Microsoft Entra ID & SAS

Blob storage (hierarchical namespace): Microsoft Entra ID & SAS

File storage: SAS only

upvoted 9 times

  **heartfilia42** 7 months ago

Sorry, but with the official doc :<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-authorize-azure-active-directory>

I don't see anywhere taht you cannot use Azure AD to access File Storage as well as Blob Storage ?

upvoted 3 times

  **Thisisacat** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

I think for both the answer is 3rd option

upvoted 1 times

  **Op0m0p** Most Recent  1 month, 1 week ago

It can be authorized with credentials for FileShare as well..

The examples in this article show the use of a SAS token to authorize access. However, for commands that target files and directories, you can now provide authorization credentials by using Microsoft Entra ID and omit the SAS token from those commands. You'll still have to use a SAS token in any command that targets only the file share or the account (For example: 'azcopy make

<https://mystorageaccount.file.core.windows.net/myfileshare>' or 'azcopy copy 'https://mystorageaccount.file.core.windows.net'.

upvoted 3 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

First: Azure AD & SAS

Second: SAS

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Validated by ChatGPT 4 -

Blob Storage: Azure AD and Shared Access Signatures (SAS)

File Storage: Shared Access Signatures (SAS) only

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

Changing my answer

Blob storage: Azure AD and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage: Azure AD only

upvoted 2 times

  **ssky** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

for commands that target files and directories, you can now provide authorization credentials by using Microsoft Entra ID and omit the SAS token from those commands. You'll still have to use a SAS token in any command that targets only the file share or the account

upvoted 4 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Ziolupo** 6 months ago

Entra ID is now available to authorize Azcopy on Azure file share.

upvoted 5 times

  **allyou** 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

upvoted 2 times

  **allyou** 6 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-storage-tools/4-use-azcopy>

upvoted 1 times

  **edurakhan** 6 months, 1 week ago

This link:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-authorize-azure-active-directory>

clearly states:

"You can provide AzCopy with authorization credentials by using Microsoft Entra ID. That way, you won't have to append a shared access signature (SAS) token to each command."

The question is kind of confusing - "which SHOULD you use". You COULD use both, but I am assuming Microsoft Entra ID (Azure AD) SHOULD be the right way for both.

upvoted 1 times

  **RockyChak** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Authorize access to blobs and files with AzCopy and Microsoft Entra ID

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-authorize-azure-active-directory>

Both Blob and File storage can be authenticated with Entra ID and SAS

upvoted 3 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Funny how even Microsoft is confused by their naming. It is called "Azure Files" or specifically "File Shares" and not "File storage".

upvoted 5 times

  **ka0s** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm gonna go with:

First: Azure AD

Second: SAS

Question which solution you SHOULD use not which you CAN. And AD is always preferred.

upvoted 2 times

  **AntaninaD** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Blob storage- Azure AD & SAS

File storage - SAS only

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Ffiles%2Ftoc.json#authorize-azcopy>

upvoted 4 times

  **MailTempo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Blob storage: Azure AD and shared access signatures

File storage: Shared access signatures only

That's correct?

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains a user named External User.

External User authenticates to the tenant by using external195@gmail.com.

You need to ensure that External User authenticates to the tenant by using contractor@gmail.com.

Which two settings should you configure from the Overview blade? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

The screenshot shows the 'External User' overview page in the Azure AD admin center. The user's email is external195@gmail.com#EXT#@sk230415outlook.onmicrosoft.com. The user type is Guest. The identities list shows 'mail'. The 'B2B collaboration' tile shows 'Invitation state: Accepted' and a 'Reset redemption status' link.

Correct Answer:

The screenshot shows the 'External User' overview page with two red boxes highlighting the correct answers: the 'Identities' field (containing 'mail') and the 'B2B collaboration' tile (containing 'Reset redemption status').

Vestibal Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

If the user wants to sign in using a different email:

- Select the Edit properties icon.
- Scroll to Email and type the new email.
- Next to Other emails, select Add email. Select Add, type the new email, and select Save.
- Select the Save button at the bottom of the page to save all changes

On the Overview tab, under My Feed, select the "Reset redemption" status link in the B2B collaboration tile.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/reset-redemption-status#use-the-microsoft-entra-admin-center-to-reset-redemption-status>

upvoted 33 times

  **PhiloUK** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

This is right, you can easily confirm this on azure portal.

upvoted 1 times

  **090200f** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

more over , we're unable to click on identities link/button. so Edit prop and B2B are the answers

upvoted 1 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I totally agree. MS document clearly lists these steps.

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** Highly Voted  7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 7 times

  **Felas** Most Recent  4 months, 1 week ago

Then, the correct answer would be:

"Edit properties".

"B2B collaboration"

?

upvoted 2 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 4 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Edit properties

B2B

upvoted 1 times

  **31c21da** 7 months, 1 week ago

The question is "Which two settings should you configure", it doesn't focus on how you approach that setting, so I recommend question just need us to click the 2 settings: email and redemption.

upvoted 3 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Click in "edit properties" and "Reset redemption Status"

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months ago

This is not correct, if I click on identities I cannot edit the UPN. To edit it, I need to actually go to Edit properties, modify that, and then resent the B2B invitation.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/external-id/reset-redemption-status>

upvoted 1 times

  **alexandrud** 10 months, 1 week ago

1. Edit Identities (new email address)

2. Resend invitation to the new email address.

upvoted 2 times

  **shiraghmi** 11 months, 1 week ago

"Which two settings should you configure from the Overview blade?"

Read carefully question very important, right?

upvoted 1 times

  **rikinetysix** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

'Revoke sessions' to stop External User's to previous authenticated session using external195@gmail.com.

'Edit Properties' to ensure that External User authenticates to the tenant by using contractor@gmail.com.

upvoted 4 times

  **Vokuhila** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Select the Edit properties icon.

Scroll to Email and type the new email.

Next to Other emails, select Add email. Select Add, type the new email, and select Save.

Select the Save button at the bottom of the page to save all changes.

upvoted 2 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes it should be 'Edit Properties' option. In the answer image, it is shown as 'identities' attribute, which is not correct.

upvoted 4 times

  **Stu444555** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/reset-redemption-status>

upvoted 4 times

  **maxsteele** 11 months, 1 week ago

So this source shows that the first step is to do this:

Browse to Identity > Users > All users.

Which can be done from the Overview tab by simply clicking on Identities as noted by the given answer.

Then it states:

"On the Overview tab, under My Feed, select the Reset redemption status link in the B2B collaboration tile."

So the given answer of "Identities" and "B2B Tile" are correct

upvoted 5 times

  **BluAlien** 7 months ago

No, the Identity referred from the Microsoft article is related to Microsoft Entra Admin Center, here there is the Identity | Users | All Users blade. In Azure Portal you must select User from the Users Blade, the Identity showed in the overview page is totally useless..

So "Edit Properties" and "Reset redemption Status".

upvoted 2 times

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

Name	Description
RG1	Resource group
RG2	Resource group
storage1	Storage account in RG1
Workspace1	Azure Synapse Analytics workspace in RG2

You need to assign Workspace1 a role to allow read, write, and delete operations for the data stored in the containers of storage1.

Which role should you assign?

- A. Storage Account Contributor
- B. Contributor
- C. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- D. Reader and Data Access

Correct Answer: C

  **Rastova** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

hello am under the water please help me
upvoted 31 times

  **Babustest** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Storage Blob Data Contributor Read, write, and delete Azure Storage containers and blobs.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>
upvoted 19 times

  **alsmk2** Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

Question refers to data IN a container, so by proxy that means Storage BLOB Data Contributor is the best answer.
upvoted 1 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

C:For the requirement to allow Workspace1 to perform read, write, and delete operations on the data within storage1, the Storage Blob Data Contributor role is the correct choice.
upvoted 1 times

  **SofiaLorean** 3 months, 1 week ago

For ChatGPT: To allow read, write, and delete operations for the data stored in the containers of storage1 for Workspace1, you should assign the role:

C. Storage Blob Data Contributor

This role provides the necessary permissions for full access to the blobs, including read, write, and delete operations within Azure Storage Blob containers.

Here's a brief overview of why the other roles are not suitable:

- A. Storage Account Contributor: This role provides management access to the storage account, which includes operations such as creating and managing storage accounts and setting access policies, but it doesn't necessarily grant access to the data within the blobs.
 - B. Contributor: This role has a wide scope and provides full access to manage all Azure resources but does not grant specific data access permissions for storage blobs.
 - D. Reader and Data Access: This role allows read access to the storage account's data but does not include write or delete permissions.
- Therefore, the most appropriate role for the scenario is Storage Blob Data Contributor.
upvoted 1 times

  **applepie89** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Storage Account Contributor : Permits management of storage accounts. Provides access to the account key, which can be used to access data via Shared Key authorization.

Storage Blob Data Contributor : Read, write, and delete Azure Storage containers and blobs. To learn which actions are required for a given data operation

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>
upvoted 2 times

3c5adce 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Given that the requirement is to allow read, write, and delete operations for data stored in the containers of storage1, the correct role to assign is:

C. Storage Blob Data Contributor

This role specifically targets the data within the blob containers, providing the necessary permissions for read, write, and delete operations without extending unnecessary broader access to other aspects of the Azure environment.

upvoted 1 times

bobothewiseman 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Storage Blob Data Contributor

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>
upvoted 3 times

nachito 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I think the key of the answer is in the question "read, write and delete operations FOR THE DATA stored in the containers"

So the mentioned operations are about the data.. and the Storage Account Contributor doesnt have permissions on the data, its permissions are about properties and metadata and not the data itself.

So the answer is C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#storage-account-contributor>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles/storage#storage-blob-data-contributor>

upvoted 6 times

tashakori 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

AAlmani 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The required data actions / operations: for the data stored in the containers of storage1. (not the whole storage account)
so, Storage Blob Data Contributor meet the goal

upvoted 3 times

SkyZeroZx 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A : No has permissons to delete and is a general role ()

B : Too general

C : Apply requirement , Read , write and delete (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>

)

D : Impossible to delete

upvoted 7 times

tripleaholic 10 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>

The "contributor" in option B is not specific too general .

"Reader and Data Access" in option D is not a role.

option A: Storage Account Contributor can't perform delete operation.

option C: Storage Blob Data Contributor role can also perform data action in storage account.

upvoted 3 times

binhdortmund 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is C due to delete-operation

upvoted 4 times

rikinetysix 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Chat GPT's response.

To allow Azure Synapse Analytics workspace (Workspace1) to perform read, write, and delete operations for the data stored in the containers of storage1, you should assign the "Storage Blob Data Contributor" role.

So, the correct answer is: C. Storage Blob Data Contributor

Option A, "Storage Account Contributor," grants permissions to manage the Azure Storage account itself, including its configuration and settings, but it doesn't provide the necessary permissions to perform read, write, and delete operations on the data stored within the containers of the storage account.

upvoted 3 times

  **maxsteele** 11 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT and AI in general cannot be trusted to be truthful. Use them if you want but you need to personally verify everything they say. Just mentioning that you used ChatGPT or any AI does not add any validity to your statements and in fact it calls into question the very info provided

upvoted 17 times

  **msstanci_111** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **Vokuhila** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I think the answer is C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>

upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.

A user named User1 has the following roles for Subscription1:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users.

What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- C. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

Correct Answer: C

  **ki01** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

i feel like i answered this question about 10 times today already. no wonder there are near 600 questions in this dump.... considering how much ET raised their prices over the past years one would expect some quality control
upvoted 10 times

  **shsrms95** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

user access admin is beyond the scope for A, B, and D - so the answer must be C by logical deduction. open to hearing your thoughts though!
upvoted 8 times

  **kijoksip** Most Recent 5 months ago

Why this question is so often?

upvoted 3 times

  **bgcarter** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

there would be a whole lot less questions in this cumbersome exam dump if we removed the many repetitions of this same question.

upvoted 4 times

  **manasa_3011** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Option C

This question is repeated many times

upvoted 4 times

  **samehpalass** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

c Owner or user access administrator to assign role to other users

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Security
Group1	Security	Enabled
Group2	Mail-enabled security	Enabled
Group3	Microsoft 365	Enabled
Group4	Microsoft 365	Disabled

You purchase Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses.

To which groups can you assign a license?

- A. Group1 only
- B. Group1 and Group3 only
- C. Group3 and Group4 only
- D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
- E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Correct Answer: B

  **SivaPannier** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B:

"The feature can only be used with security groups, and Microsoft 365 groups that have securityEnabled=TRUE."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced#limitations-and-known-issues>

I could not find much information on the possibility of adding it to 'mail enabled' group.

upvoted 38 times

  **edurakhan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

mail-enabled security group is a security group too.

I have just created a mail-enabled security group and assigned several licenses... just test it, you will see

upvoted 6 times

  **Jedi_sg2000** 3 months, 1 week ago

u r rite!

upvoted 1 times

  **Wuhao** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

in your comment link, it mentioned: "Mail-enabled security groups are used for granting access to resources such as SharePoint, and emailing notifications to those users."

upvoted 2 times

  **Wuhao** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The link is here:<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/create-groups/compare-groups?view=o365-worldwide>

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure AD licenses can be assigned to user accounts. When you want to assign licenses to a group, the intention is to assign those licenses to the members of the group.

You can assign licenses to Microsoft 365 groups and security groups, but not to mail-enabled security groups. Furthermore, the group should be security-enabled to get the licenses assigned.

From the given list:

Group1: Security group (Security Enabled) - You can assign licenses.
Group2: Mail-enabled security group (Security Enabled) - You cannot assign licenses to mail-enabled security groups.
Group3: Microsoft 365 group (Security Enabled) - You can assign licenses.
Group4: Microsoft 365 group (Security Disabled) - You cannot assign licenses to security-disabled groups.

The correct answer is:

B. Group1 and Group3 only.
upvoted 33 times

  **Fryether1** 1 week, 6 days ago

I just tried it in my tenant and I was able to assign a license to a mail enabled security group without issue. I think it's only distribution lists and non-security enabled groups that you can't.
upvoted 2 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you! Your explanation is so clear and I understand better now
upvoted 1 times

  **mojo86** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Answer is B. Group 2(No) Because Azure AD does not support assigning licenses, including Azure AD Premium P2 licenses, to mail-enabled security groups. The group types that support licensing do not include mail-enabled security groups due to their hybrid nature and focus on email distribution. You cannot assign an Azure AD Premium P2 license to a Microsoft 365 Group with security disabled. Group 4 (No) Because the group must be a security principal (i.e., security-enabled) to support license assignment in Azure AD.
upvoted 1 times

  **Thisisacat** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

A prime example why AI should not be trusted:
Gemini - Yes, you can assign licenses to mail-enabled security groups in Azure AD.

ChatGPT: No, you cannot assign licenses to mail-enabled security groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
upvoted 1 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Based on the detailed information from reliable sources:

To assign Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses, you can assign them to security groups and Microsoft 365 groups that have the securityEnabled property set to true. The groups eligible for license assignment include:

Group1: Security group, Enabled.
Group2: Mail-enabled security group, Enabled.
Group3: Microsoft 365 group, Enabled.
Group4: Microsoft 365 group, Disabled (Not eligible because it is disabled).
Given these criteria, you can assign licenses to Group1, Group2, and Group3.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
upvoted 1 times

  **Tbag** 1 month, 1 week ago

Types of Groups You Can Assign Licenses To
Security Groups:

Standard Security Groups: These are the most common types of groups used for managing access to resources. You can assign licenses to standard security groups.

Mail-Enabled Security Groups: These groups function as both security groups and distribution lists. They can also be assigned licenses.

Microsoft 365 Groups (formerly Office 365 Groups):

These groups include collaboration features such as shared mailboxes, calendars, and document libraries. You can assign licenses to Microsoft 365 Groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **manoj3039** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-365/why-can-t-i-assign-licenses-to-every-groups-created-using-ms/td-p/2776552>

"....License can be applied for only security groups or security enabled Microsoft 365 (Unified) groups...."

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is D.
The key here is security enabled.
upvoted 1 times

  **SofiaLorean** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Security groups: Yes

Microsoft 365 groups: Yes

Mail-enabled security groups: No

Distribution groups: No

If the groups mentioned include any mail-enabled security groups, those cannot be assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 licenses.

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

Since Azure AD licenses typically require groups to have security enabled to manage memberships and assign licenses properly:

Group1, Group2, and Group3 are eligible for the license assignments because they are security-enabled groups.

Group4 cannot have licenses assigned directly since its security is disabled, meaning it does not manage security principals needed for direct license assignments.

Therefore, the correct choice, based on the requirement that groups must have security enabled to receive Azure AD license assignments, is:

D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

As verified by ChatGPT 4 :

D. Group 1, Group 2, and Group 3 only

Group 1 can receive licenses because it is a security group.

Group 2 can also receive licenses because it is a mail-enabled security group.

Group 3 can receive licenses assuming it is security-enabled as suggested by its enabled status.

Group 4 cannot receive licenses since it is disabled.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

D. Group 1, Group 2, and Group 3 only

upvoted 1 times

  **edurakhan** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

i was just able to assign a license to a mail-enabled security group... but Microsoft documentation states something else.. any ideas?

upvoted 3 times

  **23a13ab** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Whoops wrong answer i meant D.

"The feature can only be used with security groups, and Microsoft 365 groups that have securityEnabled=TRUE."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/licensing-group-advanced#limitations-and-known-issues>

upvoted 1 times

  **23a13ab** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B - Group1, Group2 and Group3.

Tested in lab to confirm. Microsoft 365 groups default to security enabled. If you disable this on the group via PowerShell (set-AzureADGroup -ObjectId {objectid} -SecurityEnabled \$true) its no longer available for assignment to a license.

upvoted 2 times

  **Bhagushia** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer B: We can not assign license to Mail enabled security group, I have tested this

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **MandAsh** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Mail enables security group is same like normal security group + mail functions + cannot manage via Entra as mentioned by everyone

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure AD tenant.

You need to create a Microsoft 365 group that contains only members of a marketing department in France.

How should you complete the dynamic membership rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

(-eq "Marketing") (user.country "France")

device.managementType
device.organizationalUnit
user.department
user.usageLocation

and
or
typeof

-and
-eq
-in
-match

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

(-eq "Marketing") (user.country "France")

device.managementType
device.organizationalUnit
user.department
user.usageLocation

and
or
typeof

-and
-eq
-in
-match

- AntaninaD** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago
(user.department -eq "Marketing") -and (user.country -eq "France")

parentheses could be used to determine order
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership#operator-precedence>
upvoted 25 times

- Vokuhila** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago
(user.department -eq "Marketing") -and (user.country -eq "France")
upvoted 9 times

- 3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago
(user.department -eq "Marketing") and (user.country -eq "France")
upvoted 1 times

- 1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 2 times

- bnicolas** 6 months ago
"-eq" AND "-match" would work.
upvoted 1 times

- Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times

- tfdestroy** 8 months, 1 week ago
(user.department -eq "Marketing") and (user.country -eq "France")

- user.department -eq "Marketing": This part checks if the user's department attribute in Azure AD is equal to "Marketing".

- and: This operator combines the two conditions.

- user.country -eq "France": This part checks if the user's country attribute in Azure AD is equal to "France".

Therefore, the rule will only add users to the group who meet both conditions: they must be in the "Marketing" department and have their country set to "France".

upvoted 2 times

  **river1999991** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **pinyonet** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

(user.department -eq "Marketing") -and (user.country -eq "France")

upvoted 2 times

  **rikininetsix** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The given answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure AD tenant.

You need to modify the Default user role permissions settings for the tenant. The solution must meet the following requirements:

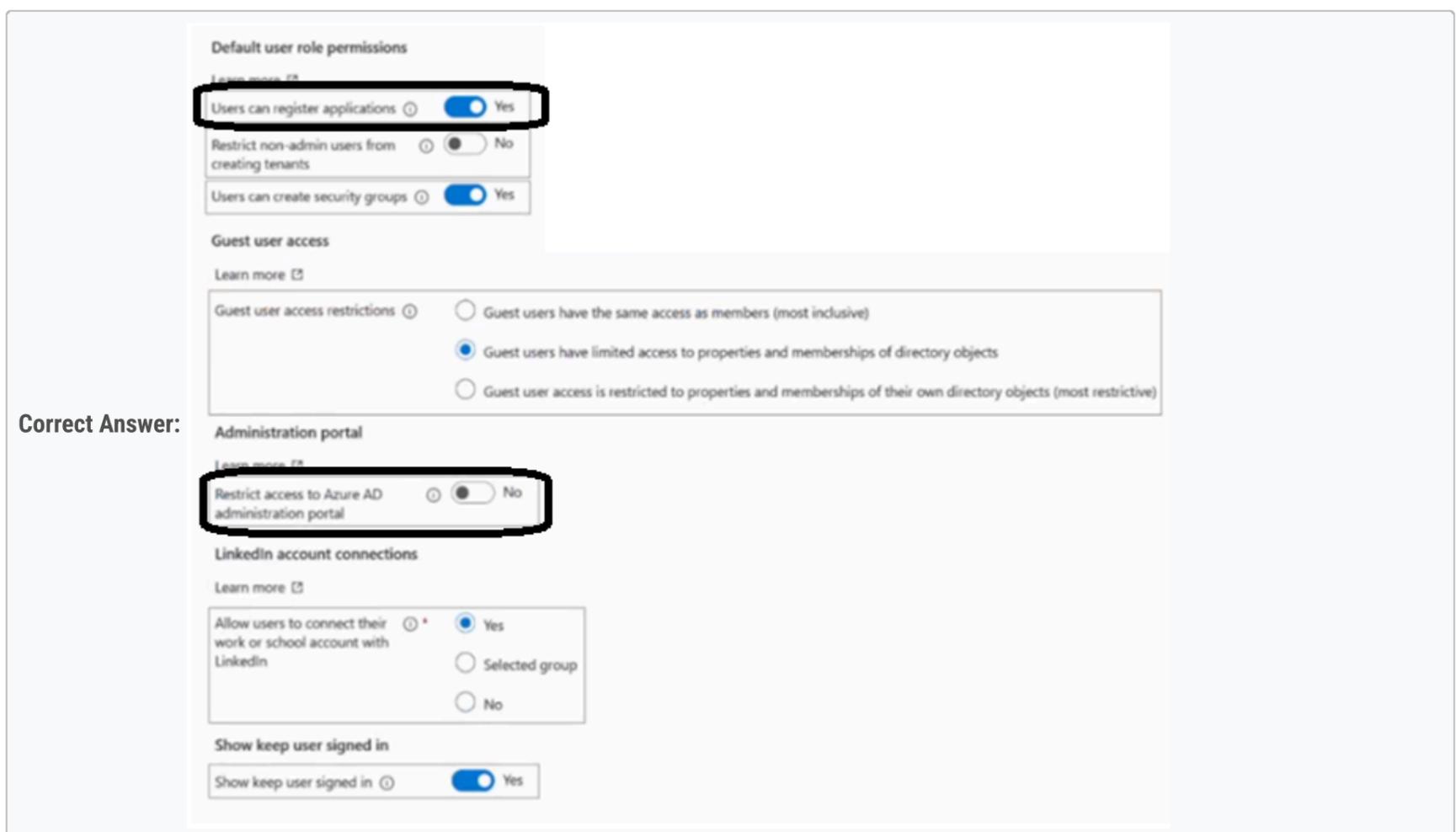
- Standard users must be prevented from creating new service principals.
- Standard users must only be able to use PowerShell or Microsoft Graph to manage their own Azure resources.

Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

The screenshot shows the 'Default user role permissions' settings in the Azure AD portal. The settings are as follows:

- Default user role permissions:**
 - Users can register applications: Yes
 - Restrict non-admin users from creating tenants: No
 - Users can create security groups: Yes
- Guest user access:**
 - Guest user access restrictions: Guest users have limited access to properties and memberships of directory objects
 - Other options: Guest users have the same access as members (most inclusive), Guest user access is restricted to properties and memberships of their own directory objects (most restrictive)
- Administration portal:**
 - Restrict access to Azure AD administration portal: No
- LinkedIn account connections:**
 - Allow users to connect their work or school account with LinkedIn: Yes, Selected group, No
- Show keep user signed in:**
 - Show keep user signed in: Yes



Correct Answer:

AntaninaD Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Register applications:
Setting this option to No prevents users from creating application registrations.

Restrict access to Azure AD administration portal:
What does this switch do?

No: lets non-administrators browse the Azure AD administration portal.

Yes: Restricts non-administrators from browsing the Azure AD administration portal. Non-administrators who are owners of groups or applications are unable to use the Azure portal to manage their owned resources.

What does it not do?

It doesn't restrict access to Azure AD data using PowerShell, Microsoft GraphAPI, or other clients such as Visual Studio.

It doesn't restrict access as long as a user is assigned a custom role (or any role).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/users-default-permissions>

upvoted 23 times

josola 10 months, 1 week ago

Although I agree with your answer, the setting is already "Yes" in "Restrict access to Azure administration portal," meaning that there is no need to change that setting. It looks like that the question has it backwards.

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 7 months, 2 weeks ago

No, the "Restrict Access to Azure AD" is set to "No".

upvoted 4 times

testtaker09 Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 3 times

3c5adce 3 months, 1 week ago

Partially Correct - only adjust the "Users can register applications" to No to prevent the creation of new service principals. For managing resource access through PowerShell or Microsoft Graph, ensure that proper RBAC policies are in place. If there are specific settings related to PowerShell or Microsoft Graph access that can be toggled in your environment, these would typically be managed directly in the Azure subscription or resource management panels rather than Azure AD tenant settings.

upvoted 2 times

Amir1909 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

river1999991 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The given answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

markb258 11 months ago

why isnt it to restrict user to their own directory objects?

upvoted 3 times

  **alsmk2** 3 weeks ago

Because the question is for STANDARD users, and that option refers to GUEST users.

upvoted 1 times

  **Cfernandes** 11 months ago

Acho correto

upvoted 1 times

  **ajdann** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I believe its correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the blob containers shown in the following table.

Name	In storage account	Contains blob
cont1	storage1	blob1
cont2	storage2	blob2
cont3	storage3	blob3

Sub1 contains two users named User1 and User2. Both users are assigned the Reader role at the Sub1 scope.

You have a condition named Condition1 as shown in the following exhibit.

```
(
  (
    !(ActionMatches{'Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs/read'})
  )
  OR
  (
    @Resource[Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers:name] StringEquals 'cont1'
  )
)
```

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

```
(
  (
    !(ActionMatches{'Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs/write'})
  )
  OR
  (
    @Resource[Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/blobs:path] StringLike '*2*'
  )
)
```

You assign roles to User1 and User2 as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Scope	Role assignment condition
User1	Storage Blob Data Reader	sub1	Condition1
User2	Storage Blob Data Owner	storage1	Condition2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read blob2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can read blob3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can read blob1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read blob2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can read blob3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can read blob1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

sugarbubbles Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is NNY

The conditions are difficult to read, but they mean (according to reference 1):

- If the user performs a reading operation, then he may only read from "cont1"
- If the user performs a writing operation, then he may only write to blobs like "*2"

Given that, then:

- User 1 can read Blob2 - No, because he is reading, then the condition a. applies, and he is not reading cont1
- User 1 can read Blob3 - No, because he is reading, then the condition a. applies, and he is not reading cont1
- User 2 can read blob 1 - Yes. He is not writing, so the condition b. does not apply. He has permissions granted by the role on the scope he is reading - Storage Blob Data Owner on storage1, which contains blob1

References:

- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-format>
- <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 113 times

[Removed] 11 months, 2 weeks ago

ANSWER IS NNY

condition1 - read action cannot perform since it encloses a parenthesis and exclamation point which indicate not. It also include OR which if the resource name string is equal to "cont1" then it cannot read it, again because it all enclose to a !(condition).

so, USER1 CAN READ BLOB2? No. because it falls to a condition that it cannot not read.

USER1 CAN READ BLOB2? No. Again because it falls to a condition that it cannot not read.

USER2 CAN READ BLOB1? Yes. condition2 says that it cannot write or if it contains string like "2" (wild card search with * asterisk). it all surpasses all the condition into false.

note:

user1 has a reader role but it also has a condition1 which prevent it to read.

user2 is the owner so it has read and write permission, but it also has a condition2 which prevent it to write. but it can read.

upvoted 20 times

Batiste2023 10 months, 1 week ago

Please consult the syntax reference on this topic: Exclamation marks just introduce the ACTION section of a condition - they do not imply a negation (although that's what I, too, first thought...).

To summarize the syntax: each condition includes

- an ACTION part that determines which action is to be limited by the condition and
- an EXPRESSION part that says under which circumstances the action is allowed (expression evaluates to TRUE) or not (evaluates to FALSE).

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-format#simple-condition>

In the light of this, the correct answers are

N: the expression evaluates to FALSE

N: the expression evaluates to FALSE

Y: the action mentioned in the condition does not apply to what the question asks about.

upvoted 10 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

I agree Joshua thanks
upvoted 2 times

  **QL112233** 7 months ago

Human language, reader role cannot read unless it's blob one, writer role cannot write unless it's blob 2
upvoted 5 times

  **HoT77777**  11 months, 3 weeks ago

Based on the documentation is NNY
upvoted 26 times

  **Lapiduse** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

This is not an answer
upvoted 2 times

  **Ycheqri** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Totally agree with this answer.

Explanation:

In a nutshell the two conditions can be read as such:

- condition 1: user 1 can read only blobs from container cont1
- condition 2: user 2 can write only to blobs with path matching the pattern *2*.

user 1 has azure blob data reader but restricted to read only blobs in container .

user 2 has azure blob data owner and doesn't have any read restrictions (the condition is targeting write action). That means He can read all blobs from all containers in storage account.

Documetation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-format>

upvoted 7 times

  **Ycheqri** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Forgot to mention the authorized read container for user 1.

user 1 has azure blob data reader but restricted to read only blobs in container Cont1.

upvoted 1 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

There is OR condition
upvoted 5 times

  **azmlan**  3 weeks, 5 days ago

Answer is NNY

The first part `!(ActionMatches('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs/read'))` is checking if the action being performed is NOT the "read blob" action (`Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs/read`).

The OR means that if the first part evaluates to false (i.e. the action IS "read blob"), then it will evaluate the second part of the condition.

The second part `@Resource[Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers:name] StringEquals 'cont1'` is checking if the name of the storage container is equal to "cont1".

So in plain language, this condition allows any action EXCEPT reading blobs, OR it allows reading blobs ONLY from a container named "cont1".

upvoted 2 times

  **ximim58473** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answer is NNY
upvoted 1 times

  **OscarFRltz** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Tested:

NNY

upvoted 1 times

  **testtaker09** 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 1 times

  **robsoneuclides** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY the image is wrong

upvoted 2 times

  **Miccc** 3 months ago

Answer is NNN

The condition has OR check, not AND

upvoted 3 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users.

You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a PowerShell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **rajneeshverma2020** Highly Voted  8 months ago

This question is repeated multiple times, can admin remove duplicates
upvoted 6 times

  **ProfesorF** Most Recent  1 month, 2 weeks ago

ive seen this question like 10 times wow
upvoted 1 times

  **AlbertKwan** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Voting for A to test if admin actually reads my comment here.
upvoted 1 times

  **Cfernandes** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Resposta é B
Este cmdlet é usado para convidar um novo usuário externo para o seu diretório.
referencia: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation?view=azureadps-2.0>
upvoted 1 times

  **Vestibal** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Instead use the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet which is used to invite a new external user to your directory.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation>

New-MgUser —> <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.users/new-mguser?view=graph-powershell-1.0>
upvoted 4 times

  **bryant12138** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

should do the invite cmdlet rather than the create one
upvoted 3 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

'New-MgInvitation' is the command to add external users to the organization.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.graph.identity.signins/new-mginvitation?view=graph-powershell-1.0>
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

You purchase a new Azure subscription.

You create an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named deploy.json as shown in the following exhibit.

```

1  {
2  |   "$schema":
3  |   "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-
4  |   01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
5  |   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
6  |   "parameters": {
7  |     "obj1": {
8  |       "type": "object",
9  |       "defaultValue": {
10 |         "propA": "one",
11 |         "propB": "two",
12 |         "propC": "three",
13 |         "propD": {
14 |           "propD-1": "sub",
15 |           "propD-2": "sub"
16 |         }
17 |       }
18 |     },
19 |     "part1": {
20 |       "type": "string",
21 |       "allowedValues": [
22 |         "centralus",
23 |         "eastus",
24 |         "westus" ],
25 |       "defaultValue": "eastus"
26 |     }
27 |   },
28 |   "variables": {
29 |     "var1": [
30 |       "westus",
31 |       "centraus",
32 |       "eastus"
33 |     ]
34 |   },
35 |   "resources": [
36 |     {
37 |       "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resrouceGroups",
38 |       "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
39 |       "location": "eastus",
40 |       "name": "[concat('RGS', copyIndex())]"
41 |     },
42 |     {
43 |       "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
44 |       "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
45 |       "location": "[last(variables('var1'))]",
46 |       "name": "[concat('ResGrp', '8')]"
47 |     },
48 |     {
49 |       "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
50 |       "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
51 |       "location": "[parameters('part1')]",
52 |       "name": "[concat('RGroup', length(parameters('obj1')))]"
53 |     }
54 |   ],
55 |   "outputs": {}
56 | }

```

You connect to the subscription and run the following command.

```
New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile "deploy.json"
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Three resource groups are created when you run the script.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A resource group named RGroup5 is created.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
All the resource groups are created in the East US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer: Three resource groups are created when you run the script.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A resource group named RGroup5 is created.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
All the resource groups are created in the East US Azure region.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

trferreiraBR Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY - I run the ARM template in a lab environment. Before go to the explanation, it's valid to say that there are some errors in the script format and I have to fix it to run successfully.

- 1- It's N, because it creates 4 Resource Groups and not 3 Resource Groups (RGS0, RGS1, RGroup4 and ResGrp8);
- 1.1: The Resource Group named with "[concat('RGS', copyIndex())]", creates RGS0 and RGS1;
- 1.2: The Resource Group named with "[concat('ResGrp', '8')]", creates ResGrp8;
- 1.3: The Resource Group named with "[concat('RGroup', length(parameters('obj1')))]", creates RGroup4 (As we can see, obj1 parameter has a length of 4 'propA', 'propB', 'propC' and 'propD');
- 2 - It's N, because it doesn't create a resourcer group named RGroup5;
- 3 - It's Y, because all resource groups were created in the East US Azure Region.

upvoted 75 times

Archangel0007 10 months, 2 weeks ago

for the third one u give the input parameter as westus so it has to be No right ?

upvoted 1 times

trferreiraBR 10 months, 1 week ago

No. It's is different! When you specify the location with a template, the location tells Azure Resource Manager where to store the deployment data.

"For subscription level deployments, you must provide a location for the deployment. The location of the deployment is separate from the location of the resources you deploy. The deployment location specifies where to store deployment data. Management group and tenant deployments also require a location. For resource group deployments, the location of the resource group is used to store the deployment data."

References:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azdeployment?view=azps-10.4.1#description>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli#deployment-location-and-name>

upvoted 6 times

Highgate 6 days, 22 hours ago

Excellent answer

upvoted 1 times

fomedad 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Why The Resource Group named with "[concat('RGS', copyIndex())]", creates RGS0 and RGS1?

upvoted 4 times

ubiquituz 8 months, 2 weeks ago

because of the "copy" and "count" property

copy...means the 1st created resource group should be duplicated

count...how manytimes should it be duplicated..."2" (twice)

and [concat('RGS', copyIndex())] means the name of the created RGs should be derived from joining (concat) the words (string) "RGS" with

the copyindex number of each created RG (ie 1st created RG...copyindex number "0", 2nd created RG copyindex number "1")...as we all know counting in prog lang. often begin with 0, 1, 2 and not 1

upvoted 5 times

  **ubiquituz** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

count: how many instance of the RG should exist...sorry my english isnt too good
upvoted 1 times

  **pharsat** 10 months, 1 week ago

Count property
upvoted 4 times

  **nsss** 9 months ago

If it doesn't run successfully because of the errors, shouldn't you just say no to all? You are not supposed to assume that the errors are fixed when running it.
upvoted 3 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Just from looking at it, I can see at least one error, which is the reference of "par1", written as "part1".
upvoted 2 times

  **nuel_12** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

microsoft willfully put it like that because the is default value for location which is "EAST US" if a location is not specify or empty it will default to that or wrong specification
upvoted 1 times

  **c5ad307** 7 months ago

You can also assume that it is a transcription error. Just consider both possibilities when taking the exam and read carefully
upvoted 2 times

  **forkie** Highly Voted  10 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY,

1: No, to my count there will be 4 resources deployed

2: No, the length(parameters('obj1')) count will result in 4, as there are top-level properties.

3: Yes, the -location parameter given only effects what region the deployment would happen in, the resources location are defined by the template, and in this case the first two get an explicit eastus, the second refers to the last item in the list which is eastus and the third gets the default value of it which is again eastus

upvoted 7 times

  **neolisto** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

1: there is a typo mistake in 1-st RG but I still wondering, how did you get 4 resource groups?

upvoted 1 times

  **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago

There's 3 RGs in the template for East-US. Hence, if you create 1 RG for West-US, it would be the 4th RG

upvoted 1 times

  **AlbertKwan** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

NNN - because in Line 35, the text "resrouceGroup" is wrong.

upvoted 4 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer: 'Yes No No

upvoted 1 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says Yes No No

upvoted 1 times

  **semse27** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

mine says no no yes

upvoted 2 times

  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Went through comments - most popular answer is NNY

upvoted 1 times

  **devilish84** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

There is a mistake on line 17, it should be part (referred on line 53). If you try to deploy the file above it won't work. If you change line 53 part1 -> part. You will have the following results:

Name=RGroup4, Location=East US

Name=RGS1, Location=East US

Name=ResGrpv8, Location=East US

Name=RGS0, Location=East US

Therefore:

Question Number 1: NO (Notify line number 41, RGS0 and RGS1 will be created). Plus 2 other resource.

Question Number 2: NO (obj1 contains only 4 parameters, propA-D)

Question Number 3: YES

upvoted 1 times

  **5faef8c** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

NNN as written because of syntax errors, it fails until all are fixed

Fixing:

"location": "[parameters('part1')]" to

"location": "[parameters('par1')]"

"type": "Microsoft.Resources/resrouceGroups" to

"type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups"

Yields:

No – It creates 4 – RGS0, RGS1, ResGrp8, RGroup4 (len of PropA-D)

No – See above

Yes – tested in Lab

upvoted 2 times

  **foves65810** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

NNY

N: Two copies + two groups (total 4)

N: RGS 0, RGS 1, ResGrp 8, RGroup 4

Y: Location eastus, last() takes last value from array so eastus, deafaultvalue eastus

upvoted 1 times

  **prshntdxt7** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

lot of confusion around these Yes-No questions. Folks who don't know the correct answer kindly refrain providing your inputs here. Neither the ChatGPT plethora of knowledge is needed here. please, don't add to confusion, this az-104 is the only exam on ET where i see people creating a mess.

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is NNN

1st box : 4 resource groups (RGS0, RGS1, RGroup4 and ResGrp8)

2nd box: RGS0, RGS1, RGroup4 and ResGrp8

3rd box: all resources groups were created in West US

the location specified in the deployment command acts as the target deployment location for the entire deployment process, and all resources defined within the ARM template will be deployed to that specified location, regardless of any location properties defined within the individual resource definitions in the template.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azdeployment?view=azps-10.4.1#description>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-to-subscription?tabs=azure-cli#deployment-location-and-name>

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

No

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **adilkhan** 7 months ago

answer is N N Y

upvoted 2 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

N : Because resource first has a copy property then create groups size is 4

N : Is obvious not exist RGroup 5 for the conditions

Y : All resource is create East accordint the ARM

upvoted 3 times

  **alonedave** 9 months, 1 week ago

YNY

There is a typo on the par1 reference to the 4th RGS, so only three RGs would be deployed.

The other three would be deployed on East US

upvoted 1 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

With that typo, the template would not execute.

upvoted 1 times

  **Isumby10** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

bro stop killing the excitement of learning.. you are literally creating a whole discussion just for a TYPO?? ????????????????????

upvoted 3 times

  **AlbertKwan** 2 months, 1 week ago

Obviously you are wishful that the compiler/interpreter has intelligence to correct typos...
upvoted 1 times

  **esetyanto** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

N - spelling mistake on first resource group
N - RGroup4
N - spelling mistake on the param
upvoted 5 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY I guess
upvoted 1 times

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. Azure AD Application Proxy
- B. private endpoints
- C. a network security group (NSG)
- D. Azure Peering Service

Correct Answer: B

  **Batiste2023** Highly Voted  9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct, that's what private endpoints are for.

"A private endpoint is a network interface that uses a private IP address from your virtual network. This network interface connects you privately and securely to a service that's powered by Azure Private Link. By enabling a private endpoint, you're bringing the service into your virtual network."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-endpoint-overview>

upvoted 5 times

  **Batiste2023** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Ok, the following question seems to complicate things a bit - same scenario, different solution...

Here is what MS says about the difference about private endpoints and service endpoints:

"What is the difference between Service Endpoints and Private Endpoints?"

- Private Endpoints grant network access to specific resources behind a given service providing granular segmentation. Traffic can reach the service resource from on premises without using public endpoints.

- A Service Endpoint remains a publicly routable IP address. A Private Endpoint is a private IP in the address space of the virtual network where the private endpoint is configured."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-link-faq#what-is-the-difference-between-service-endpoints-and-private-endpoints->

From what I read here, both service endpoints and private endpoints seem a viable solution to the requirements stated.

upvoted 2 times

  **Pdutz** Most Recent  1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct, private endpoint

upvoted 1 times

  **testtaker09** 2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **090200f** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

private endpoint

upvoted 2 times

  **Navigator** 7 months ago

B is perfect

upvoted 1 times

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

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You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. Azure AD Application Proxy
- B. service endpoints
- C. a network security group (NSG)
- D. Azure Firewall

Correct Answer: B

  **ProfesorF** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
sometimes it is prive endpoints
upvoted 1 times

  **Josh219** 3 weeks, 1 day ago
so both are correct ?
Private endpoints and Service endpoints?
upvoted 1 times

  **asdfgqwer** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
500 and 400 repeated
upvoted 2 times

  **tfdestroy** 7 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
A. Azure AD Application Proxy
B. service endpoints
C. a network security group (NSG)
D. Azure Firewall
upvoted 1 times

  **Libny** 8 months ago
No doubts here
upvoted 1 times

  **Batiste2023** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct.

"Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint provides secure and direct connectivity to Azure services over an optimized route over the Azure backbone network."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

upvoted 4 times

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. Azure Application Gateway
- B. service endpoints
- C. a network security group (NSG)
- D. Azure Peering Service

Correct Answer: B

  **01111010** Highly Voted  9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. service endpoints - assures traffic goes over MS bon(er)
upvoted 6 times

  **Ahkhan** Most Recent 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was on my exam today on 11/14/2023.
upvoted 2 times

  **PERCY23** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

And wat was your answer
upvoted 1 times

  **lebeyic620** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

And did you pass?
upvoted 1 times

  **victorlie** 1 month, 1 week ago

It seems not, cause he's still here
upvoted 1 times

  **gbemxods** 1 week, 5 days ago

ACCOUNT IS A BOT
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
MG1	Management group
RG1	Resource group
VM1	Virtual machine

You create a user named Admin1.

To what can you add Admin1 as a co-administrator?

- A. RG1
- B. MG1
- C. Sub1
- D. VM1

Correct Answer: C

  **Gabsyfire** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is: C. Sub1

You can add Admin1 as a co-administrator to the Sub1 subscription.

You cannot add Admin1 as a co-administrator to the RG1 resource group, MG1 management group, or VM1 virtual machine.

Co-administrators have full access to all resources in a subscription, including the ability to create, read, update, and delete resources.

To add Admin1 as a co-administrator to Sub1:

In the Azure portal, navigate to Sub1.

Click Access control (IAM).

Click Assign role.

Select the Co-Administrator role.

Select Admin1 in the Select drop-down list.

Click Assign.

Once the role has been assigned, Admin1 will have full access to all resources in Sub1.

Note: Co-administrators can only be assigned at the subscription scope. You cannot assign co-administrators to resource groups, management groups, or virtual machines.

upvoted 33 times

  **Batiste2023** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct.

A new question about a legacy topic. Co-Administrators were a thing before Azure RBAC was introduced - and will be deprecated from Aug 31, 2024...

Co-administrators have full access to all resources in a subscription, including the ability to create, read, update, and delete resources.

upvoted 13 times

  **3c5adce** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Sub1 (Subscription): This is the correct level to add Admin1 as a co-administrator. Adding a co-administrator at the subscription level allows that user to manage everything within the subscription.

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 7 months ago

from 15 February 2024 you will not be able to add new Co-Administrator

upvoted 3 times

  **Tilakarasu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

When you try adding co-admin role to VM you get a notification saying " Co-admin can be added in Sub level"
upvoted 1 times

 **nchebbi** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is C: Sub1, however this is a legacy question, Co-Administrator and Service Administrator roles are used with classic resources: Classic resources and classic administrators will be retired on August 31, 2024. Remove unnecessary Co-Administrators and use Azure RBAC for fine-grained access control.

ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators>

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Has an assigned license
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	No
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes
Group4	Microsoft 365	No

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Has a direct assigned license
User1	<i>None</i>	Yes
User2	Group1	No
User3	Group4	Yes
User4	<i>None</i>	No

Which users and groups can you delete? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Users:

	▼
User4 only	
User1 and User4 only	
User2 and User4 only	
User1, User2, User3, and User4	

Groups:

	▼
Group2 only	
Group2 and Group3 only	
Group2 and Group4 only	
Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4	

Answer Area

Users:

- User4 only
- User1 and User4 only
- User2 and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Correct Answer:

Groups:

- Group2 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

techtest848 Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested and verified answers are
Users = User1, User2, User3, User4 (can delete all users whether a license is assigned directly or via inheritance from a group membership)
Groups = Group 2 and Group 4 (Groups with active license assignments cannot be deleted. You get an error)
upvoted 57 times

Giovachia2016 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct. Tested in Lab too.
upvoted 7 times

Alandt 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Please be clear in your answer. What is your answer now?
upvoted 2 times

Andreas_Czech 7 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/users/licensing-group-advanced#deleting-a-group-with-an-assigned-license>
upvoted 1 times

SkyZeroZx Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

User : User 1, User2 , User 3 and User 4
(Explain : You can deleted all users with licence then what happend ? Only free the licence and storage en some part)
Group : Group 2 and Group 4 (Groups with active license assignments cannot be deleted. You get an error)
<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/microsoft-365-admin-center/reclaiming-licenses-from-deleted-users/m-p/116488>
upvoted 8 times

3c5adce Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Validated by ChatGPT4 :
Users = User1, User2, User3, User4 (can delete all users whether a license is assigned directly or via inheritance from a group membership)
Groups = Group 2 and Group 4
upvoted 1 times

bobothwiseman 5 months ago

User : User 1, User2 , User 3 and User 4 . you can delete all users
Group : Group 2 and Group 4
upvoted 1 times

bnicolas 6 months ago

We can delete all users and Group 2 and 4
upvoted 2 times

yukkki 7 months, 3 weeks ago

these answers are correct.
upvoted 1 times

karthikwarrior 7 months, 4 weeks ago

First comment
upvoted 3 times

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

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

You need to ensure that data transfers between storage1 and VM1 do NOT traverse the internet

What should you configure for storage1?

- A. data protection
- B. a private endpoint
- C. Public network access in the Firewalls and virtual networks settings
- D. a shared access signature (SAS)

Correct Answer: B

  **Yumperboy** Highly Voted  7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: B

To ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network without going out to the public internet, you should use a private endpoint.

A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your VNet, effectively bringing the service into your VNet. Any traffic between your virtual machine and the storage account will traverse over the VNet and stay on the Microsoft backbone network, without ever leaving it.

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints>

upvoted 9 times

  **testtaker09** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

was in the exam today 17/06/2024

upvoted 2 times

  **edurakhan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Definitely B

upvoted 1 times

  **Pechu200** 6 months, 1 week ago

correct Answer :B

upvoted 1 times

  **Mysystemad** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B it's ok

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

To ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network without going out to the public internet, you should use a private endpoint.

A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your VNet, effectively bringing the service into your VNet. Any traffic between your virtual machine and the storage account will traverse over the VNet and stay on the Microsoft backbone network, without ever leaving it.

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints>

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that is linked to the subscriptions shown in the following table.

Name	Management group	Parent management group
Sub1	Tenant Root Group	<i>Not applicable</i>
Sub2	MG1	Tenant Root Group
Sub3	MG2	Tenant Root Group

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription	Description
RG1	Sub1	Contains a storage account named storage1
RG2	Sub2	Contains a web app named App1
RG3	Sub3	Contains a virtual machine named VM1

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Scope
User1	Contributor	MG2
User2	Storage Account Contributor	storage1
User3	User Access Administrator	Tenant Root Group

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

User1 can resize VM1.

User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.

User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

Answer Area

Statements

Yes

No

Correct Answer:

User1 can resize VM1.

User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.

User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

 **alsmk2** 1 day, 6 hours ago

YNY

1. User 1 is a contributor of MG2, which contains sub 3 and VM1.
2. User 2 is a SA Cont on storage 1 only. Can only modify tht.
3. User 3 is a UA Admin at tenant group level. Can assign roles to anything below.

upvoted 3 times

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network.

What should you configure?

- A. a network security group (NSG)
- B. private endpoints
- C. Microsoft Entra Application Proxy
- D. Azure Virtual WAN

Correct Answer: B

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant.

You plan to perform a bulk import of users.

You need to ensure that imported user objects are added automatically as the members of a specific group based on each user's department. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create groups that use the Assigned membership type.
- B. Create an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
- C. Create groups that use the Dynamic User membership type.
- D. Write a PowerShell script that parses an import file.
- E. Create an XML file that contains user information and the appropriate attributes.
- F. Create a CSV file that contains user information and the appropriate attributes.

Correct Answer: CF

 **6c05b3d** 8 hours, 31 minutes ago

ChatGPT: Correct answer: CF.

C. Dynamic groups automatically include members based on specified attributes (like department) that are evaluated using rules. In this scenario, you would create dynamic user groups and define a membership rule based on the department attribute. This eliminates the need for manual assignment or scripting as users are automatically added to the appropriate group based on their department.

F. The bulk import of users in Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure AD) is typically done using a CSV file. The CSV file allows you to specify user attributes, including the department. Once the users are imported with the department attribute correctly populated, they will automatically be added to the relevant dynamic groups based on the membership rules you set.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You need to ensure that the access keys for storage1 rotate automatically.

What should you configure?

- A. a backup vault
- B. redundancy for storage1
- C. lifecycle management for storage1
- D. an Azure key vault
- E. a Recovery Services vault

Correct Answer: D

  **6c05b3d** 8 hours, 23 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

D: To ensure that the access keys for your storage account rotate automatically, you should configure Azure Key Vault with Azure Storage account key rotation.

upvoted 1 times

  **alsmk2** 1 day, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains the Microsoft Entra identities shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

You need to enable self-service password reset (SSPR).

For which identities can you enable SSPR in the Azure portal?

- A. User1 only
- B. Group1 only
- C. User1 and Group1 only
- D. Group1 and Group2 only
- E. User1, Group1, and Group2

Correct Answer: C

  **alsmk2** 1 day, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct.

It could be E also, but only if the 365 group was security enabled, and it doesn't mention that in the question.

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant.

You need to ensure that when a new Microsoft 365 group is created, the group name is automatically formatted as follows:

<Department><Group name>

Which three actions should you perform in sequence in the Microsoft Entra admin center? 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	
Set Add suffix to Attribute .			
Create a group naming policy.			
Set Add prefix to Attribute .	➤		⬆
Set Add suffix to String .	⬅		⬇
Set Add prefix to String .			
Set Select type to Department .			
Customize the company branding.			

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

- Create a group naming policy.
- Set Add prefix to **Attribute**.
- Set Select type to **Department**.

👤 **Jacky_1** 10 hours, 10 minutes ago

Answer is correct. Tested it in my tenant.
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Shakka** 21 hours, 34 minutes ago

Tested in Azure, Given Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Alawi1990** 2 days, 9 hours ago

Create a group naming policy.
Set Add prefix to Attribute.
Set Add suffix to String.
upvoted 3 times

👤 **alsmk2** 1 day, 6 hours ago

I think the last option should be Set Select type to Department.

I've not tested it, but that would seem most logical.
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Assigned license
User1	Group1	Microsoft Entra ID P2
User2	Group2	None
User3	None	Microsoft Entra ID P2
User4	None	None

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Assigned license
Group1	None	None
Group2	Group3	Microsoft Entra ID P2
Group3	Group4	None
Group4	None	Microsoft Entra ID P2

Which users and groups can be deleted? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Users: ▼

- User4 only
- User3 and User4 only
- User2 and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4

Groups: ▼

- Group1 only
- Group4 only
- Group1 and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Users: ▼

- User4 only
- User3 and User4 only
- User2 and User4 only
- User1, User2, User3, and User4**

Groups: ▼

- Group1 only
- Group4 only
- Group1 and Group3 only**
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

ELearn 18 hours, 42 minutes ago
the given answers are correct:

1st box: you can delete all users (user1,2,3&4) whether a license is assigned directly or via inheritance from a group membership

2nd box: Groups with active license assignments cannot be deleted. so only group 1 & 3 can be deleted
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

-

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

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

You plan to use an Azure key vault to provide a secret to app1.

What should you create for app1 to access the key vault, and from which key vault can the secret be used? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Create a: ▼

- Managed identity
- Private endpoint
- Service principal
- User account

Use the secret from: ▼

- Vault1 only
- Vault1 and Vault2 only
- Vault1 and Vault3 only
- Vault1, Vault2, or Vault3

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Create a: ▼

- Managed identity
- Private endpoint
- Service principal
- User account

Use the secret from: ▼

- Vault1 only
- Vault1 and Vault2 only
- Vault1 and Vault3 only
- Vault1, Vault2, or Vault3

  **HardeWerker433** 2 days, 4 hours ago

is this brokey?
upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.com.

You collaborate with an external partner named fabrikam.com.

You plan to invite users in fabrikam.com to the contoso.com tenant.

You need to ensure that invitations can be sent only to fabrikam.com users.

What should you do in the Microsoft Entra admin center?

- A. From Cross-tenant access settings, configure the Tenant restrictions settings.
- B. From Cross-tenant access settings, configure the Microsoft cloud settings.
- C. From External collaboration settings, configure the Guest user access restrictions settings.
- D. From External collaboration settings, configure the Collaboration restrictions settings.

Correct Answer: D

  **KAM2023** 16 hours, 16 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

Collaboration restrictions settings in Microsoft Entra (formerly Azure AD) are specifically designed to control which external domains can be invited as guests.

upvoted 2 times

  **Shakka** 21 hours, 15 minutes ago

Correct

Sign in to the Microsoft Entra admin center:

Ensure you have the External Identity Provider Administrator role.

Navigate to External Collaboration Settings:

Go to Identity > External Identities > External collaboration settings.

Set Up an Allowlist:

Under Collaboration restrictions, select Allow invitations only to the specified domains (most restrictive).

upvoted 2 times

  **DJHASH786** 21 hours, 59 minutes ago

D is correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains blob data.

You need to assign a role to a user named User1 to ensure that the user can access the blob data in storage1. The role assignment must support conditions.

Which two roles can you assign to User1? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Owner
- B. Storage Account Contributor
- C. Storage Account Backup Contributor
- D. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Owner
- F. Storage Blob Delegator

Correct Answer: CD

  **alsmk2** Highly Voted 1 day, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: DE

Incorrect. Answer should be DE.
upvoted 5 times

  **Shakka** 21 hours, 12 minutes ago

Correct

Storage Blob Data Contributor: Grants read, write, and delete access to blob data.
Storage Blob Data Owner: Grants full access to blob data, including the ability to manage access permissions
upvoted 1 times

  **arunyadav09** Most Recent 1 day, 1 hour ago

Selected Answer: BD

Storage Account Contributor Role permits management of storage accounts. It provides access to the account key, which can be used to access data via Shared Key authorization.
Storage Blob Data Contributor Role permits Read, write, and delete Azure Storage containers and blobs.
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

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

-

ADatum Corporation is consulting firm that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Existing Environment

-

Azure Environment

-

ADatum has an Azure subscription that contains three resource groups named RG1, RG2, and RG3.

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	Hierarchical namespace	Container	File share
storage1	StorageV2	West US	Yes	cont1	share1
storage2	StorageV2	West US	No	cont2	share2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	Operating system	Description
VM1	A	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses ephemeral OS disks
VM2	D	Windows Server 2022	Has a basic volume
VM3	B	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses a standard SSDs
VM4	M	Windows Server 2022	Uses Write Accelerator disks
VM5	E	Windows Server 2022	Has a dynamic volume

The subscription has an Azure container registry that contains the images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description	In resource group
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace	RG1
WebApp1	Azure App Service web app	RG1
VNet1	Virtual network	RG2
zone1.com	Azure Private DNS zone	RG3

Azure Key Vault

-

The subscription contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.

Vault1 contains the certificates shown in the following table.

Name	Content type	Key type	Key size
Cert1	PKCS#12	RSA	2048
Cert2	PKCS#12	RSA	4096
Cert3	PEM	RSA	2048
Cert4	PEM	RSA	4096

Vault1 contains the keys shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Key1	RSA	Has a key size of 4096
Key2	EC	Has Elliptic curve name set to P-256

Microsoft Entra Environment

-

ADatum has a Microsoft Entra tenant named adatum.com that is linked to the Azure subscription and contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Microsoft Entra role	Azure role
Admin1	Global Administrator	<i>None</i>
Admin2	Attribute Definition Administrator	<i>None</i>
Admin3	Attribute Assignment Administrator	<i>None</i>
User1	<i>None</i>	Reader for RG2 and RG3

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

The adatum.com tenant has a custom security attribute named Attribute1.

Planned Changes

-

ADatum plans to implement the following changes:

- Configure a data collection rule (DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648 from VM2 and VM4.
- In storage1, create a new container named cont2 that has the following access policies:
 - o Three stored access policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3
 - o A legal hold for immutable blob storage
- Whenever possible, use directories to organize storage account content.
- Grant User1 the permissions required to link Zone1 to VNet1.
- Assign Attribute1 to supported adatum.com resources.
- In storage2, create an encryption scope named Scope1.
- Deploy new containers by using Image1 or Image2.

Technical Requirements

-

ADatum must meet the following technical requirements:

- Use TLS for WebApp1.
- Follow the principle of least privilege.
- Grant permissions at the required scope only.
- Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
- Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

You need to implement the planned change for Attribute1.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can assign Attribute1 to Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can assign Attribute1 to User1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can assign Attribute1 to Group2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer: Admin1 can assign Attribute1 to Group1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Admin2 can assign Attribute1 to User1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Admin3 can assign Attribute1 to Group2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

arunyadav09 9 hours, 46 minutes ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/fundamentals/custom-security-attributes-manage?tabs=admin-center>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/role-based-access-control/permissions-reference>

In Microsoft Entra ID, the Attribute Assignment Administrator role is needed to assign custom security attribute values to objects like users and applications, while the Global Administrator role does not have this permission by default. Global Administrators can assign Attribute Assignment Administrator roles to themselves if needed.

Attribute Definition Administrator define and manage the definition of custom security attributes but it can not assign custom security attribute values to objects like users and groups & applications etc.

Hence NNY is right answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **DJHASH786** 21 hours, 49 minutes ago

Shouldn't First option be Yes, since Admin 1 is global admin ?

upvoted 1 times

  **alsmk2** 1 day, 6 hours ago

NYN

I'm not 100% on this, so do double check, but custom security attributes can only be assigned direct to users and service principals. I don't think you can assign them to a group.

upvoted 1 times

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Default Directory | Overview ... ×
Microsoft Entra ID

+ Add ▼ Manage tenants What's new | Preview features ...

Azure Active Directory is now Microsoft Entra ID. [Learn more](#)

Overview Monitoring Properties Recommendations Tutorials

Search your tenant

Basic information

Name	Default Directory
Tenant ID	c4d2baba-3de9-4dbe-abdb-2892387a97dd
Primary domain	sk230128outlook.onmicrosoft.com
License	Microsoft Entra ID Free

The tenant contains the identities shown in the following table.

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

You purchase a Microsoft Fabric license.

To which identities can you assign the license?

- A. User1 only
- B. User1 and Group1 only
- C. User1 and Group2 only
- D. User1, Group1, and Group2

Correct Answer: B

  **Shakka** 21 hours, 7 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

I think its D, Correct me if I'm wrong
upvoted 1 times

  **alsmk2** 1 day, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

I think you can assign this to all three.
upvoted 1 times

  **alsmk2** 1 day, 6 hours ago

Scrap that - only if the m365 group was security-enabled, which isn't mentioned. C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

Question #114

Topic 2

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage. The storage account contains a blob that stores images.

Client access to storage1 is granted by using a shared access signature (SAS).

You need to ensure that users receive a warning message when they generate a SAS that exceeds a seven-day time period.

What should you do for storage?

- A. Enable a read-only lock.
- B. Configure an alert rule.
- C. Add a lifecycle management rule.
- D. Set Allow recommended upper limit for shared access signature (SAS) expiry interval to Enabled.

Correct Answer: D

  **KAM2023** 16 hours, 7 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct
upvoted 3 times

  **Shakka** 21 hours, 5 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

D Correct

Sign in to the Azure portal:
Ensure you have the necessary administrative privileges.
Navigate to the Storage Account:
Go to Storage accounts and select the storage account named storage.
Configure the SAS Expiration Policy:
In the storage account settings, go to Configuration.
Under Shared access signature (SAS) settings, find the SAS expiration policy.
Set the Recommended upper limit for SAS expiration to 7 day
upvoted 1 times

  **DJHASH786** 21 hours, 45 minutes ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1.

You need to identify which storage account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Correct Answer: D

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

- ☞ Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
- ☞ Blob Storage accounts
- ☞ General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

- ☞ Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- ☞ Export supports Azure Blob storage

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

- ☞ Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
- ☞ Blob Storage accounts
- ☞ General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

- ☞ Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- ☞ Export supports Azure Blob storage. Azure Files not supported.

Only storage4 can be exported.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

upvoted 210 times

 **suriyaswamy** 3 years ago

Very useful Info

upvoted 1 times

 **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you

upvoted 1 times

 **nfett** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

From the provided link. I assume since they table in the question notes "Storage" its being disregarded as an invalid option. Thus the answer blob appears to be correct.

Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)

Blob Storage accounts

upvoted 10 times

  **CheMetto** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure import export support Standard general Purpose V2 and Premium Block Blob. However it support only file and blob, so B is excluded for this reason

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Tilakarasu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure Import/Export service allows data transfer into Azure Blobs and Azure Files by creating jobs.

The jobs can be import or export jobs. An import job allows you to import data into Azure Blobs or Azure files whereas the export job allows data to be exported from Azure Blobs.

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Given answer is right. Notes below:

Azure Import/Export Supports: Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts, Blob Storage Accounts, General Purpose v1 accounts. Types Supported: Import – Blob, Files, Export – Blob. Archive tier is not supported for Export.

upvoted 1 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 1 year ago

Just want clarification. I'm assuming that the answer can't be B because the Azure service contains data in file and table. Where as if it was only file without table then B would have been a good choice as well as D?

upvoted 1 times

  **eeperez** 1 year ago

You cannot export Azure Files with Azure Import/Export.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

"Block blobs, Page blobs, and Append blobs supported"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>

upvoted 1 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 27/7/2023. I selected D

upvoted 5 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 2 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

was on the exam on June 17 2023

upvoted 2 times

  **sadsad** 1 year, 2 months ago

When using the Azure Import/Export service to export data, the supported storage account types are as follows:

Standard General Purpose v2 Storage Accounts: The Azure Import/Export service supports exporting data from storage accounts of the Standard General Purpose v2 kind. These storage accounts provide a combination of storage capabilities for blobs, files, queues, and tables.

Blob Storage Accounts: Blob storage accounts, which are specialized storage accounts optimized for storing and serving large amounts of unstructured data, can also be used for exporting data using the Azure Import/Export service.

upvoted 2 times

  **guegue** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Refer to MS official documentation - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service#how-does-importexport-work>

upvoted 1 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 2 times

  **fishy_resolver** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer: D

From the tutorial: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-blobs?tabs=azure-portal-preview>

1. Have at least one Azure Storage account with a storage container

Supported storage types:

Import: Azure Blob Storage, Azure Files storage

Export: Azure Blob Storage

Based on the question, for an export job a storage container is required with Blob storage not file storage

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

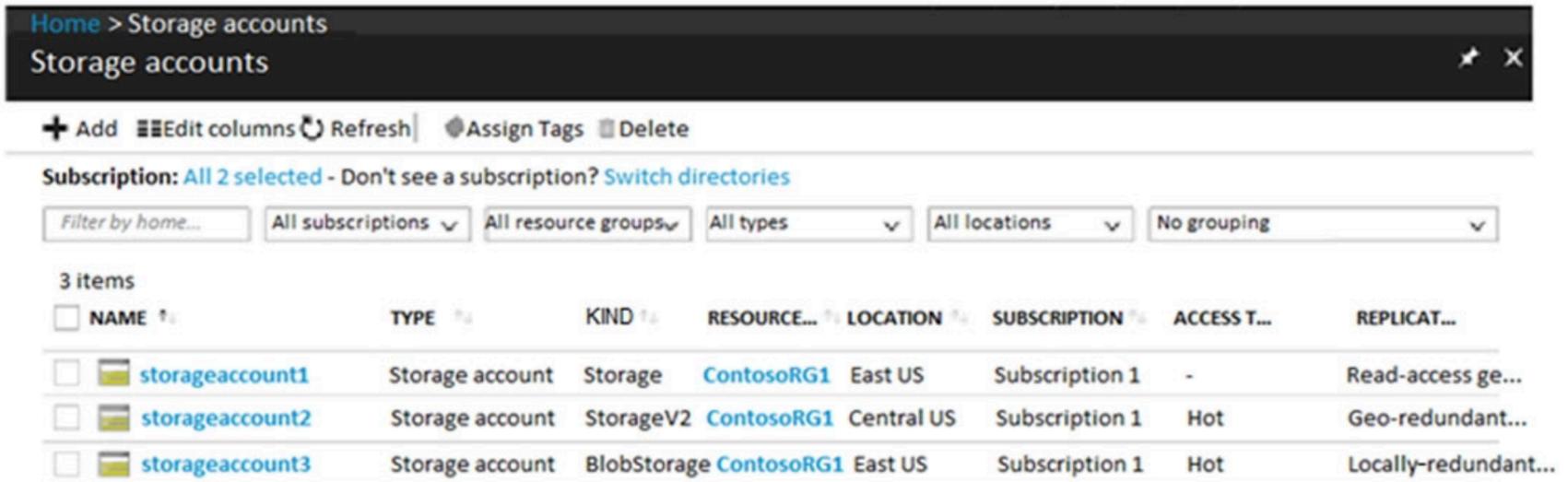
Selected Answer: D

It's D

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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



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.

Hot Area:

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

Correct 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

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.

Reference:

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

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

- Storage account 1 & 2
- All storage accounts.

upvoted 174 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

Why do you say that?

upvoted 5 times

  **Saravana12g** 2 years, 11 months ago

Why do you ask that?

It's correct...

upvoted 11 times

  **Omar_Aladdin** 2 years, 11 months ago

Hey, What's the problem with asking. That's not acceptable

upvoted 48 times

  **Takloy** 2 years, 9 months ago

Hey! stop fighting! lol

upvoted 25 times

  **CloudHustler** 1 year, 11 months ago

y'all gotta do better than this

upvoted 9 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

maybe to understand *why* it is correct...

upvoted 9 times

  **Shailen** 3 years, 1 month ago

Since question 1 is to store table storage which can't be done in blob storage account (blob storage is the premium storage which is either block blob, append blob or page blob). refer <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction#blob-storage-resources>

upvoted 27 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 174 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

Why do you say that?

upvoted 5 times

  **Energ0** 1 year, 7 months ago

because he is the chosen one.

upvoted 54 times

  **Ark_Phoenix** 1 year ago

You're God Damn right!!

Say it again!

upvoted 5 times

  **Juwizee** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Its "mlantonis", He never miss!

upvoted 6 times

  **ICTZaakwaarnemer** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

HE DUN MISS!

upvoted 1 times

  **Slimus** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/5af21c03e17ba3f52f6d007b/1561741063599-OYAYQPVVN84F8TMRFKV/Table+comparing+Storage+Account+Types%2C+Services+and+Performance?format=1500w>

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **varinder82** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **3c5adce** 3 months, 1 week ago

ChatGPT4 says:

for Azure Table Storage: storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 / These are 'StorageV2' accounts, typically supporting table storage unless explicitly restricted.

for Azure Blob Storage: storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 / These 'StorageV2' accounts are suitable for blob storage.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **3c5adce** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is Correct

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of-storage-accounts>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#legacy-storage-account-types>

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023. I selected Storage acct1 &2 and all storage accounts.

upvoted 7 times

[-]  **Puja_Azure** 1 year, 1 month ago

How was your exam. I will appear in 2 days.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **neolisto** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Puja_Azure how you pass it mate?

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **keszi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Question appeared on the exam 3/1/2023

upvoted 12 times

[-]  **B_M_A** 1 year, 7 months ago

This came in my Exam today . Passed my exam. However want to bring it to those who are studying . In the answer area the Blob Storage was first followed by Azure Table.

upvoted 14 times

[-]  **Hongzu13** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was on the exam today!

upvoted 7 times

[-]  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

definitely test

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Zetten** 1 year, 8 months ago

why is everyone ignoring the fact that storage 1 is read only?

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **fabrideci** 1 year, 8 months ago

It is not, that's the replication mode only

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Alex2022_31** 1 year, 7 months ago

It's not read-only, this is the replication that is Read-only georedundant which means that you can read the replicas in the secondary zone where the data is replicated for high availability purpose

upvoted 11 times

  **rqFamily** 1 year, 9 months ago

correct answer.

[https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/5af21c03e17ba3f52f6d007b/1561741063599-](https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/5af21c03e17ba3f52f6d007b/1561741063599-OYAYQPVVN84F8TMRFKV/Table+comparing+Storage+Account+Types%2C+Services+and+Performance?format=1500w)

[OYAYQPVVN84F8TMRFKV/Table+comparing+Storage+Account+Types%2C+Services+and+Performance?format=1500w](https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/5af21c03e17ba3f52f6d007b/1561741063599-OYAYQPVVN84F8TMRFKV/Table+comparing+Storage+Account+Types%2C+Services+and+Performance?format=1500w)

upvoted 10 times

  **JoseManel** 1 year, 5 months ago

Very useful image, thanks

upvoted 1 times

  **JeremyChainsaw** 1 year, 1 month ago

This table would suggest all storage account types in the question support Blob, which is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) You can use "storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only" for Azure Table Storage.

2) You can use "all the storage accounts" for Azure Blob storage.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of-storage-accounts>

upvoted 7 times

You have Azure subscription that includes data in following locations:

Name	Type
container1	Blob container
share1	Azure files share
DB1	SQL database
Table1	Azure Table

You plan to export data by using Azure import/export job named Export1.

You need to identify the data that can be exported by using Export1.

Which data should you identify?

- A. DB1
- B. container1
- C. share1
- D. Table1

Correct Answer: B

Anon6969 Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Blobs are only type of storage which can be exported.
upvoted 138 times

Holydud 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B
upvoted 19 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. B - Blob Container.

For Azure file share, it is tricky as it is mentioned Azure Files can be used for export and import. But I tested especially with file share and it doesn't work. Maybe work for storage account with type file or something. but not Azure file shares.

upvoted 80 times

ASalam 1 year, 9 months ago

1. Import and export support for blob storage.

2. Only import support for File storage but export not support. check the table of Supported storage types

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>

upvoted 8 times

tashakori Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

tfdestroy 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

DB1: While Azure Import/Export can be used for some database scenarios with specific tools and services, the information available in the image doesn't indicate compatibility with SQL databases like DB1.

share1: Azure Import/Export supports exporting data from Azure Files shares like share1. However, the image specifically mentions "container1" which is a more likely target for data export in this context.

Table1: Azure Import/Export doesn't support exporting data from Azure Table Storage like Table1.

container1: Blob containers like container1 are the primary data target for Azure Import/Export jobs. The image explicitly lists container1 alongside other resources, making it the most likely candidate for data export.

Therefore, given the available information and the focus on "container1" within the image, the data you should identify for export with Export1 is B. container1.

upvoted 2 times

BillDilena 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Supported storage types for Export jobs: Block blobs, Page blobs, and Append blobs supported

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements>

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

"Block blobs, Page blobs, and Append blobs supported"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023. Selected B

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **Siraf** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is B:

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts: - Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios), - Blob Storage accounts, - General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments).

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

- Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage,

- Export supports Azure Blob storage.

So, Azure Files, Tables and Queues are not supported for export. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **VikasN** 1 year, 4 months ago

One can get hint from Question 1 of Topic 3

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Blobs are only type of storage which can be exported.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "container1"

The following list of storage types is supported with Azure Import/Export service:

- Export: Azure Blob Storage -> Block blobs, Page blobs, and Append blobs supported.

* Azure Files not supported & Export from archive tier not supported

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **Mev4953** 1 year, 11 months ago

Import => Azure Blob Storage

Azure File Storage

Export=> Azure Blob Storage

upvoted 6 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Socca** 2 years ago

Export can be used only for Blob storage

Import is used for file and blob storage

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **vsharma041990** 2 years ago

Container

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named App1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Minimize the number of secrets used.
- ☞ Ensure that App2 can only read from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

App1:

	▼
Access keys	
Advanced security	
Access control (IAM)	
Shared access signatures (SAS)	

App2:

	▼
Access keys	
Advanced security	
Access control (IAM)	
Shared access signatures (SAS)	

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

App1:

	▼
Access keys	
Advanced security	
Access control (IAM)	
Shared access signatures (SAS)	

App2:

	▼
Access keys	
Advanced security	
Access control (IAM)	
Shared access signatures (SAS)	

App1: Access keys -

App2: Shared access signature (SAS)

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a

SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth>
upvoted 470 times

  **Tayhull2023** 10 months, 1 week ago
I am starting to think mlantonis is a super computer =O
upvoted 14 times

  **Mentalfloss** 4 weeks, 1 day ago
If mlantonis was hired to research and post as he or she does, I approve of how my fees are used. :)
upvoted 2 times

  **sreekan** 3 years ago
this is absolute!!!
upvoted 5 times

  **nahte** 2 years, 1 month ago
totally agree of using MI+IAM
upvoted 3 times

  **go4adil** 7 months ago
Agreed.

Below link clearly maps the situation mentioned in the question.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/scenario-secure-app-access-storage?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 2 times

  **Andersonalm** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago
I think App1 should access storage1 over IAM with managed identity. The requirement is minimize the number of secrets used...
upvoted 120 times

  **Abhi92** 3 years, 8 months ago
Yes Correct
upvoted 3 times

  **pieronegri** 3 years, 8 months ago
that was my thought as well.
upvoted 3 times

  **prashantjoge** 3 years, 8 months ago
That's what I thought too
upvoted 3 times

  **diligent176** 3 years, 8 months ago
Yes, and especially since they say "apps can read blobs from storage1"...
So, IAM is supported in that case and requires no secrets to keep.
App1 = IAM / RBAC and App2 = SAS
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-auth>
upvoted 20 times

  **Tranquillo1811** 3 years, 2 months ago
If you use IAM then for each access request a new token is requested by the service account. Hence for each access request a new token (a new secret) is used.
if you use the access keys though, it is always the very same secret is used.

Hence I'd say that "Access Keys" is the correct choice for App1...
upvoted 10 times

  **RamanAgarwal** 3 years, 2 months ago
You can use managed identity to access storage so this way you dont have to create a token anytime you want to access the storage account.
upvoted 6 times

  **ajay01avhad** Most Recent  4 weeks, 1 day ago
App1: Access control (IAM)
App2: Shared access signatures (SAS)
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
- Access keys (IAM)
- shared access signatures (SAS)
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

To ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 while meeting the given requirements, you would use the following:

1. **App1**:

Since App1 uses a managed identity and there's no mention of time restrictions for its access, you should grant its managed identity the necessary permissions using Azure RBAC (Role-Based Access Control).

Thus, for App1, the answer would be:

- **Access control (IAM)**: You should assign the managed identity of App1 the necessary role (e.g., "Storage Blob Data Reader") at the appropriate scope.

2. **App2**:

For App2, it's specified that the access should only last for the next 30 days. Shared Access Signatures (SAS) are best for providing time-limited access to resources in Azure Storage.

Thus, for App2, the answer would be:

- **Shared access signatures (SAS)**: Generate an SAS token with read permissions on the blob service and set its expiration to 30 days in the future.

Summary:

- App1: Access control (IAM)

- App2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

upvoted 5 times

  **az11q** 12 months ago

It would be immensely appreciated if someone with "Contributor Access" could kindly share all the questions, answers, and associated discussions in a PDF format. Your invaluable support holds immense significance for me, and I earnestly seek your assistance in this journey. Any help extended is deeply appreciated.

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Since App1 uses managed identity, it means it can be given access through IAM. Doing it through Access Keys would make use of additional secret. Answer to first should be IAM.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

IAM & SAS.

IAM because of managed identity. SAS because of time limited access.

upvoted 4 times

  **JWS80** 1 year ago

For App1, you should configure Access control (IAM) in storage1. This will allow you to grant the managed identity used by App1 the necessary permissions to read blobs from storage1 using role-based access control (RBAC). This approach minimizes the number of secrets used, as it does not require the use of access keys or shared access signatures.

For App2, you should configure Shared access signatures (SAS) in storage1. This will allow you to create a shared access signature with an expiry time of 30 days, which will grant App2 temporary read access to blobs in storage1. After 30 days, the shared access signature will expire and App2 will no longer be able to read from storage1.

upvoted 1 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

Reference:

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

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

upvoted 1 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams on 21/7/2023. I selected Access control and SAS

upvoted 6 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 5 times

[-]  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Box 1 : IAM - you want least amount of secrets used

Box 2 : SAS - you want this because you are able to set a duration

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 7 times

[-]  **Rams_84z06n** 1 year, 5 months ago

Expanding further on mlantonis answer: A delegated SAS allows creating a SAS on a managed identity for App2 - so we are still using the MI and further scoping the access with a time limit.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **kklohit** 1 year, 5 months ago

For App1, you can enable the managed identity for the App Service app and then add the identity as a "Storage Blob Data Reader" role in the Access Control (IAM) settings of the storage account.

For App2, you can create a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token with read-only permissions that expires in 30 days, and use it to access the blobs in the storage account. This way, you can avoid storing any secrets or keys for App2 in the code or configuration.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 6 times

HOTSPOT -

You need to create an Azure Storage account that meets the following requirements:

- ☞ Minimizes costs
- ☞ Supports hot, cool, and archive blob tiers
- ☞ Provides fault tolerance if a disaster affects the Azure region where the account resides

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind --sku

FileStorage
Storage
StorageV2

Standard_GRS
Standard_LRS
Standard_RAGRS
Premium_LRS

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind --sku

FileStorage
Storage
StorageV2

Standard_GRS
Standard_LRS
Standard_RAGRS
Premium_LRS

Box 1: StorageV2 -

You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering.

General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Box 2: Standard_GRS -

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication to protect against region-wide unavailability.

Incorrect Answers:

Locally-redundant storage (LRS): A simple, low-cost replication strategy. Data is replicated within a single storage scale unit.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS): Cross-regional replication with read access to the replica. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions, but is more expensive compared to GRS.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: StorageV2

Box 2: Standard_GRS

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>
upvoted 230 times

  **jackill** 12 months ago

I agree

Box 1: StorageV2

Box 2: Standard_GRS

Regarding a clear official statement of the missing support for access tiers by StorageV1 (named "Storage" in the --kind option), I've found this URL <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/storage/blobs/>, in the "Other" tab, you can read "Note: General-purpose v1 accounts don't have access to Hot, Cool, or Archive tiered storage. For access to tiered storage, upgrade to a general-purpose v2 account."

upvoted 2 times

  **Panapi** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer Valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920. Thanks guys!

upvoted 23 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

Congratulations

upvoted 8 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

Pass the exam on 11 August 2023 with 909, Below are some of the notes that may help for Blob and file storage:

A. Blob Storage:

1-Archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. Only storage accounts that are configured for LRS, GRS, or RA-GRS support moving blobs to the archive tier.

2-Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage

3 -Export supports Azure Blob storage

4-support Lifecycle management policies. Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

5-Object Replication supports General Purpose V2 and Premium Blob accounts.

6-Support both Azure (AD) and SAS (Shared Access Signature) token.

upvoted 37 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

A. Blob Storage: Continue..

7-Support conditions when added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions

8-Encryption scopes support a container or an individual blob

9-Not Support ZRS

10-az support

11-support stored access policies

12-Tieing is supporting only or block blobs

13-Flow logging for Blob Storage accounts has a retention period of 30 days. General Purpose v2 (GPv2) storage accounts instead, which support flow logging with a retention period of up to 365 days.

upvoted 16 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

B.File storage:

1-az support

2-Support persistent storage.

3-File share Supports Premium file shares (FileStorage), Premium LRS/ZRS for SMB Multichannel

4-File Storage: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported.

5-Only Shared Access Signature (SAS)

6-Premium file shares

6-Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage

7-supports identity-based authentication over Server Message Block (SMB) through on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS).

upvoted 18 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

B.File storage:: Continue ..

8-Not support archive

9-Not support condition

10-No support Object Replication

11-No support Lifecycle management policies

12-no support encryption scope

upvoted 18 times

  **Hybrid410** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you so much

upvoted 2 times

  **ihavespoken**  3 years, 8 months ago

Keep in mind the question is mentioning the minimize cost, even though Storage v2 and blob both can support the hot, cool, and archive but Storage V2 is lowest cost. so answer is correct.

upvoted 88 times

  **jelly_baby** 3 years, 8 months ago

agreed

upvoted 2 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 3 years, 6 months ago

agreed

upvoted 1 times

  **sidharthwader** 3 years, 3 months ago

Yes GPv2 gives the storage in least price with latest features.

upvoted 2 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

This calculator shows the same price for Storage v2 as Blob Storage: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/calculator/?service=storage>

upvoted 3 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Blob storage is not listed as an option. Maybe the question has been updated :) Today, Blob Storage and GPv2 have the same price (tested using the azure calculator)

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **nmm22** 11 months ago

mlantonis i owe u my lyfe

upvoted 4 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Considering the requirements, the `az` command would be:

```
az storage account create -g RG1 --n storageaccount1 --kind StorageV2 --sku Standard_GRS
```

Here, `--kind StorageV2` specifies a general-purpose v2 storage account, and `--sku Standard_GRS` specifies geo-redundant storage for disaster recovery.

upvoted 1 times

  **Kr1s** 1 year ago

Q was in exam 29TH July 2023

upvoted 6 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

RA-GRS provides read only access to the data in the secondary location. So does this mean GRS give you no access at all to the replica? Is there a way to have equally full access to the replica as the primary?

upvoted 2 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 4 months ago

StorageV2 N Standard_GRS

upvoted 2 times

  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 5 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 9 months ago

on Exam 24.11.2022, passed with 780 !! Thanks to everyone!! Good Luck

upvoted 10 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) StorageV2

2) Standard_GRS

GRS for redundancy, and V2 to support the various Access Tiers and keep costs as low as possible.

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: StorageV2

Box 2: Standard_GRS

upvoted 1 times

  **JacquesV** 2 years ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 3 times

  **vsharma041990** 2 years ago

Keep in mind the question is mentioning the minimize cost, even though Storage v2 and blob both can support the hot, cool, and archive but Storage V2 is lowest cost. so answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Box 1: StorageV2

Box 2: Standard_GRS

upvoted 1 times

  **Armina** 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct :

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1 --kind StorageV2 --sku Standard_GRS
```

Microsoft recommends using "General v2" accounts if possible. General v2 accounts offer the lowest prices per gigabyte for Azure Storage as well as industry-wide competitive transaction prices.

upvoted 2 times

  **Armina** 2 years, 3 months ago

The following replication options are available for storage accounts:

Locally redundant storage (LRS): A simple, cost-effective replication strategy. Data is replicated three times synchronously in the primary region.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): Replication for scenarios that require high availability. Data is replicated synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region.

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-region replication to protect against regional failures. The data is replicated synchronously three times in the primary region and then replicated asynchronously to the secondary region. For read access to the data in the secondary region, enable read-only geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS).

Geozone redundant storage (GZRS) (preview): Replication for scenarios that require both high availability and maximum durability. The data is replicated synchronously to the primary region via three Azure availability zones and then replicated asynchronously to the secondary region. For read access to the data in the secondary region, enable geozone-redundant read-only storage (RA-GZRS).

upvoted 5 times

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
store1	Azure Storage account
Sync1	Azure File Sync

Store1 contains a file share named data. Data contains 5,000 files.

You need to synchronize the files in the file share named data to an on-premises server named Server1.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a container instance
- B. Register Server1
- C. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
- D. Download an automation script
- E. Create a sync group

Correct Answer: BCE

Step 1 (C): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2 (B): Register Server1.

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 (E): 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.

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B, C and E

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1. The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share.

Step 2: Register Server1. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service. Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: 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, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

Reference:

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

upvoted 304 times

  **SumanSaurabh** 1 year, 8 months ago

Awesome

upvoted 3 times

  **harsh_cloud** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct Answer. Thanks Mlantonis.

upvoted 5 times

  **WYLC** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

that's correct!

upvoted 29 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

B, C and E is right
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B, C and E is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

To synchronize the files in the Azure file share named `data` to an on-premises server named Server1 using Azure File Sync, follow these steps:

1. **Register Server1**: Before an on-premises server can join a sync group, it needs to be registered with the Storage Sync Service. This is an essential step for the Azure File Sync setup.
2. **Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1**: The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share. Installing this agent on Server1 will facilitate the synchronization of files between Azure and the on-premises server.
3. **Create a sync group**: A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. In this scenario, one of the endpoints will be the Azure file share, and the other will be a path on Server1.

Given the options, the correct actions to perform are:

- B. Register Server1
 - C. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.
 - E. Create a sync group.
- upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BCE

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>
upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1. The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share.

Step 2: Register Server1. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service. Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: 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, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide>
upvoted 4 times

  **ZakySama** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE are the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

B) "Register Server1" & C) "Install the Azure File Sync Agent on Server1" & E) "Create a sync group"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct Answer: BCE
upvoted 1 times

  **Dannxx** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct Answer: B, C and E
upvoted 1 times

  **nkhan19** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE is correct

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

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

B. Register Server1

C. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

E. Create a sync group

upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **azuresam** 2 years, 4 months ago

Correct Ans: CBE

step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

Step 2: Register Server1. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint

upvoted 4 times

  **sid132** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VNET2	Virtual network	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	RG2

The status of VM1 is Running.

You assign an Azure policy as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Home > Policy - Assignments > Assign Policy

Assign Policy

SCOPE

* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))

Azure Pass/RG2

Exclusions

Optionally select resources to exempt from the policy assignment

BASICS

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types ✓

* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types ✓

Description

Assigned by

First User

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

3 selected ✓

Assign Cancel

You assign the policy by using the following parameters:

Microsoft.ClassicNetwork/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

bogdan89 Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Y-N-N tested today in a LAB.
upvoted 211 times

comin 3 years, 1 month ago

The answer is wrong.
Just did the test following the same structure as in the question and the answer they give is correct.

Answer: N Y N

Why wouldn't the VM state change to deallocated? You just can't make changes in the Settings section.
upvoted 7 times

Sanaz90 4 weeks, 1 day ago

His answer is completely incorrect. It's NO NO NO. tested in lab.
upvoted 1 times

MrJJ10 1 year, 7 months ago

VM1 never changed...its in RG2....nothing says its connected to VNET1 (VNET1 is RG1)....the policy is set for RG2
upvoted 1 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 6 months ago

Policies don't make changes. They only mark already existing resources as non-compliant unless you setup a remediation which is not done by default. Policies affect new resources. I wasn't sure about changes done to already existing resources but it makes sense that policies also apply changes done after applying a policy.

That's a topic found even in AZ-900.
upvoted 6 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 6 months ago

**that policies also apply to changes done after applying a policy
upvoted 2 times

S3ktar 2 years, 8 months ago

The answers have been reversed but this is 100% correct.
No - You cannot move a resource into a RG if the resource is restricted in the destination RG
No - The VM will not become deallocated, it will instead be marked as non-compliant
Yes - You can change the VNet address space, even with the virtualnetwork restriction, instead you will be prevented from making ANOTHER VNet and the existing VNet will be marked as Non-Compliant.

Source: Tested it in my Azure Lab
upvoted 119 times

  **_punky_** 2 years, 7 months ago

This is correct! The Policy is only restricted for creating new resources in RG2.
upvoted 4 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 6 months ago

When a policy definition using the append effect is run as part of an evaluation cycle, it doesn't make changes to resources that already exist. Instead, it marks any resource that meets the if condition as non-compliant.
upvoted 3 times

  **Diego19** 3 years, 8 months ago

Y-N-N is right. I have also tested it in LAB.
upvoted 18 times

  **prashantjoge** 3 years, 8 months ago

How can the first be yes... Does not make sense
upvoted 7 times

  **Jovial** 3 years, 7 months ago

at least try in azure before speaking nonsense
upvoted 15 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

Maybe explain if you understand why, as it does sound illogical,
upvoted 9 times

  **GDMalled** 2 years, 11 months ago

Hi,
could you please tell me how to select parameters to assign a policy at subscription/RG scope??
Thank you
upvoted 1 times

  **Acai** 3 years, 1 month ago

You didn't test it right...I mean no offense, my guess is you choose the wrong parameters.

You can not move a virtual network into the another vnet if you apply the policy with the correct parameters.

```
{ "code": "ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed", "message": "Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: subscription id '1134d0949e-63f2-7b877-8f40b-e445bc202bd6e', request correlation id '8008780447c-6995-4f21-8715-78164c23454b'.", "details":
```

Change some numbers around because of you cheeky ba...
upvoted 6 times

  **poosau** 2 years, 8 months ago

I can see that the options in the question are reversed now. (order is reversed)
upvoted 6 times

  **idlir**  3 years, 8 months ago

N-N-N
Policy will identify the VM as not compliant but will not put VM in deallocate
upvoted 153 times

  **ostych** 2 years, 4 months ago

Agreed, tested in a lab.
upvoted 3 times

  **Anon6969** 3 years, 8 months ago

This makes the most sense. Only one I am not sure on is how the policy would modify the change to the address space?
upvoted 4 times

  **prashantjoge** 3 years, 8 months ago

I agree. Existing non-compliant resources can be remediated with a remediation task. But no action is taken against them other than to mark them as non-compliant
upvoted 5 times

  **Baconrind** 2 years, 5 months ago

Agree with N-N-N, trying to move VNET1 to RG2 gives 'disallowed by policy' error after validation checking. Modifying address space fails with 'Failed to save address space changes to virtual network 'VNET2'. Error: Resource 'VNET2' was disallowed by policy.'
upvoted 6 times

  **radouani**  2 weeks, 6 days ago

If you are confused about all those comments, The answer is NO, NO, NO, I have just tested on my azure account. When you create the policy, you should give it 10mn at least to show non compliant resources.

1. Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information:

Policy identifiers: '[{"policyAssignment":{"name":"Not allowed resource types","id":"/subscriptions/.....

2. The VM still running, I thought that it has restarted but no, it is still running

3. Failed to save address space changes to virtual network 'VNET2'. Error: Resource 'VNET2' was disallowed by policy. Policy identifiers: [{"policyAssignment":{"name":"Not allowed resource types".....

upvoted 4 times

  **Surs** 3 weeks ago

Tried this out.

Answer > NYN

An Administrator can move VNet1 to RG2 > NO

[Error > Resource move policy validation failed. Resource 'VNet1' was disallowed by policy. Policy identifiers: [{"policyAssignment":{"name":"Not allowed resource types"}]

The state of VM1 changed to deallocated > YES

[Was able to stop the VM. Was also able to start the VM]

An administrator can modify the address space of VNet2 > NO

[Error > Failed to save address space changes to virtual network 'VNet2'. Error: Resource 'VNet2' was disallowed by policy. Policy identifiers: [{"policyAssignment":{"name":"Not allowed resource types"}]

upvoted 1 times

  **Y2** 1 month ago

N-N-N Tested in lab,

A - Cannot add a V-Net to the RG

B- the VM's status will not be changed to deallocated

C- Cannot modify Address space of V-Net in the RG

upvoted 1 times

  **Jedi_sg2000** 1 month, 1 week ago

NYN is the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: N N N

upvoted 2 times

  **varinder82** 3 months ago

Final Answer : NNY

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

Yes

No

Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

No

No

No

upvoted 3 times

  **adilkhan** 7 months ago

N N N final answer :)

upvoted 6 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

1) Admin can move VNET1 to RG2 : No

Validation Failed : Resource 'vnet1' was disallowed by policy. (Code: RequestDisallowedByPolicy)

2) VM state changed to deallocated : No

VM is in Running state

3) Admin can modify address space of VNET2 : No

Failed to save address space changes to virtual network 'vnet2'. Error: Resource 'vnet2' was disallowed by policy.

upvoted 12 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months ago

Tested in LAB, the correct answer is N-N-N, don't waste too much time on this.

upvoted 5 times

  **sismer** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

For sure N-N-N

upvoted 1 times

  **jaskotla** 9 months, 1 week ago

N-Y-N Tested Today.

upvoted 4 times

  **mihir25** 9 months, 1 week ago

No

No

Yes -- you can add and modify the address range as done in lab (you can change existing address range cidr / also add new address range)
verified

upvoted 1 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Policy doesn't apply to existing resources unless you run a remediation task and there is no mention of it. So third one is Y

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Azure portal, update the import job	
From the Azure portal, create an import job	
Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe	⬆
Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center	⬆

Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Azure portal, update the import job	Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe
From the Azure portal, create an import job	From the Azure portal, create an import job
Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe	Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center
Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center	From the Azure portal, update the import job

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe
 Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.
 Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.
 Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
 Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you.
 Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job
 Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job.
 The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.
 The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

- Step 1: Prepare the drives (Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe)
- Step 2: Create an import job (From the Azure portal, create an import job)
- Step 3: Ship the drives to the Azure datacenter (Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center)
- Step 4: Update the job with tracking information (From the Azure portal, update the import job)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

upvoted 545 times

  **Billy2023** 1 year, 7 months ago

Upvote this to get passed the comment for people just looking for a cert.
upvoted 13 times

  **chikorita** 1 year, 6 months ago

upvote this for 10 years of goodluck
upvoted 37 times

  **klasbeatz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Mlantonis for President! Thanks for your reliable answers as always man!
upvoted 33 times

  **Indy429** 8 months, 1 week ago

mlantonis - the mvp of az-104
upvoted 3 times

  **mg**  3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you.

Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job.

upvoted 19 times

  **MikeMat**  3 weeks, 1 day ago

Does Create, attach, detach, and then update also work and is correct?

upvoted 1 times

  **jacobc3939** 1 week, 1 day ago

I thought the same thing. Chatgpt4 says the same answer as the top comment so im going with that

upvoted 1 times

  **joemiller19762023** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

mlantonis is good at this for sure.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe (Prepare the drives),

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.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal-preview>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.

upvoted 3 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

So let me get this straight. All this advanced cloud computing stuff and the way they do this is by having people physically mail physical disks to an Azure data center?

upvoted 3 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yup. Some servers are NEVER allowed to access any external sources, so the only way to create backups is manual. There is also the issue of data sovereignty. Their original motivation was that some data is just too large to transfer over network in a given amount of time, but considering today's speeds, I'd say that unless you have thousands of terabytes of data to transfer, you can probably send it over the network in batches with no problem.

upvoted 2 times

  **SlavaRuski** 1 year, 3 months ago

F this...

upvoted 5 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

hey thats exactly what i wrote on my notes for this question

upvoted 1 times

  **bassmonster** 1 year, 3 months ago

My exam is tomorrow. i just know i'm gonna fail. The way MS ask the questions irritate me to no ends.

upvoted 4 times

  **eliisiita1** 1 year, 3 months ago

did you pass?

upvoted 1 times

  **Yodao** 1 year, 2 months ago

same question lol, I have exam in 5 hours, lets see lol

upvoted 1 times

  **ArronGC** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **marcusw526** 1 year, 4 months ago

How can you update the job before it was created? Were going to update things that don't exist yet now? I want someone to explain to me how this is possibly marked as the "other correct answer"

upvoted 1 times

  **cankayahmet** 1 year, 4 months ago

On exam today

upvoted 1 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly same question was on todays exam.

(7th April 2023)

upvoted 5 times

  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Exam 30/03/2023

upvoted 3 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.

upvoted 3 times

  **djgodzilla** 1 year, 5 months ago

as described here in detail. 🙌

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service#inside-an-import-job>

upvoted 1 times

  **djgodzilla** 1 year, 5 months ago

📌 Azure Import job (On-prem to AZ /blob & File)

- Prepare disks (using WAImportexport) On-Prem (only supported on windows devices)
- Create the Job (Provide carrier information + Journal file) + (Dest Region/Storage Account/drop-Off location)
- Ship drives to Microsoft
- Check Job status
- Receive disks back from On-Prem
- Check data in Azure Storage

upvoted 1 times

  **redbull2023** 1 year, 5 months ago

Attach

Create

Detach

Update

upvoted 9 times

HOTSPOT -

You have Azure subscription that includes following Azure file shares:

Name	In storage account	Location
share1	storage1	West US
share2	storage1	West US

You have the following on-premises servers:

Name	Folders
Server1	D:\Folder1, E:\Folder2
Server2	D:\Data

You create a Storage Sync Service named Sync1 and an Azure File Sync group named Group1. Group1 uses share1 as a cloud endpoint.

You register Server1 and Server2 in Sync1. You add D:\Folder1 on Server1 as a server endpoint of Group1.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Group1 already has a cloud endpoint named Share1.

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes -

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Box 3: Yes -

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No

A sync group contains one cloud endpoint, or Azure file share, and at least one server endpoint.

Box 2: No

Azure File Sync does not support more than one server endpoint from the same server in the same Sync Group.

Box 3: Yes

Multiple server endpoints can exist on the same volume if their namespaces are not overlapping (for example, F:\sync1 and F:\sync2) and each endpoint is syncing to a unique sync group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/110822/azure-file-sync-multiple-sync-directories-for-same.html>

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

upvoted 416 times

  **CheMetto** 4 weeks ago

This is correct (NNY). for those one who says the last one is N this is the explanation why it's yes:

You can use file sync also as a hub for different server. Imagine you have 2 server, 1 in japan (A) and 1 in the us (B). On server A, you have a D: with some data, on Server B, you have D: with some other data. You can sync those different with azure file sync, so all those 2 different data will be synced across those 2 server. You don't need to create a second sync group.

upvoted 1 times

  **Moezey** 2 years, 5 months ago

Both servers are in the same sync group though, so box 3 should be NO yeah ?

upvoted 3 times

  **MarcoEscanor** 1 year, 12 months ago

both service are in the same sync service not in same sync group?

upvoted 1 times

  **z** 1 year, 7 months ago

It has just one sync service and group, so however you say it, there is just one. It means that Box 2 N is against Box 3 Y. The correct answer is NNN.

upvoted 1 times

  **wpestan** 1 year, 7 months ago

end point only 1 - server endpoint of Group1 (end point is AZ side)

upvoted 1 times

  **wpestan** 1 year, 7 months ago

end poing only 1 - server endpoint of Group1 (end point is AZ side)

upvoted 2 times

  **op22233** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

I will just want to point out that you can actually have more than one server end point pointing to a single Sync group when we have more than one share drive on a single server, Like in this case , The answer is N,Y,Y. Note E:\folder2 & D:\folder1 are on the same server.

upvoted 1 times

  **alexander_kuruville** 2 years, 2 months ago

In case of Box 2 it can be Yes if both the server endpoints are on the same volume. (e.g; F:/folder 1 and F:/ folder 2). Since here it is one two different volumes it is No

upvoted 6 times

  **wpestan** 1 year, 7 months ago

end point only 1 - server endpoint of Group1 (end point is AZ side)

upvoted 1 times

  **moris5121** 1 year, 6 months ago

yup, tested in my lab.

upvoted 5 times

  **boink** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

NO NO YES

upvoted 144 times

  **wpestan** 1 year, 7 months ago

end point only 1 - server endpoint of Group1 (end point is AZ side)

upvoted 1 times

  **Ikrom** 3 years, 8 months ago

That's correct (NO NO YES), because to add another server endpoint from the same server you need to have another sync group...

"Multiple server endpoints can exist on the same volume if their namespaces are not overlapping (for example, F:\sync1 and F:\sync2) and each endpoint is syncing to a unique sync group."

upvoted 26 times

  **shnz03** 3 years, 2 months ago

I agree because I had tested it and sync group does not allow me to add the same registered server again in the endpoint.
upvoted 3 times

  **gitsyn** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct: NO YES YES

The documentation specifies the same volume, not server. You can't have two server endpoints on the same volume in one sync group, but in this question, the volumes are D: and E:, so then you can have two server endpoints.

upvoted 6 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

"A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>. This is very specifically about servers not volumes, so No, No, Yes

upvoted 21 times

  **aaa112** 3 years, 8 months ago

But you cannot extend the existing endpoint, so you need to recreate it. Question is about adding Server 2 as an endpoint, but it is already an endpoint. "Once you add a server as an endpoint, you can't add it again."

upvoted 5 times

  **certW1z** 3 years, 7 months ago

Lab tested ... NO NO YES is correct

confirmation of second que: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/110822/azure-file-sync-multiple-sync-directories-for-same.html>

"Azure File Sync does not support more than one server endpoint from the same server in the same sync group."

upvoted 40 times

  **23169fd** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1:

No: Since Group1 is already using share1 as its cloud endpoint, you cannot add another cloud endpoint (share2) to the same sync group. A sync group can have only one cloud endpoint.

E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1:

Yes: You can add multiple server endpoints from the same server or different servers to the same sync group. Therefore, E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as an additional server endpoint for Group1.

D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1:

Yes: You can add server endpoints from different servers to the same sync group. Therefore, D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1

upvoted 2 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer : N,Y,Y

upvoted 1 times

  **Prashanthk5814** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: N N Y

A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

- No

- No

- Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Question is explained in <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HhhqHeqrcm0>

upvoted 1 times

  **rodrigo2186** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

N-N-Y

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HhhqHeqrcm0>

upvoted 1 times

  **RonZhong** 12 months ago

No

No

A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers.

Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **sebadito** 1 year ago

This question is quite confusing... it appears in any recent exam?

upvoted 1 times

  **ABHISH_** 1 year ago

Unlikely. Microsoft removed File Sync from the topics in 2022.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

NNY

"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."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-cloud-endpoint>

"A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-server-endpoint>

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Not agreed with the following Yes:

E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for group1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>

A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers

correct answer:

Box1: No

Box2: No

Box3: Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **picho707** 1 year, 2 months ago

Question 2 appears to be => YES. See below:

Server endpoint

A server endpoint represents a specific location on a registered server, such as a folder on a server volume. Multiple server endpoints can exist on the same volume if their namespaces are unique (for example, F:\sync1 and F:\sync2).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-azure-files-file-sync/6-identify-components>

upvoted 3 times

  **31c21da** 7 months, 1 week ago

But D:\Folder1 and E:\Foler2 are not on the same volume, so even literally accoding to the sentence it should be N

upvoted 1 times

  **nightfxll** 1 year, 2 months ago

1. NO - "A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints."

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-cloud-endpoint>

2. NO - "A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however, a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers."

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-server-endpoint-create?tabs=azure-portal>

3. YES - Same source as number 2.

upvoted 2 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer seems correct to me.

N,Y,Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 2 months ago

After re-reading this it finally clicked!

Q2 is No not Yes.

Previously pasted URL explains it further;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/110822/azure-file-sync-multiple-sync-directories-for-same>

As I understand it.....

Only 1 registered server can sync 1 directory or also called server endpoints to 1 cloud endpoint.
If you want multiple server endpoints need multiple registered server or multiple sync groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **ArronGC** 1 year, 3 months ago

NNY

A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time

upvoted 1 times

  **Mirkaa754** 1 year, 3 months ago

No, No, Yes

A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers.

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

Values		Answer Area					
blob	blob.core.windows.net	\\		.		\	
contosostorage	data						
file	file.core.windows.net						
portal.azure.com	subscription1						

Correct Answer:

Values		Answer Area					
blob	blob.core.windows.net	\\	contosostorage	.	file.core.windows.net	\	data
contosostorage	data						
file	file.core.windows.net						
portal.azure.com	subscription1						

Box 1: contosostorage -

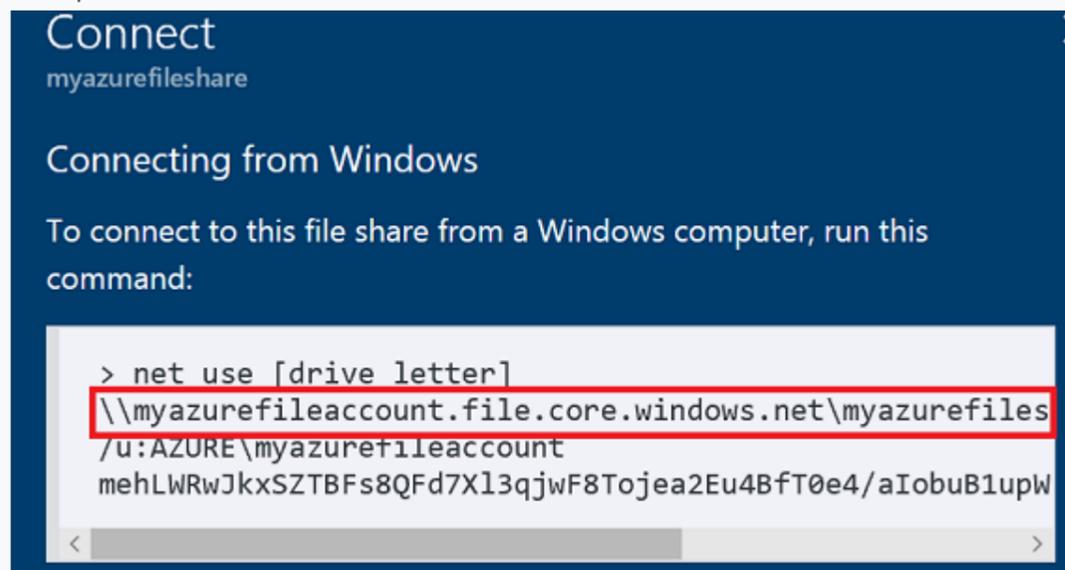
The name of account -

Box 2: file.core.windows.net -

Box 3: data -

The name of the file share is data.

Example:



Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

[storageaccountname].file.core.windows.net/[FileShareName]

contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>
upvoted 261 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 7 months ago

Just in case you wanted to know exactly where to look.
"\\<storageAccountName>.file.core.windows.net\<fileShareName>"

Mount the Azure file share with File Explorer > Step 3

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows#mount-the-azure-file-share-with-file-explorer>
upvoted 5 times

  **Hibs2016** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer - contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data.
upvoted 45 times

  **varinder82** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:
[storageaccountname].file.core.windows.net/[FileShareName]
contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

- contosostorage
- file.core.windows.net
- data
upvoted 1 times

  **AVATAR_AANG7** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

This was on my exam 7/15/23
upvoted 4 times

  **Pakawat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Found this Q in the exam, 3/7/23
upvoted 5 times

  **MHGuy** 1 year ago

confirmed.it's there
upvoted 2 times

  **Mpalana** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was on exam 8June 2023
upvoted 4 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data
upvoted 4 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is incorrect

correct answer:
\\contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>
upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.
Correct Answer: contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data
upvoted 5 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

this was on the test
upvoted 3 times

  **kapurg** 1 year, 10 months ago

1. contosostorage 2. file.core.windows.net 3. data
upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

- 1) contosostorage
- 2) file.core.windows.net
- 3) data

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows#mount-the-azure-file-share-with-file-explorer>
upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

1. contosostorage
2. file.core.windows.net
3. data

upvoted 2 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

  **benvdw** 2 years, 5 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 11 times

  **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

1. contosostorage
2. file.core.windows.net
3. data

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

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

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages.

You need to create the container for the planned image.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

azcopy ▼

make
sync
copy

'https://mystorageaccount.' ▼ .core.windows.net/vmimages'

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

azcopy ▼

make
sync
copy

'https://mystorageaccount.' ▼ .core.windows.net/vmimages'

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

azcopy make 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages'

Similar to OS Images, a VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHDs (one VHD per disk) stored as page blobs in Azure Storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-make>
upvoted 270 times

 **Juwizee** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Say No More... The man himself got it again.
upvoted 6 times

 **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 7 months ago

In case yall wanted to know where they got the quote from. You could've just googled it.

"Similar to OS Images, a VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHDs (one VHD per disk) stored as page blobs in Azure Storage."

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vm-image-blog-post/>

upvoted 9 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 3 months ago

"You could've just googled it."

Um are you getting indignant over some imaginary person asking where some quote is from?

upvoted 9 times

  **tigerz** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

It must be nice being on such a high horse over us peasants.

upvoted 2 times

  **ccra** 8 months ago

great you are.. can I get your mail id please? if you have dumps with you. can you share us

upvoted 1 times

  **Tom900** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer. Similar to OS Images, a VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHDs (one VHD per disk) stored as page blobs in Azure Storage

upvoted 41 times

  **Hibs2016** 3 years, 8 months ago

Agree correct answer - make, blob

upvoted 18 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent  5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Kverma7** 12 months ago

This was in Exam 23-08-23

upvoted 5 times

  **MHguy** 1 year ago

Found this in the exam (july 2023)

upvoted 4 times

  **Pakawat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Found this Q in the exam, 3/7/23

upvoted 4 times

  **Brockssn** 1 year, 5 months ago

This one annoys me. Why would you upload a vm image to a blog and not file? You can mount virtual machine images from File storage during creation, you can't do that with Blobs. Why would we chose something specific to VHDs and put it somewhere you can't use it... when the place that we can use is available as an option?

upvoted 4 times

  **gauravit43** 1 year, 5 months ago

I passed my exam on 4th March,2023 and this question appeared in the exam. Correct Answer is copy and blob

upvoted 9 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct. Tested in lab

upvoted 3 times

  **keszi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Question was on the exam March 2023

upvoted 4 times

  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 2 times

  **myarali** 1 year, 6 months ago

azcopy make [resourceURL] [flags]

azcopy make "https://[account-name].[blob,file,dfs].core.windows.net/[top-level-resource-name]"

So Correct Answer:

azcopy make 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages'

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-make?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json>

upvoted 4 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

Correct Answer:

azcopy make 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages'

upvoted 8 times

  **MothePro** 1 year, 4 months ago

how helpful was examtopics in the exam? what percentage of Q's came from it?

upvoted 1 times

  **typales2005** 1 year, 7 months ago

was on test 09/01/2023. "make"/ "blob"

upvoted 4 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) make

2) blob

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-make>

upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

1. make -

2. blob -

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure File sync group that has the endpoints shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.

You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.

On which endpoints will File1 and File2 be available within 24 hours of adding the files? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

File1:

- Endpoint1 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:

- Endpoint2 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

File1:

- Endpoint1 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:

- Endpoint2 only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File1: Endpoint3 only -

Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

File1: Endpoint1 only

It is a cloud endpoint, and it is scanned by the detection job every 24 hours.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

With the on-premises servers the file is scanned and synced automatically after it's being added.

Note: They changed the question in Exam from "within 24 hours" to "after 24 hours".

So, the answer is:

File1: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/extend-share-capacity-with-azure-file-sync/2-what-azure-file-sync>
upvoted 722 times

  **suriyaswamy** 3 years ago

Good Info

upvoted 3 times

  **Harshul** 3 years, 1 month ago

Excellent Explanation!

upvoted 4 times

  **juniorccs** 3 years ago

Thanks a lot!

upvoted 2 times

  **codeScalable** 1 year, 10 months ago

God bless you @mlantonis. You are a real gem

upvoted 15 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

Thank you so much. That's something I thought was a little confusing as it would make their revealed answer wrong.

upvoted 3 times

  **Skankhunt** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Should be File 1: Endpoint 1 only File 2: Endpoint 1, Endpoint 2 and Endpoint 3

upvoted 56 times

  **prashantjoge** 3 years, 8 months ago

This is correct. Confirmed it in labs

upvoted 3 times

  **xMilkyMan123** 3 years, 1 month ago

Tell me what exactly you did in your Lab

upvoted 2 times

  **janshal** 3 years, 8 months ago

you waited 24 hour for the job to be sync?

I think the answer is all endpoints because the sync job run every 24 hour so even if your created the file a second after the sync jobs started it will be sync within 24 hours

upvoted 16 times

  **vince60370** 3 years, 7 months ago

Not agree. Please read MLM0607's answer below.

upvoted 2 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

LM0607's answer are File 1: Endpoint 1 only File 2: Endpoint 1, Endpoint 2 and Endpoint 3!

upvoted 7 times

  **varinder82** Most Recent  3 months ago

Final Answer: (key- within 24 hrs)

File1: Endpoint1 only

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

File1: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

- Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

- Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

upvoted 1 times

  **nandakku** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This Question appeared in Exam attended in September 15th.

Corredt answer is File 1 -----> Endpoint 1 only - Becuase question mentioned "within 24 hours".

File 2 -----> Endpoint 1,2 and 3

upvoted 4 times

  **Mitazure7** 11 months ago

What's going on within 24 hours?

upvoted 1 times

  **rodrigo2186** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Dv5HrAqsn4

upvoted 6 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

File1: Endpoint1 only

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

File1:

Answer: a. Endpoint1 only

Explanation:

File1 is added to Endpoint1 which is a cloud endpoint.

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3 but it is not guaranteed that the file will be tiered within 24 hours.

Therefore, File1 will only be available on Endpoint1 within 24 hours.

File2:

Answer: d. Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Explanation:

File2 is added to Endpoint2 which is a server endpoint.

Azure File Sync syncs files between all endpoints in the sync group.

Therefore, File2 will be available on Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3 within 24 hours.

upvoted 4 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 4 months ago

If the question was changed to after 24 hours, Why has Examtopics not changed the question also?

upvoted 2 times

  **orionduo** 1 year, 7 months ago

File1: Endpoint1 only

It is a cloud endpoint, and it is scanned by the detection job every 24 hours.

Note: They changed the question in Exam from "within 24 hours" to "after 24 hours".

So, the answer is:

File1: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

upvoted 2 times

  **KeerthiVasanG** 1 year, 10 months ago

Azure Files doesn't have change notification or journaling yet, so Azure File Sync has a scheduled job called a change detection job. This job is initiated every 24 hours. That means that if you change a file in the Azure file share, you might not see the change on the on-premises file share for up to 24 hours.

upvoted 6 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) "Endpoint1 only"

2) "Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3"

Files added to the Cloud Endpoint are scanned every 24 hours.

With the rest of the server endpoints files are synced automatically.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/extend-share-capacity-with-azure-file-sync/2-what-azure-file-sync>

upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

File1: Endpoint1 only

It is a cloud endpoint, and it is scanned by the detection job every 24 hours.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

With the on-premises servers the file is scanned and synced automatically after it's being added.

Note: They changed the question in Exam from "within 24 hours" to "after 24 hours".

So, the answer is:

File1: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

upvoted 9 times

  **pari205** 2 years, 1 month ago

Why correct answers are not updated in the main pages? isn't misleading

upvoted 9 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

File1: Endpoint1 only

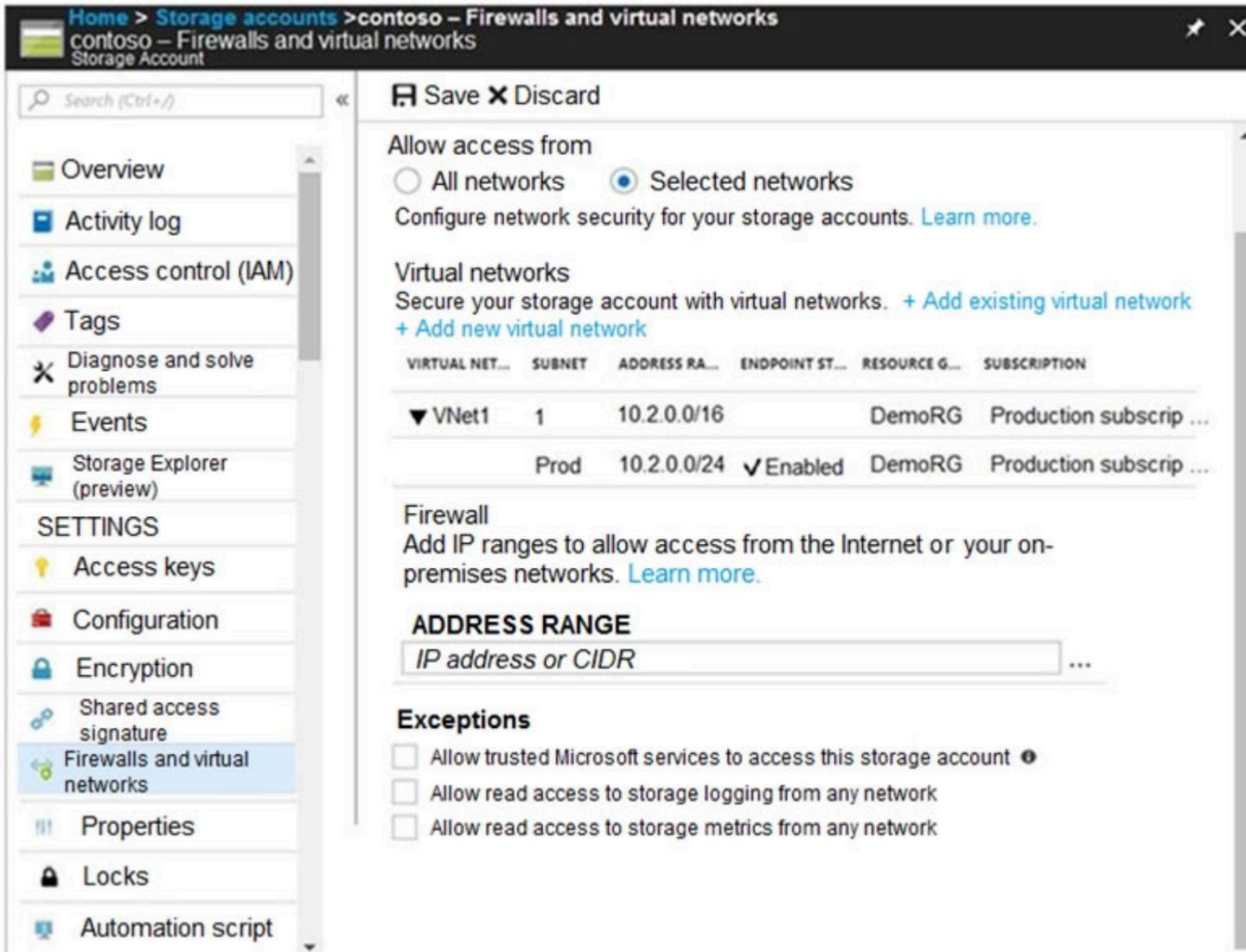
File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

comments as per others

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.
You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.



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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Dropdown menu with options: always, during a backup, never

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

Dropdown menu with options: always, during a backup, never

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Dropdown menu with options: always, during a backup, never. The 'never' option is selected.

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

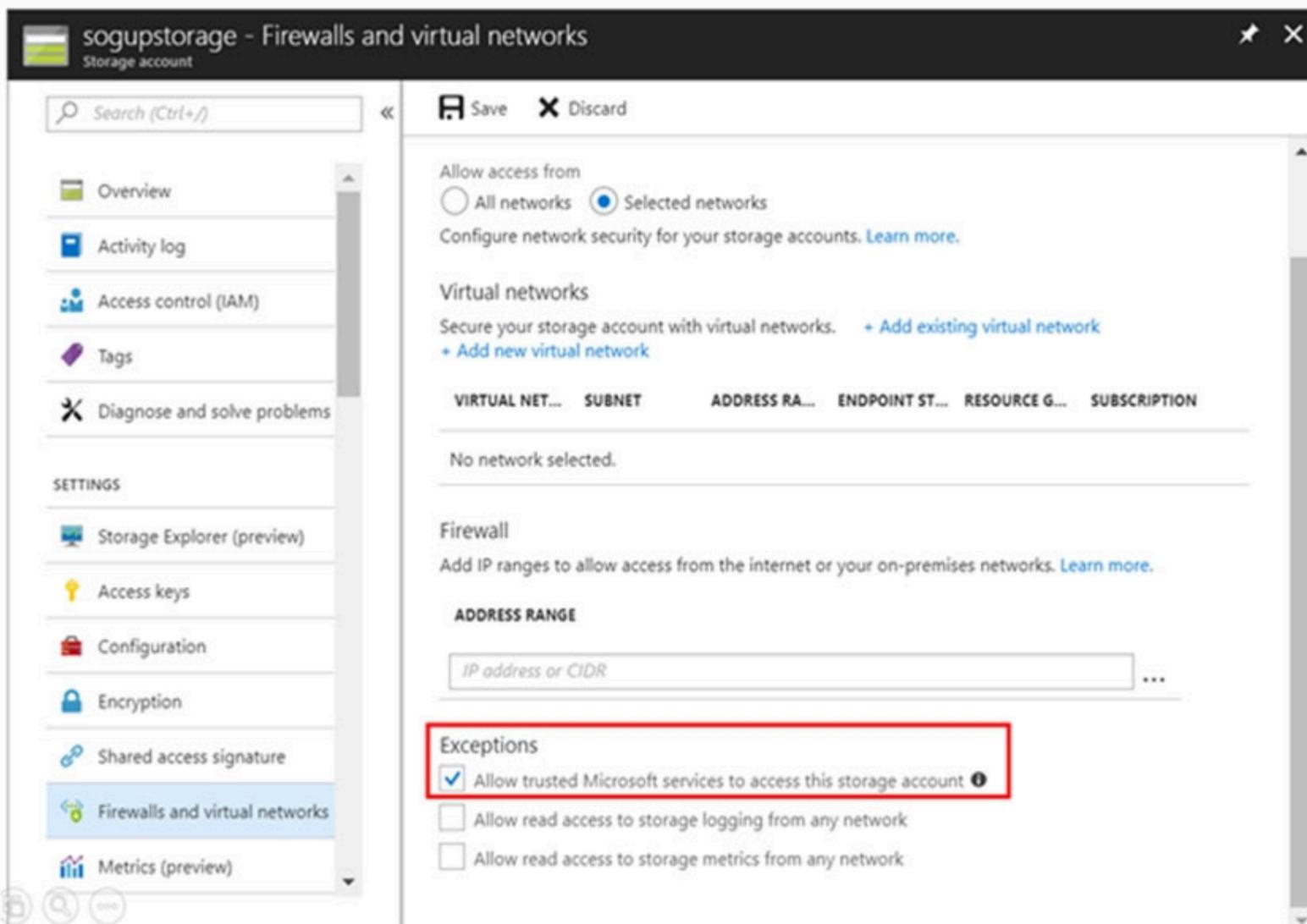
Dropdown menu with options: always, during a backup, never. The 'never' option is selected.

Box 1: never -

The 10.2.9.0/24 subnet is not whitelisted.

Box 2: never -

After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured-with-azure-storage-firewalls-and-virtual-networks/>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNet1's address space is 10.2.0.0/16.

The VNet1 has only 1 Subnet associated: 10.2.0.0/24. The address space of a VNet is irrelevant if there isn't a corresponding Subnet from, which VMs can be assigned IP addresses.

Box1: Never

VMs from 10.2.9.0/24 (10.2.9.0 - 10.2.9.255) are out of Subnet.

Subnet IP range 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0. 255.

Box2: Never

Since the checkbox to allow trusted Microsoft services is not checked. After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage

account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account.

upvoted 405 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 7 months ago

Their quote "After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account."

Section: "Getting started"

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured-with-azure-storage-firewalls-and-virtual-networks/>

upvoted 5 times

  **Leandroalonso** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

VMs from the 10.2.9.0/24 should NEVER access the storage!!!!

Since with the selection of the network is segmented by subnets, and not by virtual networks.

upvoted 76 times

  **Miles19** 3 years, 4 months ago

Yes, that's true. The virtual machine attached to the following virtual network 10.2.9.0/24 will never have access to the storage account, because of the firewall rules, so the correct answer is:

-Never

-Never

upvoted 19 times

  **besha** 3 years, 4 months ago

Technically 10.2.9.0/24 subnet is part of 10.2.0.0/16 subnet which is in the allowed subnet. but should still be Never because it's Endpoint status is not enabled

upvoted 40 times

  **RamanAgarwal** 3 years, 2 months ago

Allowed access is at the subnet level which is 10.2.0.0/24 which includes Ip range 10.2.0.0-10.2.0.255, this means the VM on 10.2.9.0/24 will not have access to storage account.

upvoted 19 times

  **shnz03** 3 years, 2 months ago

I disagree. Your subnet mask understanding for network id and host id is wrong.

upvoted 4 times

  **shnz03** 3 years, 2 months ago

@RamanAgarwal. I apologize. I misread. Your statement is correct.

upvoted 12 times

  **76d5e04** Most Recent  2 months, 2 weeks ago

The question tricks with IP address. The Vnet1 address space 10.2.0.0/16 and the VM address space 10.2.9.0/24 are different. So the VM will never be able to connect

upvoted 1 times

  **ihar_akhremchyk** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Incorrect case at all. How did they create subnet "1" with CIDR 10.2.0.0/16 and subnet "Prod" with CIDR 10.2.0.0/24 in one Vnet1? It's impossible to do because of overlapping of the subnets.

If you decide to repeat the test case you will receive an error - "Address prefix 10.2.0.0/24 overlaps with the address prefix 10.2.0.0/16 in subnet default. Subnets in the same virtual network cannot overlap."

upvoted 2 times

  **bobothewiseman** 5 months ago

Never Never

10.2.9.0/24 subnet is part of 10.2.0.0/16 subnet which is in the allowed subnet. The reasons it's now allowed is because the Endpoint status is not enabled

upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 5 months ago

correction - *not allowed

upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Always

Never

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct Never Never

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

- always
- always

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

VNet1's address space is 10.2.0.0/16.

The VNet1 has only 1 Subnet associated: 10.2.0.0/24. The address space of a VNet is irrelevant if there isn't a corresponding Subnet from, which VMs can be assigned IP addresses.

Box1: Never

VMs from 10.2.9.0/24 (10.2.9.0 - 10.2.9.255) are out of Subnet.

Subnet IP range 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0. 255.

Box2: Never

Since the checkbox to allow trusted Microsoft services is not checked. After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account.

upvoted 1 times

  **nandakku** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question appeared in Exam conducted on September 15th - 2023. Answer is,

Box 1 -----> Never (Check the CIDR range mentioned. Question contains wrong IP address)

Box 2 -----> Checkbox to allow trusted Microsoft services is not checked.

upvoted 3 times

  **Chris1120** 1 year ago

Never! Never!

upvoted 1 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

It seems that the virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account as the subnet "Prod" is enabled with endpoints to access the storage account. Therefore, the answer to the first question should be "always".

As for the second question, if the Azure Backup service is configured to access the storage account as an exception, it should be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account. However, if the exception is not configured, the answer should be "never".

upvoted 1 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

on the test

upvoted 2 times

  **UK7** 1 year, 8 months ago

On exam 21st Dec 2022 - answer is correct

upvoted 7 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account "never".

2) Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account "never".

Explanation:

The range 10.2.9.0/24 is not inside the allowed Virtual networks range "10.2.0.0/24".

The option "Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account" is not enabled, so Azure Backup wont be able to back up the disks.

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

1. Never
2. Never

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt.

Your on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.

Box 2: No -

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

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

boink Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
NO NO YES
upvoted 229 times

Constantinos 3 years, 8 months ago
tested on LAB and agree
upvoted 13 times

prashantjoge 3 years, 8 months ago
Agreed... tested it myself
upvoted 10 times

allray15 3 years, 5 months ago

came in exam today 3/24/21, passed 850+ score always check discussion for correct answers. answered n,n,y
upvoted 71 times

  **jij554** 3 years, 5 months ago

Did most of the questions come from this list?
upvoted 4 times

  **cdc_jr3150** 3 years, 3 months ago

what else did you use to study? having a hard time passing.
upvoted 6 times

  **Tinez** 1 year, 7 months ago

I hope you have finally passed now.
upvoted 5 times

  **Roy010** 1 year, 1 month ago

And I hope you have finally passed now
upvoted 2 times

  **alverdiyev91** 8 months, 1 week ago

and I hope you passed now too
upvoted 1 times

  **JannisJannisJannis** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I hope you have finally passed now too
upvoted 1 times

  **sprons77**  3 years, 8 months ago

Agree, files are never overwritten. If the file exists, it will get a new name on the endpoint (file1(1).txt)
upvoted 131 times

  **hateit** 2 years, 5 months ago

thanks
upvoted 1 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

2.File storage:

- az support
- Support ZRS
- Support persistent storage.
- supports identity-based authentication over Server Message Block (SMB) through on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS).
- Not support archive
- Not support condition
- No support Object Replication
- No support Lifecycle management policies
- no support encryption scope
- File share Supports Premium file shares (FileStorage), Premium LRS/ZRS for SMB Multichannel
- Only Shared Access Signature (SAS)
- Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- Premium file shares
- File Storage: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported.
- The SAS token is not supported in mounting Azure File share currently, it just supports the Azure storage account key.
- "net use" where it uses SMB. The SMB (Server Message Broker) protocol does not support SAS File storage

upvoted 5 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

Pass the exam on 11 August 2023 with 909, Below are some of the notes that may help for Blob and file storage:

A. Blob Storage:

- 1-Archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. Only storage accounts that are configured for LRS, GRS, or RA-GRS support moving blobs to the archive tier.
- 2-Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- 3 -Export supports Azure Blob storage
- 4-support Lifecycle management policies. Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.
- 5-Object Replication supports General Purpose V2 and Premium Blob accounts.
- 6-Support both Azure (AD) and SAS (Shared Access Signature) token.

upvoted 11 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

A. Blob Storage: Continue

- 7-Support conditions when added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions
- 8-Encryption scopes support a container or an individual blob
- 9-Not Support ZRS
- 10-az support
- 11-support stored access policies
- 12-Tieing is supporting only or block blobs

13-Flow logging for Blob Storage accounts has a retention period of 30 days. General Purpose v2 (GPv2) storage accounts instead, which support flow logging with a retention period of up to 365 days.

upvoted 8 times

  **imartinez** 3 years, 1 month ago

ok then, if your statement is correct, the 3rd is ambiguous, since you will have file1.txt and file1(1).txt on the cloud endpoint and after 24 hours, you will have both on Share2, true, but the one named file1.txt it's the original one we had on the cloud endpoint

upvoted 2 times

  **Traian** 1 year, 11 months ago

The third one is Yes as the question asks if the file replicates nothing about the name of the file post-replication. And you are right about the naming:

"If the same file is changed on two servers at approximately the same time, what happens?"

Azure File Sync uses a simple conflict-resolution strategy: we keep both changes to files that are changed in two endpoints at the same time.

The most recently written change keeps the original file name. The older file (determined by LastWriteTime) has the endpoint name and the conflict number appended to the filename. For server endpoints, the endpoint name is the name of the server. For cloud endpoints, the endpoint name is Cloud. The name follows this taxonomy:"

upvoted 11 times

  **itgg11** 2 years, 8 months ago

I just tested in the lab and files are not overwritten. File that is older will get name of the hosting server added. for example: srv01 creates a new version of "file1" so older version (hosted on srv02) gets renamed to "file1-srv02"

upvoted 17 times

  **varinder82** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

- No
- No
- Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

- No
- No
- Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

NO NO YES

Agree, files are never overwritten. If the file exists, it will get a new name on the endpoint (file1(1).txt)

upvoted 3 times

  **nandakku** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question appeared on exam 15/09/2023

Correct answer is -----> N - N - Y

upvoted 3 times

  **Prasis** 11 months ago

N, N, Y

upvoted 1 times

  **Prasis** 11 months ago

N, N, Y

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mVPXuVLSS9w&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=63

upvoted 1 times

  **rodrigo2186** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

N-N-Y <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mVPXuVLSS9w>

upvoted 1 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is NO, NO, YES:

Azure File Sync uses a simple conflict-resolution strategy: we keep both changes to files that are changed in two endpoints at the same time.

The most recently written change keeps the original file name. The older file (determined by LastWriteTime) has the endpoint name and the conflict number appended to the filename. For server endpoints, the endpoint name is the name of the server. For cloud endpoints, the endpoint name is Cloud. The name follows this taxonomy:

(FileNameWithoutExtension)-(endpointName)[-#].

Reference:

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

upvoted 8 times

  **go4adil** 7 months ago

Agreed.

Answer is NO, NO, YES:

Azure File Sync uses a simple conflict-resolution strategy: we keep both changes to files that are changed in two endpoints at the same time. The most recently written change keeps the original file name. The older file (determined by LastWriteTime) has the endpoint name and the conflict number appended to the filename. For server endpoints, the endpoint name is the name of the server. For cloud endpoints, the endpoint name is Cloud. The name follows this taxonomy:

(FileNameWithoutExtension)-(endpointName)[-#].

Below reference more accurately reflects the situation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-faq>
upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

NO NO YES
upvoted 1 times

  **ExamKiller020** 1 year, 1 month ago

All Sync Server related questions were removed after October 2022
ref: <https://intunedin.net/2022/10/11/exam-az-104-microsoft-azure-administrator-resource-guide-october-2022-update/>
upvoted 8 times

  **JWS80** 1 year ago

These questions need to be updated when things are removed
upvoted 1 times

  **etrop** 2 weeks ago

Ah! thanks man! I will never use this product as a Devops engineer so I'm glad I don't have to spend more time on this.
upvoted 1 times

  **d008454** 1 year, 1 month ago

YES YES YES
upvoted 1 times

  **ppolychron** 1 year, 3 months ago

NNY
Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-faq#azure-file-sync>

Azure File Sync uses a simple conflict-resolution strategy: keep both changes to files that are changed in two endpoints at the same time. The most recently written change keeps the original file name. The older file (determined by LastWriteTime) has the endpoint name and the conflict number appended to the file name. For server endpoints, the endpoint name is the name of the server. For cloud endpoints, the endpoint name is Cloud. The name follows this taxonomy:

<FileNameWithoutExtension>-<endpointName>[-#].<ext>
upvoted 4 times

  **Madbo** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.

YES

On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.

NO

File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2

NO

When Share1 is added as an endpoint for Sync1, File1.txt from Share1 will overwrite the existing File1.txt on the cloud endpoint because it has the same name. Therefore, the answer to the first statement is YES.

However, when Share2 is added as an endpoint for Sync1, File1.txt from Share1 will not replicate to Share2 because it has not been modified or added since the last sync session. Therefore, the answer to the third statement is NO.

Since the file on the cloud endpoint is being overwritten by the one in Share1, the answer to the second statement is NO, as it indicates that the file in Server1 is being overwritten by the one on the cloud endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Syncing does not override, it will copy the second file and suffix it with (1). For the 3rd box, the answer is Yes.
upvoted 2 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

Really makes you wonder about the answers on ET when they say, "yes" to files being over-written.
upvoted 1 times

  **laxven** 1 year, 6 months ago

Refer to conflict resolution - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-faq#afs-conflict-resolution>

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	None
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Premium	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
storage4	BlobStorage	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

You need to identify which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication by requesting a live migration from Azure support.

What should you identify?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Correct Answer: B

ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

Incorrect Answers:

A, not C: Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS replication. If your account uses GRS or RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to LRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary endpoint provided by GRS/RA-GRS.

Also, only standard storage account types support live migration. Premium storage accounts must be migrated manually.

D: ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

Reference:

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

  **diligent176** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

This is one of those ridiculous questions that would imply we should memorize the 50 different combinations of storage type, replication type, versus live migration support. Useless info to keep in your head, why would they test for this. The support rules around live migration support are horrendous. Bleh.

upvoted 292 times

  **juniorccs** 3 years ago

100% agree

upvoted 7 times

  **moota** 3 years, 1 month ago

I agree. Most Azure certification exams are ridiculous.

upvoted 22 times

  **itz4web** 2 years, 5 months ago

Is it even possible to create "Storage3" Premium as GRS ?

upvoted 1 times

  **balflearchen** 3 years, 7 months ago

Complain here is useless. And from your point of view, all certificate exams should be ridiculous.

Back to the question, answer B is correct.

"Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS or GRS replication. If your account uses RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to either LRS or GRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary read-only endpoint provided by RA-GRS before migration."

"ZRS supports general-purpose v2 accounts only"

upvoted 58 times

  **rawrkadia** 3 years, 1 month ago

Most certificate exams *are* ridiculous. Hardly an extreme take.

upvoted 18 times

  **etrop** 2 weeks ago

K8s exams are not ridiculous, hands on and prove real skills
upvoted 1 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. It is storage2.
The key to the answer in this question is "Live migration"
- You can do Live migration to ZRS from LRS or GRS only.
- Also this only applies on General Purpose v2 storage.
upvoted 139 times

  **kilowd** 2 years, 2 months ago

Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS or GRS replication. If your account uses RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to either LRS or GRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary read-only endpoint provided by RA-GRS before migration. ZRS supports general-purpose v2 accounts only.

You can request live migration through the Azure Support portal.
upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 5 months ago

you can use ZRS with Premium block and premium file shares too: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>
upvoted 4 times

  **Limobakry** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago

To identify which storage account can be converted to Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication by requesting a live migration from Azure support, you should identify the following:

The storage account that you want to convert to ZRS replication, in this case, Storage2.
Provide justification or reasons for the conversion, such as the need for higher resilience and redundancy across availability zones within an Azure region.
Confirm that the storage account meets the prerequisites for ZRS replication, such as being a StorageV2 account and currently configured with Locally-redundant storage (LRS) replication.
By providing this information and justification to Azure support, you can request a live migration of Storage2 to Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication. Azure support will assess the request based on the provided details and perform the necessary actions to convert the storage account to ZRS replication.
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Horrible question , currently how solutions architect professional in AWS , Azure is too horrible in question of certification the question only need memorized a lot of combinations exactly steps , why ? no have idea
upvoted 1 times

  **nandakku** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

This question appeared in latest exam in September 2023. The correct answer is ,
Live migration can be done to ZRS from LRS if the type is General purpose V2.
upvoted 5 times

  **Prasis** 11 months ago

Storage 2
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-0LvU_g4Ksk&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=64
upvoted 4 times

  **jackill** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B
storage1 -> NO, because the "(Standard) general purpose v1" does not support ZRS ... I've put "Standard" in parenthesis because the documentation I've found do not mention about *premium* general purpose v1, but since it is not specified I suppose the same limitations apply to it.
storage2 -> YES : the migration from LRS to ZRS is supported, and excluding the other options only this one remains.
storage3 -> NO : the conversion from "...from GRS/RA-GRS" requires "Switch to LRS first".
storage4 -> NO: the "BlobStorage" kind, is a "Legacy blob storage" that does not support ZRS.
References: tables from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal#storage-account-type>,
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal#replication-change-table>,
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal#storage-account-type-parameters>
upvoted 3 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree with B

Answer looks correct;
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal>
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Lapwing** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Since ZRS is only supported by StorageV2 only B and C would apply. Live migration is not possible for RA-GRS (option C). Option B remains.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly same question was on today's exam.
(7th April 2023)
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B
upvoted 9 times

[-] 👤 **myarali** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B- storage2

- ZRS Supports the following Storage Account Types:

Standard GPv2 Accounts

Premium File Share Accounts

Premium Block Blob Accounts

- Conversion is just supported for GPv2 and Premium File Share storage accounts (Not for Blob Accounts).

- Conversion from GRS/RA-GRS to ZRS, Switch to LRS first (Directly from RA-GRS is not possible).

According to these info;

- Storage1 is GPv1 so NO

- Storage3 is RA-GRS so NO

- Storage4 is BlobStorage so NO

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal>

upvoted 6 times

[-] 👤 **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

On my 2nd test
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "storage2"

ZRS Supports the following Storage Account Types:

- Standard General-purpose v2 Accounts

- Premium File Share Accounts

- Premium Block Blob Accounts

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

upvoted 8 times

[-] 👤 **F117A_Stealth** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

storage2

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.

You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.

You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

- ☞ Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
- ☞ Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
- ☞ Prevent all other access to account1.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks.
- B. From the Networking blade of account1, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account.
- C. From the Networking blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
- D. From the Networking blade of account1, add VNet1.
- E. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.

Correct Answer: AE

A: By default, storage accounts accept connections from clients on any network. To limit access to selected networks, you must first change the default action.

Azure portal -

1. Navigate to the storage account you want to secure.
2. Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.
3. To deny access by default, choose to allow access from 'Selected networks'. To allow traffic from all networks, choose to allow access from 'All networks'.
4. Click Save to apply your changes.

E: Grant access from a Virtual Network

Storage accounts can be configured to allow access only from specific Azure Virtual Networks.

By enabling a Service Endpoint for Azure Storage within the Virtual Network, traffic is ensured an optimal route to the Azure Storage service.

The identities of the virtual network and the subnet are also transmitted with each request.

Reference:

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

  **chinnu_07** Highly Voted  2 years, 8 months ago
A,C IS THE CORRECT ANSWER
upvoted 49 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 5 months ago
Option C will allow for the public Address to be added but we just want VM1 to gain access to the VM that can be done via the private IP.
upvoted 4 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 2 years, 5 months ago
sorry mistake it states from on-perm therefore you need it to allow public OP of the VM to be allowed to access.
upvoted 2 times

  **kmaneith** 1 year, 9 months ago
correct , attach disk to VM1 has nth to do with firewall
upvoted 2 times

  **holytoni** 1 year, 5 months ago
I can confirm that. I tested it myself on the portal. I tried to attach a vhd with my public IP. Only when I am whitelisting my ip i can attach a dsik. I believe the main point here is "Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.": In this case "you", means our public IP must be allowed, ergo the onprem net.
upvoted 6 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I agree. For clarification: D is not required because the VM does not mount the disk through the REST endpoint. So, network rules do not matter in this case.

upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** Highly Voted  2 years, 4 months ago

Too many mixed answers here. Decided to spend hours reading MS Docs! K, let's settle this one once and for all. Technically all answers are correct, however you can only choose 2. So here we go:

B, C, D depends on A. And B is selected by default btw (once you do A).

E has to be done for the disk to be used by VM1.

So the correct answer is A and E. A which will cover B C D. And E as explained above.

Hope this helps!

upvoted 37 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

From someone who did a "lot of research" you clearly have no idea what you're talking about.

B is not selected by default with A. You clearly don't understand what "Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account", as this has nothing to do with the question.

The question CLEARLY says that you plan do upload from the on-premises network with PUBLIC ip address 131.107.1.0/24.

A, C are the only possible combination to answer this question.

For other options:

- B, theres no need to involve Microsoft trusted services here.

- D, that only works if there is a site-to-site VPN, and that is NOT stated in the problem.

- E, theres nothing to do with the problem.

upvoted 45 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 11 months ago

sure you seem to understand everything eh.. NOT! lol. How are you going to attach the disks to the VM1 sweetie???

upvoted 5 times

  **AzureG0d** 1 year, 9 months ago

lmfao!!

upvoted 3 times

  **gardenboozier** 1 year, 11 months ago

"Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account" IS selected by default, once you switch to "selected networks" (A).

However, trusted Microsoft services don't specifically include Microsoft Compute (VMs), so this answer is not relevant here (see

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal#trusted-access-for-resources-registered-in-your-subscription>)

upvoted 4 times

  **azure_luck** Most Recent  6 months, 1 week ago

What if for this type of question i check all answers? Did someone try this?

upvoted 1 times

  **Rediwed** 1 week, 1 day ago

You get an error.

upvoted 1 times

  **SDiwan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A: bcoz we need to prevent access from all n/w . Enabling this setting by default enables the setting to allow trusted azure services (option B).

C: will create firewall rule to allow on-prem n/w to access the storage account and upload disk.

Specifically, option D is not needed bcoz attaching the disk to vm is done by azure resource manager via backbone n/w. So allow trusted services option which is enabled as part of option A is sufficient to attach the disk.

upvoted 3 times

  **bacana** 7 months, 1 week ago

A and C

Allow Azure services on the trusted services list to access this storage account is select by default when you change from "Enabled from all networks" to "Enabled from selected virtual networks and IP addresses"

upvoted 2 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months, 1 week ago

Configuring access from on-premises networks

Go to the storage account that you want to secure.

Select Networking.

Check that you've chosen to allow access from Selected networks.

To grant access to an internet IP range, enter the IP address or address range (in CIDR format) under Firewall > Address Range.

To remove an IP network rule, select the delete icon () next to the address range.

Select Save to apply your changes.

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **nchebbi** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

IMHO it should be C&D, before you need do C&D you need for sure to do option A, but here they are asking to actions to meet the requirements, AC or AD alone won't acheive the requirements.

Explanations:

C is mandatory to have access from on-premises, it should be set in the firewall section

D is required to have access to VNet1 to attached the disk to your VM, if you try to add that VNET1 to the Virtual Networks section (if there isn't any service endpoints already created) it will create it. Here's a message I get when I try to add VNET "The following networks don't have service endpoints enabled for 'Microsoft.Storage.Global'. Enabling access will take up to 15 minutes to complete. After starting this operation, it is safe to leave and return later if you do not wish to wait." So option E is required as well but it will be created automatically when you add the VNet1

upvoted 3 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I tested it on 11/12/2023 - A & C are correct.

This question could also come in a lab simulation where they will tell you to allow the access to storage account from a specific CIDR.

upvoted 3 times

  **CzechChris** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

I think I decided on every combination at some point, but I agree its AC now.

A few people below mentioned that the question is badly written. It would help if C mentioned Add an IP range in the Firewall section, which is what you need to do. As the text underneath Firewall says "Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks", which is what you want to achieve. Allow access from the public range so that you can copy up the VM image.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **damirbek369** 10 months ago

I go for A,C.

D does not make sense. Why would you add a Service Endpoint after enabling Selected Virtual Networks option from Networking of Storage Account if you are not going to add IP Address.

upvoted 1 times

  **damirbek369** 10 months ago

Sorry, I meant E does not make sense.

upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E... I get how C looks tempting but since you know A best satisfies the limit access req, you now have to figure how to connect it to the VNET and C will not do that. E will connect it to the VNET.

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

To meet the requirements, you should perform the following actions:

A. ****From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks**.**

- By default, Azure Storage accounts are accessible from everywhere. Selecting "Selected networks" restricts the access to the specified networks or IP addresses.

C. ****From the Networking blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range**.**

- This allows you to upload the disk files from your on-premises network with the specified IP address range.

upvoted 3 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

When I see this question on the exam, I'm going to close my eyes and click 2 answers. Hopefully I get it right. lol

upvoted 10 times

  **nmnm22** 11 months ago

big same

upvoted 2 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Did you get the question?

upvoted 1 times

  **jackill** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

I vote for C and D.

If you look at the Networking configuration of a storage account, after selecting "(x) Enabled from selected virtual networks and IP addresses" option, you see that you can add specific virtual networks and public IP address ranges. So, to "Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1." from the on premises network you have to select option "C. From the Networking blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.". To "Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1." you need "D. From the Networking blade of account1, add VNet1."

Of course, before executing actions C and D you must also execute "A. From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks.". But since you can select only two actions I prefer to select the most relevant ones. The option E is not requested by the question since service endpoint enables private IP addresses in the VNet to reach the endpoint of an Azure service without needing a public IP address on the VNet, which is a good thing to do, but not requested.

upvoted 6 times

  **Yaruk** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

I selected C & D too...

upvoted 1 times

  **ubiquituz** 8 months, 1 week ago

D is proly wrong bcoz activating a service endpoint on vnet1 to storage account will affect the public IP address used by the on-prem vm...endpoints changes every connection to private IP through azure backbone infrastructure...will screw up public IP firewall config

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

The options are very poorly written tbh. Considering that we want to deny all other access, it absolutely makes sense that the first thing we'll do is to define public IP subnet in the Storage Account > Networking > "Enabled from selected virtual networks and IP Addresses" > define public IP subnet under "Firewall" option. Then add VNET1 under "Add existing Virtual network".

Then make sure to go to VNET > Settings > Service Endpoints > Add > Microsoft.Storage > choose VM subnet > Add.

So technically, Step A,C,D,E are all part of the process.

upvoted 1 times

  **KMLearn2** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AD

As I understood, you should use VM1 for the job. VM1 should be connected to account1 via Azure network and VM1 uses internet access via 131.107.1.0/24 to access the on-prem network and the needed disk files

A) you must select "selected networks" to get the possibility to choose a network

B) trusted Microsoft services are e.g. Backup or something else -> not needed for this

C) you can't add 131.107.1.0/24 since this is NOT a vnet, it is on-prem network

D) you add vnet1 with the appropriate subnet for VM1, VM1 can than access account1

E) the service endpoint for account1 is automatically created through D, so this is not necessary

upvoted 2 times

  **Trivris** 1 year ago

You can simply add any CIDR range from Networking blade, there is an option to add IP Ranges below vnet. The Answer is AC

upvoted 2 times

  **KiwE** 1 year ago

I have no idea what to trust reading this :(

upvoted 10 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

Actions		Answer Area
Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1		
Create an Azure on-premises data gateway		
Create a Recovery Services vault	➤	⬆
Register Server1	⬅	⬇
Add a server endpoint		
Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1		

Correct Answer:

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

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1.

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.

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1

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.

Reference:

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

upvoted 276 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 36 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent  5 months, 3 weeks ago

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on

Step 2: Register Server1

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

upvoted 1 times

  **TheLadyAce** 11 months, 1 week ago

The answers are correct, the video below explains more about how it worked. <https://youtu.be/Du623njpcHk>

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

To synchronize files from the on-premises file server `Server1` to the Azure file share using Azure File Sync, you should follow these steps in sequence:

1. **A. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1**.

- The Azure File Sync agent enables data sync and cloud tiering. This agent must be installed on each server you want to sync with Azure.

2. **D. Register Server1**.

- After the agent is installed, you need to register your server with the Storage Sync Service. This step creates a trust relationship between your server and the Azure File Sync service.

3. **E. Add a server endpoint**.

- Once your server is registered, you add it to the sync group by creating a server endpoint. The server endpoint represents a specific location on the registered server, such as a folder, and keeps it in sync with the Azure file share.

To summarize, the sequence is:

1. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

2. Register Server1.

3. Add a server endpoint.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1,

Register Server1,

Add a server endpoint

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **marioZuo** 1 year ago

Install sync agent -> Register server -> Create a sync group

upvoted 1 times

  **orionduo** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) "Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1"

2) "Register Server1"

3) "Add a server endpoint"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>
upvoted 7 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1.

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.

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

Register Server1

Add a server endpoint

upvoted 1 times

  **babzbabz** 2 years, 3 months ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 6 times

  **benvdw** 2 years, 5 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 5 times

  **stokazz** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam 07/03/2022. Read Mlantonis answer

upvoted 5 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 7 times

  **sid132** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Replication:

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

Account type:

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

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Replication:

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

Account type:

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

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.

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single Region.

GRS protects against Zone failure, while ZRS protects against data center failure.

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.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs>
upvoted 226 times

  **Snownoodles** 2 years, 8 months ago

>ZRS only support GPv2.

ZRS also support Premium Block Blobs an Premium file shares

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

upvoted 10 times

  **Holydud** 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered:

Box1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

upvoted 18 times

  **MicroJ**  3 years, 8 months ago

Answer describes ZRS being correct but marks GRS. From reading the description is seems like ZRS is the correct answer.

upvoted 38 times

  **JohnAvlakitotis** 3 years, 8 months ago

True. ZRS is correct.

upvoted 12 times

  **Sandroal29** 3 years, 5 months ago

The thing is that ZRG is not Geo-redundant. it merely works within a single region.

upvoted 3 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

...and what is your point about this?

upvoted 2 times

  **Omar_Aladdin** 2 years, 10 months ago

ZRS means Zone Redundant, the only think to Introduce a G here, is if was asked about "Region Failover"

Whenever you hear a "Datacenter"; It is Z over there

upvoted 3 times

  **Shailen** 3 years, 1 month ago

Seems rectified now. It is showing ZRS selected as well in answer description below.

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori**  5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **31c21da** 7 months, 1 week ago

Is that only me cannot understand whether below from Microsoft Doc means ZRS is supported or not supported by BLOB:

"ZRS is supported for all Azure Storage services through standard general-purpose v2 storage accounts, including: Azure Blob storage (hot and cool block blobs and append blobs, non-disk page blobs), Azure Files (all standard tiers: transaction optimized, hot, and cool), Azure Table storage, Azure Queue storage"

upvoted 1 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

Pass the exam on 11 August 2023 with 909, Below are some of the notes that may help for Blob and file storage:

A. Blob Storage:

1-Archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. Only storage accounts that are configured for LRS, GRS, or RA-GRS support moving blobs to the archive tier.

2-Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage

3 -Export supports Azure Blob storage

4-support Lifecycle management policies. Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

5-Object Replication supports General Purpose V2 and Premium Blob accounts.

6-Support both Azure (AD) and SAS (Shared Access Signature) token.

upvoted 1 times

  **Untilted** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Is the free version of this site enough or do you need Contributor access?

upvoted 1 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

7-Support conditions when added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions
8-Encryption scopes support a container or an individual blob
9-Not Support ZRS
10-az support
11-support stored access policies
12-Tieing is supporting only or block blobs
13-Flow logging for Blob Storage accounts has a retention period of 30 days. General Purpose v2 (GPv2) storage accounts instead, which support flow logging with a retention period of up to 365 days.
upvoted 1 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

B.File storage:
1-az support
2-Support persistent storage.
3-File share Supports Premium file shares (FileStorage), Premium LRS/ZRS for SMB Multichannel
4-File Storage: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported.
5-Only Shared Access Signature (SAS)
6-Premium file shares
6-Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
7-supports identity-based authentication over Server Message Block (SMB) through on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) and Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS).
upvoted 1 times

  **memo454** 1 year ago

B.File storage: Continue..
8-Not support archive
9-Not support condition
10-No support Object Replication
11-No support Lifecycle management policies
12-no support encryption scope
upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS),
StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

"Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your storage account synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#zone-redundant-storage>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

upvoted 1 times

  **vinsom** 1 year, 3 months ago

Yes, very likely you would - Passed the exam today, 1/May/23 - scored 930. I am still digesting the fact that 95% of the questions are from here, though it is tough to believe before you take the exam. Big thanks to our super-hero mlantonis!

upvoted 6 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. ZRS
2. StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#zone-redundant-storage>

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your storage account synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region. Each availability zone is a separate physical location with independent power, cooling, and networking. ZRS offers durability for storage resources of at least 99.999999999% (12 9's) over a given year.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#standard-storage-accounts>

ZRS is supported for all Azure Storage services through standard general-purpose v2 storage accounts.

upvoted 1 times

  **GBAU** 1 year, 6 months ago

For reference, when people say the likes of "ZRS only support GPv2", this is not true (or perhaps no longer true).

ZRS does support Premium Blob and Premium File Share 'in some regions', but these are not an option in the question.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **bacana** 1 year, 9 months ago

ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) Replication: "Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)"
2) Account type. "StorageV2 (general purpose v2)"

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

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
StorageV2 (general purpose V2)
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **babzbabz** 2 years, 3 months ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)
upvoted 6 times

[-]  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

This is exactly what ZRS is for, and is only available in V2.

Answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to copy files to a storage account.

Which two files should you create before you prepare the drives for the import job? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. an XML manifest file
- B. a dataset CSV file
- C. a JSON configuration file
- D. a PowerShell PS1 file
- E. a driveset CSV file

Correct Answer: BE

B: Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file

E: Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-to-files>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B and E

Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file

Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool is.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-to-files>

upvoted 248 times

  **suriyaswamy** 3 years ago

Good Info

upvoted 2 times

  **PPSHREE_123** 3 years, 1 month ago

I find mlantonis's answers are correct and most reliable

upvoted 42 times

  **Panapi** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920. Thanks guys!

upvoted 10 times

  **Lobe** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

It should be B and E. Explanation is right though

upvoted 56 times

  **op22233** Most Recent  4 months, 1 week ago

thanks mlantonis

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

Before you prepare the drives for the import job with Azure Import/Export service, you should create the following two files:

- B. a dataset CSV file
- E. a driveset CSV file

These files are used by the `WAImportExport` tool to facilitate copying your data to the drive and encrypting the data on the drive with AES 256-bit BitLocker.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BE

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal-preview#step-1-prepare-the-drives>
upvoted 1 times

  **Athul07** 1 year, 2 months ago

A. An XML manifest file: The XML manifest file contains the details of the import job, such as the storage account information, destination container name, and other configuration settings.

E. A driveset CSV file: The driveset CSV file provides information about the physical drives you are using for the import job, including the drive serial number, drive letter or mount point, and the drive size.

Therefore, the correct files to create before preparing the drives for the import job are:

A. An XML manifest file.

E. A driveset CSV file.

upvoted 2 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I understand the xml manifest file is created during copy of Blob contents to Azure Storage Account and while using the WAImport tool. Here we are doing the copy of the files, so the answer should be B

upvoted 2 times

  **lordrjd** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-to-files>

upvoted 1 times

  **zzreflexzz** 1 year, 3 months ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 1 times

  **djgodzilla** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Additional files: Import will also take

1) dataset.csv: contains a list of directories and/or a list of files to be copied to target drives.

BasePath ,DstBlobPathOrPrefix, BlobType, Disposition, MetadataFile, PropertiesFile

"F:\50M_original\","containername/","BlockBlob,rename","None",None

2) driveset.csv: contains the list of disks to which the drive letters are mapped so that the tool can correctly pick the list of disks to be prepared.

upvoted 4 times

  **mdwSysOps** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

. When using the Azure Import/Export service to copy files to a storage account, you should create the following two files before preparing the drives for the import job:

B. A dataset CSV file: This file contains the details of the files to be imported, such as the name of the files, the size of the files, and the path to the files on the drive.

E. A driveset CSV file: This file specifies the details of the drives to be used in the import job, such as the drive letter, the path to the drive, and the name of the drive.

Therefore, the correct answers are B. a dataset CSV file and E. a driveset CSV file.

A. An XML manifest file, C. a JSON configuration file, and D. a PowerShell PS1 file are not required when preparing drives for an Azure Import/Export job.

upvoted 4 times

  **bloodtech** 1 year, 6 months ago

On exam 24/02/2023

upvoted 4 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 3 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal-preview>

upvoted 1 times

  **typales2005** 1 year, 7 months ago

Was on the 09/01/2023 exam.

upvoted 5 times

  **shejinbacker** 1 year, 7 months ago
did you pass ? is ET enough for prep ?
upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

on Exam 24.11.2022, passed with 780 !! Thanks to everyone!! Good Luck
upvoted 6 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

B) "a dataset CSV file" & E) "a driveset CSV file"

(...) "Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool is." (...) "Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool is." (...)

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal-preview#step-1-prepare-the-drives>

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Correct Answer: BE

upvoted 1 times

You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines. You need to delete the Recovery Services vault. What should you do first?

- A. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.
- B. Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.
- C. Modify the locks of each virtual machine.
- D. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.

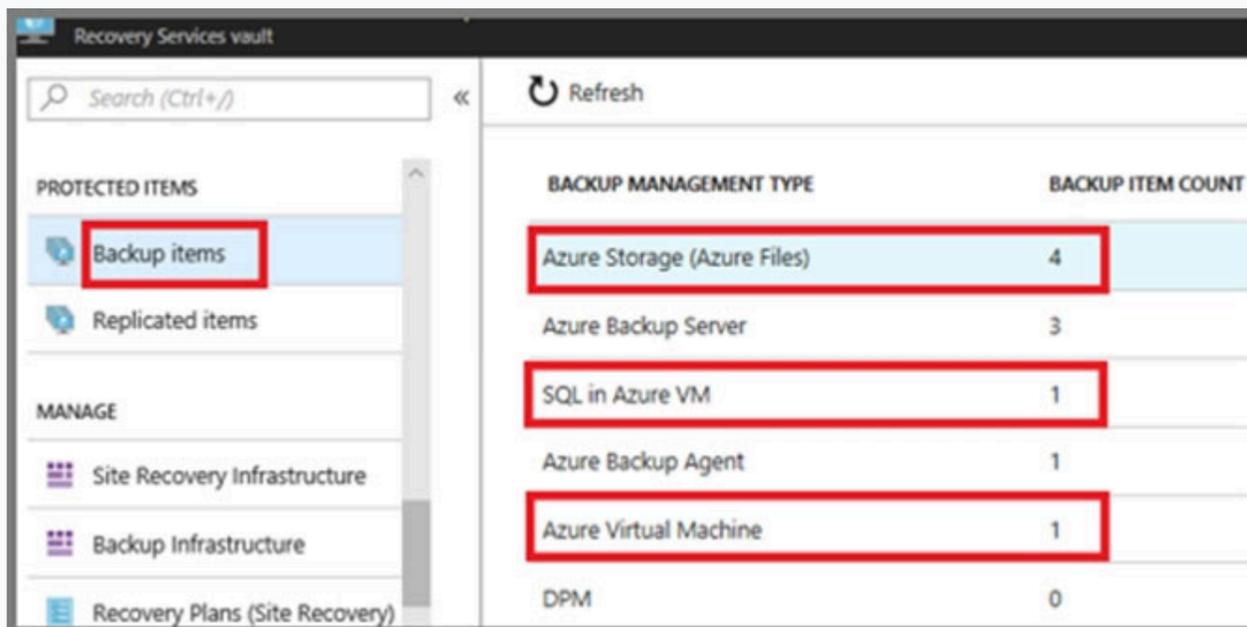
Correct Answer: D

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL

Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#delete-protected-items-in-the-cloud>

upvoted 134 times

Holydud 2 years ago

Was on exam 22 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered D

upvoted 8 times

Holydud 2 years ago

Sry, 19 Aug 2022

upvoted 6 times

confetti 1 year, 11 months ago

was this enough to get passed? can you please share dumps you referred to?

upvoted 1 times

tuta Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

correct

upvoted 25 times

tashakori Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

iamchoy 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Before you can delete the Recovery Services vault, you should first:

D. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.

After stopping the backup, you need to delete the backup data. Please note that you can't delete a Recovery Services vault that contains protected data sources (for example, IaaS VMs, SQL databases, Azure file shares) or that contains backup data. Once backup data is deleted, it will go into the soft deleted state. You also can't delete a vault that has registered storage accounts. If you try to delete the vault without removing these dependencies, you'll encounter error messages.

upvoted 3 times

ChetanPrk 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#delete-protected-items-in-the-cloud>

upvoted 1 times

ChetanPrk 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#delete-protected-items-in-the-cloud>

upvoted 1 times

Mehedi007 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault?tabs=portal#delete-protected-items-in-the-cloud>

upvoted 1 times

kamalpur 1 year, 1 month ago

This question is explained below video with practical

<https://youtu.be/urc93glDu30>

upvoted 1 times

xitzee 1 year, 2 months ago

Funy is that in similar question earlter in the subset it was to delete backups not to stop them

upvoted 10 times

ajdann 12 months ago

I remember this too...

upvoted 1 times

Athul07 1 year, 2 months ago

Before deleting the Recovery Services vault, you should first perform the following action:

A. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data: This action involves deleting the backup data stored in the Recovery Services vault. By deleting the backup data, you ensure that the vault no longer contains any protected data and can be safely deleted.

Therefore, the correct first step is:

A. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.

The other options mentioned are not necessary as the primary concern is removing the backup data from the vault

upvoted 2 times

SivaPannier 11 months, 3 weeks ago

refer to the link below and other sections in this.. it says we need to stop the backup and then go for the deletion of protected items. Hence the answer is D.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#delete-protected-items-in-the-cloud>

upvoted 2 times

Andreas_Czech 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer is D,

because: when you delete the Job, it asks you / you can delete the Data too, but disable under Properties -> Security Settings the Soft delete first.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault>

upvoted 1 times

mdwSysOps 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Before you can delete a Recovery Service vault that contains protected virtual machines, you need to stop the backup of each backup item.

Therefore, the correct answer is D. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.

Once you have stopped the backup, you can proceed with deleting the Recovery Service vault. You can do this by selecting the vault in the Azure

portal and then clicking on the "Delete" button. Please note that deleting a vault is a permanent action and cannot be undone, so you should ensure that you have a backup of your data before proceeding.

upvoted 9 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 5 times

  **ChakaZilly** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think correct answer is A. The question doesn't state that there is a backup job active. Also Azure docs mention explicit that a vault can only be removed when there are no backup-files in it.

upvoted 3 times

  **Sivashankarrp** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 2 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A or D. D because it asks what do you do "First"?

upvoted 3 times

  **goatbernard** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West US	Not applicable
RG2	Resource group	West US	Not applicable
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	Central US	RG1
Vault2	Recovery Services vault	West US	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	Central US	RG2
storage1	Storage account	West US	RG1
SQL1	Azure SQL database	East US	RG2

In storage1, you create a blob container named blob1 and a file share named share1.

Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

- VM1 only
- VM1 and share1 only
- VM1 and SQL1 only
- VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
- VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

- storage1 only
- share1 only
- VM1 and share1 only
- blob1 and share1 only
- storage1 and SQL1 only

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

- VM1 only
- VM1 and share1 only
- VM1 and SQL1 only
- VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
- VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

- storage1 only
- share1 only
- VM1 and share1 only
- blob1 and share1 only
- storage1 and SQL1 only

Box 1: VM1 only -

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1.

File1 is not in the same region as Vault1.

SQL is not in the same region as Vault1.

Blobs cannot be backup up to service vaults.

Note: To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines.

Box 2: Share1 only.

Storage1 is in the same region (West USA) as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: After you select Backup, the Backup pane opens and prompts you to select a storage account from a list of discovered supported storage accounts. They're either associated with this vault or present in the same region as the vault, but not yet associated to any Recovery Services

vault.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: VM1 only

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1. File1 is not in the same region as Vault1. SQL is not in the same region as Vault1. Blobs cannot be backup up to service vaults.

Note: To create a Vault to protect VMs, the Vault must be in the same Region as the VMs.

Box 2: Share1 only

Storage1 is in the same region as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: Only VM and Fileshare is allowed to Backup.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs>

<https://feedback.azure.com/forums/217298-storage/suggestions/37096837-possibility-to-backup-blob-data-in-the-recovery-se>
upvoted 290 times

  **Shadoken** 2 years, 1 month ago

I have seen the portal and I think you can't backup an Azure SQL Databases in PaaS, only SQL Server in Azure VM. Right?

upvoted 2 times

  **Omar_Aladdin** 2 years, 11 months ago

good talk

upvoted 7 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 4 months ago

Wrong! You can backup Azure blobs to recovery service vaults !

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-configure-manage?tabs=operational-backup>

upvoted 2 times

  **SDiwan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the point is that there is no option to select a whole storage account while creating backup policies. You have either select file or blobs, but its not possible to select the entire storage account. So, "Share 1 only" is the correct answer here.

upvoted 2 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Yes , I am with Habbey, we can backup blob n file in vault 2

upvoted 3 times

  **midaoui** 1 year, 3 months ago

From the same link: "The Backup vault is a new resource that is used for backing up new supported workloads and is different from the already existing Recovery Services vault.", what you're saying is not wrong but it does not apply to this question.

upvoted 9 times

  **May2** 2 years, 2 months ago

what is File1?

upvoted 2 times

  **JimmyYop** 1 year, 6 months ago

I think he meant share1 (File Share)

upvoted 5 times

  **Hibs2016** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer looks correct it is only share1 within storage1 that can be backed up as you can't back up blobs

See: <https://feedback.azure.com/forums/217298-storage/suggestions/37096837-possibility-to-backup-blob-data-in-the-recovery-se>

upvoted 32 times

  **Borbz** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. Storage1 is not valid because it contains a Blob inside, so only Share1 can be backup.

upvoted 13 times

  **FitObelix** 3 years, 2 months ago

it says nothing about blobs, it talks about a blob container

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

☑️ 👤 **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- 1) VM1 ONLY , because need the same region
- 2) Only share1 , because only support by type of backup and region position

Specifically stating BACKUP VAULT supports BLOB, while RECOVERY SERVICES VAULT supports FILE SHARE

you can "configure/create both vaults using BACKUP CENTER", that is the reason for confusion. hope it is clear now
upvoted 8 times

☑️ 👤 **WeepingMaple** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

- Recovery service vaults need to be the same region as the virtual machine.
- RSG can backup VM, File Share, SQL and SAP
- Backup Vault is used to protect/backup blob containers

Ans: Vault1 - VM 1 only, Vault2 - share 1 only
Reference: https://youtu.be/ciM5rtXYYYI?si=AQJI4wRz_61dDc4p
upvoted 1 times

☑️ 👤 **93d821b** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

VM1 only, Share 1 only.
See this guy's AMAZING video.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ciM5rtXYYYI>
upvoted 1 times

☑️ 👤 **Richardfu007** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 2: Share1 only

Recovery Services vault and Backup vault are both supported in Azure Backup, and target the backup and restore of different datasources. You need to create the appropriate vault based on the datasource type that you want to protect.

The following table lists the various datasources that each vault supports:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq#what-are-the-various-vaults-supported-for-backup-and-restore>
upvoted 2 times

☑️ 👤 **DWILK** 10 months, 1 week ago

Is this still true that Vaults can't provide backups for Blobs? Because my lab at Pluralsight says no. There looks to be backups for blobs now provided
upvoted 3 times

☑️ 👤 **nmsrwt** 8 months ago

Specifically stating BACKUP VAULT supports BLOB, while RECOVERY SERVICES VAULT supports FILE SHARE

you can "configure/create both vaults using BACKUP CENTER", that is the reason for confusion. hope it is clear now
upvoted 1 times

☑️ 👤 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

VM1 only,
Share1 only

"the vault must be in the same region as the data source." Also see the image on step 4 of 'Create a Recovery Services vault'
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-recovery-services-vault#create-a-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 4 times

☑️ 👤 **marioZuo** 1 year ago

for Blob, you can use backup vault not recovery service vault to backup
upvoted 6 times

☑️ 👤 **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 2 months ago

tested in LAB
Option 1: VM1 only (same Region required)
Option 2: Share 1 only
upvoted 8 times

☑️ 👤 **keszi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Question was on the exam March 2023
upvoted 10 times

☑️ 👤 **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 4 times

☑️ 👤 **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.
Correct Answer:
Box 1: VM1 only
Box 2: Share1 only

upvoted 6 times

  **ChakaZilly** 1 year, 7 months ago

Box 2: Share1 and Blob1 I think, Blobs are also supported according to <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-support-matrix>

upvoted 4 times

  **John696** 1 year, 10 months ago

Took the exam in oct 2022 . Most of the questions were from here. Very pleased with this dump.
Good luck everyone!

upvoted 6 times

  **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

today in exam, i think , box1:vm only box2: share1 only

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. a virtual machine
- B. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- C. Azure File Storage
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Correct Answer: C

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- ☞ Azure Data Lake Store
- ☞ Azure SQL Database
- ☞ Azure Data Factory

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files. The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. Azure File Storage
- or
2. Azure Blob Storage

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- ☞ Azure Data Lake Store
- ☞ Azure SQL Database
- ☞ Azure Data Factory

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

upvoted 196 times

 **Rodro13** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct

upvoted 18 times

 **Amir1909** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, assigning the "Logic App Contributor" role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group will provide the Developers group with the necessary permissions to create, edit, and manage Logic Apps in that specific resource group without granting permissions to other resources.

So, the answer is:

A. Yes
upvoted 1 times

  **OttomanITGuy** 6 months, 4 weeks ago
What drugs are u on my guy?
upvoted 3 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

When you use the Azure Import/Export job, you can transfer data to the following Azure storage solutions:

- A. ****a virtual machine**** - Incorrect. Azure Import/Export does not directly import data to virtual machines. You'd typically use Azure Import/Export to move data to Azure Storage and then copy or access it from a virtual machine if needed.
- B. ****an Azure Cosmos DB database**** - Incorrect. Azure Import/Export does not support Azure Cosmos DB as a destination.
- C. ****Azure File Storage**** - Correct. Azure Import/Export supports both Azure Blob Storage and Azure File Storage as destinations.
- D. ****the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service**** - Incorrect. While Azure File Sync interacts with Azure File Storage, you don't import directly into the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service using Azure Import/Export. You'd import into Azure File Storage and then let Azure File Sync handle synchronization.

The correct answer is:
C. Azure File Storage.
upvoted 4 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

Azure File Storage
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>
upvoted 1 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

If in question it says Azure file n blob storage, then we will chose this over Azure file share!
upvoted 2 times

  **mdwSysOps** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Azure Import/Export service supports importing data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files only. Therefore, the correct answer to the question is C - Azure File Storage.

To perform an Azure Import/Export job to transfer 5 TB of data to Subscription1

Other valid option would be Azure Blob.
upvoted 3 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Azure File Storage
upvoted 2 times

  **John696** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer C
upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C) "Azure File Storage"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>
upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

  **anilagio** 1 year, 12 months ago

Appeared on the exam 26/08/2022.
upvoted 4 times

  **confetti** 1 year, 11 months ago

were these dumps enough to pass the exam?

upvoted 1 times

  **vinsom** 1 year, 3 months ago

Yes, very likely you would - Passed the exam today, 1/May/23 - scored 930. I am still digesting the fact that 95% of the questions are from here, though it is tough to believe before you take the exam.

upvoted 6 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C for sure...below more info once u know dont matter how MS will vary the questions

There are two versions of WAImportExport:

*Version 1 for import/export into Azure Blob Storage

*Version 2 for import into Azure Files

*It is WAImportExport.exe ONLY compatible with 64-bit Windows

*Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.

*Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether *you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file

*The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB

upvoted 5 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Azure File Storage

upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 5 times

  **ITprof99** 2 years, 7 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the Azure Storage account shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Create storage account' wizard in the Azure portal. The 'Review + create' tab is active, displaying the following configuration:

- Basics:** Subscription: Subscription1, Resource group: RG1, Location: {Europe} North Europe, Storage account name: storage16852, Deployment model: Resource manager, Account kind: StorageV2 (general purpose v2), Replication: Locally-redundant storage (LRS), Performance: Standard, Access tier (default): Hot.
- Networking:** Connectivity method: Private endpoint, Private Endpoint: {New} StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net).
- Advanced:** Secure transfer required: Enabled, Large file shares: Disabled, Blob soft delete: Disabled, Blob change feed: Disabled, Hierarchical namespace: Disabled, NFS v3: Disabled.

Buttons at the bottom include 'Create', '< Previous', and 'Next >'. A link for 'Download a template for automation' is also present.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be **[answer choice]**

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the **[answer choice]** setting

	▼
Access tier (default)	
Performance	
Account kind	
Replication	

Answer Area

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice]

Correct Answer:

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting

	▼
Access tier (default)	
Performance	
Account kind	
Replication	

Box 1: 3 -

Locally Redundant Storage (LRS) provides highly durable and available storage within a single location (sub region). We maintain an equivalent of 3 copies

(replicas) of your data within the primary location as described in our SOSP paper; this ensures that we can recover from common failures (disk, node, rack) without impacting your storage account's availability and durability.

Box 2: Access tier -

Change the access tier from Hot to Cool.

Note: Azure storage offers different access tiers, which allow you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner. The available access tiers include:

Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.

Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.

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).

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/data-series-introducing-locally-redundant-storage-for-windows-azure-storage/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

 **sk1803** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Both of them are correct.

- LRS has 3 copies of data
 - Access tier has the "cool" option to store infrequently accessed data.
- upvoted 66 times

 **Panapi** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer valid! This question was on the exam 22/02/2023. Scored 920. Thanks guys!
upvoted 16 times

 **Omar_Aladdin** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is Correct:

in LRS: "Three" Copies in "Three" Racks in a "Single" Datacenter

in ZRS: "Three" Copies in "Three" Datacenters in a "Single" Region

Ref:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/configure-blob-storage/4-create-blob-access-tiers?ns-enrollment-type=LearningPath&ns-enrollment-id=learn.az-104-manage-storage>

upvoted 38 times

 **Amir1909** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **LemonVine** 1 year ago

I just took the exam..and i failed. I didn't have time to go thru topic 3 anyway.

This question showed up in the exam Aug/2023, with modified question, .. it asked, To reduce the cost of networking traffic, which field should you modify ..

upvoted 4 times

 **Rimoona** 1 year ago

What was your answer?

upvoted 2 times

  **chucklu** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

To reduce the cost of networking traffic, you should consider modifying the Connectivity method, using the default public endpoint or configuring a Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

  **zzreflexz** 1 year, 3 months ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 3 times

  **orionduo** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **typales2005** 1 year, 7 months ago

On exam 09/01/2023.

upvoted 7 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 9 months ago

on Exam 24.11.2022, passed with 780 !! Thanks to everyone!! Good Luck

- LRS has 3 copies of data

- Access tier has the "cool" option to store infrequently accessed data.

upvoted 7 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be "3".

2) To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the "Access tier (default)" setting.

"Locally redundant storage (LRS) replicates your storage account three times within a single data center in the primary region." -

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

Pricing related information: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#pricing-and-billing>

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

- LRS has 3 copies of data

- Access tier has the "cool" option to store infrequently accessed data.

upvoted 1 times

  **Jigga14** 2 years, 3 months ago

Question is stated poorly but answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Dobby25** 2 years, 5 months ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 6 times

  **sanbt** 2 years, 8 months ago

3 and Access tier

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.

You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.

Which storage services should you identify?

- A. blob, file, table, and queue
- B. blob and file only
- C. file and table only
- D. file only
- E. blob, table, and queue only

Correct Answer: B

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

Incorrect Answers:

A, C, E: AzCopy does not support table and queue storage services.

D: AzCopy supports file storage services, as well as blob storage services.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

  **rrabeya** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct Answer B - blob and file only

Azure Import job supports: Azure Blob Storage, and Azure Files storage

Azure Export job supports: Azure Blob Storage

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements>

upvoted 29 times

  **boom666** 2 years, 10 months ago

Why do you refer to Import/Export here? I would refer to documentation about azcopy copy command instead -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

upvoted 11 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

This is Azcopy and not Import/Export tool

upvoted 9 times

  **riclamer** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

**** The new version 7.3 version of AZCOPY, now copy Azure Table... So this question maybe was updated in exam Az-104 . Reference -->

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>

upvoted 26 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

AzCopy support for table storage has been dropped in the latest versions.

upvoted 2 times

  **LHning2** 2 years, 6 months ago

Version 7.3 is not new, it is old version...

upvoted 5 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Wrong. New version is v10.

Only Blobs and Files are supported.

Provided answer "B" is correct.

upvoted 28 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

upvoted 1 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer. Only Blobs and files.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

upvoted 1 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

"AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

upvoted 3 times

  **Siraf** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer is B:

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

upvoted 3 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B - blob and file only

upvoted 5 times

  **mdwSysOps** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B - blob and file only.

AzCopy is a command-line utility used to copy data to and from various Azure services, including Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage. Table storage and Queue storage are not supported by AzCopy for data transfer.

Therefore, when identifying the storage services to which you can copy the data using AzCopy, you should identify blob and file storage only. This means that you can copy data to blob storage or file storage in the storage account named storage1 using AzCopy.

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#authorize-azcopy>

upvoted 2 times

  **wwwmmm** 1 year, 7 months ago

choose B,

now azcopy v10 only supports blob and file type, v7.3 which is old version also supports table, but none of them support queue

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/32023572/azcopy-include-tables-and-queues>

upvoted 1 times

  **rj9102** 1 year, 8 months ago

A service shared access signature (SAS) delegates access to a resource in just one of the storage services: Azure Blob Storage, Azure Queue Storage, Azure Table Storage, or Azure Files.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/create-service-sas>

upvoted 1 times

  **Davindra** 1 year, 8 months ago

It was in exam on 11/23

upvoted 8 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "blob and file only"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy#synopsis>

upvoted 4 times

 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer : B

AzCopy is a next-generation command-line tool for copying data from or to Azure Blob and Azure Files. Behind the scenes, Azure Storage Explorer uses AzCopy to accomplish all the data transfer operations. The key difference is Azure Storage Explorer offers a rich, matured user interface, while AzCopy is a command-line tool.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.

You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.

Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Blob storage:

	▼
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only	
Shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)	

File storage:

	▼
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only	
Shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Blob storage:

	▼
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only	
Shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)	

File storage:

	▼
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only	
Shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only	
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)	

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:

Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1: Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

upvoted 237 times

KevinR97 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Now both valid for Fileshare and Blobs
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-files>
upvoted 12 times

  **RishiRawal** 1 year, 2 months ago
why not access keys for blob?
upvoted 2 times

  **obaemf** 1 year, 2 months ago
Because AzCopy only supports Azure AD & SAS.

AzCopy >> Blob supports both Azure AD & SAS
AZCopy >> File supports SAS only
upvoted 9 times

  **riseme2476** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
I checked this source (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#authorize-azcopy>) with wayback machine, and now I can say that they edited it after EntraID rebranding. Year ago, there was clear statement about using AD for only blob storage, but now it is not mentioned at all. So I think now we can use AD for File Shares too. (sorry for bad English btw)
upvoted 7 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
I agree
Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-authorize-azure-active-directory>
upvoted 4 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 10 months ago
Emphasising this is in the context of AZcopy
upvoted 3 times

  **joergsi** 2 years, 8 months ago
Authorize AzCopy
You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Use this table as a guide:

AUTHORIZE AZCOPY	
Storage type	Currently supported method of authorization
Blob storage	Azure AD & SAS
Blob storage (hierarchical namespace)	Azure AD & SAS
File storage	SAS only

upvoted 15 times

  **waterzhong**  3 years, 8 months ago
Authorize AzCopy
You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Use this table as a guide:

AUTHORIZE AZCOPY	
Storage type	Currently supported method of authorization
Blob storage	Azure AD & SAS
Blob storage (hierarchical namespace)	Azure AD & SAS
File storage	SAS only

upvoted 39 times

  **a3432e2**  3 months, 1 week ago
Correct Answer:
Box 1: Azure AD & SAS(Blob storage)
Box 2: SAS (File storage)
There is no recent change to this, the links individuals are posting assuming that File Storage is supported via AD is incorrect.
upvoted 1 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
I think this has been updated now, you can use EntraID to azcopy files too
"If you want to upload files to an Azure file share, then verify that the Storage File Data Privileged Reader has been assigned to your security principal."
upvoted 1 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
File Storage:
"Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) only "
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-authorize-azure-active-directory>
upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago
Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Arash123** 5 months, 1 week ago

Finally tested Fileshare vs AzCopy:

You cannot copy files to a share by AzCopy when you authenticated via AzureAD. The error is:
failed to parse user input due to error: azure files only supports the use of SAS token authentication

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MSBITSM** 6 months, 1 week ago

For commands that target files and directories, you can now provide authorization credentials by using Microsoft Entra ID and omit the SAS token from those commands.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-files?source=recommendations#get-started>

upvoted 2 times

  **rajlmok** 7 months, 1 week ago

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for BOTH Blob and File storage.

upvoted 9 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-authorize-azure-active-directory>

upvoted 1 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 4 times

  **ment0s** 12 months ago

This question is unclear. There is a difference between what one "should" use, and what all possible options are.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

AAD & SAS only for Blob storage.

SAS only for File storage.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#authorize-azcopy>

upvoted 1 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023.

upvoted 3 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

On the exam on 6/17/2023.

upvoted 3 times

  **Chiefj87** 1 year, 2 months ago

BOX1: AZ-AD and SAS

BOX2: SAS

upvoted 4 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 5 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Queue storage
- D. Azure Table storage

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-storage>

  **waterzhong** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct answer should be Azure Files
upvoted 146 times

  **wooyourdaddy** 3 years, 8 months ago

Where did you validate this from ?
upvoted 1 times

  **RoastChicken** 3 years, 1 month ago

Azure table is unstructured data. Answer should be Azure Files.
upvoted 8 times

  **ngamabe** 3 years ago

I agree
upvoted 1 times

  **JimBobSquare101** 3 years, 1 month ago

I would also consider the answer to be A: Files
Reason being the word persistent in the question....
upvoted 10 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

Reason is for the mounting of the File shares from within the linux container you need file shares.
upvoted 2 times

  **abu3lia** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct, here is the proof: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/>
upvoted 35 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

This plugin has been deprecated for 6 years now.... it migrated to native Docker:

<https://docs.docker.com/cloud/aci-integration/#using-azure-file-share-as-volumes-in-aci-containers>
upvoted 2 times

  **Acai** 3 years ago

I agree, Here's another link if you're still skeptical

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-storage#persistent-volumes>
upvoted 9 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

This link is for AKS, and AKS support blobs.

The question is about ACI.
upvoted 5 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is not Correct. It should be A "Azure Files"

Azure files are used as persistent disks for docker images. It doesn't matter the type of the image or its functionality.

upvoted 112 times

  **varinder82** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

A "Azure Files"

Azure files are used as persistent disks for docker images. It doesn't matter the type of the image or its functionality.

upvoted 1 times

  **MCLC2021** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

To configure persistent storage for your Azure Container Instance (ACI) named container1, you should use Azure Files. Azure Files provides fully managed file shares in the cloud that can be mounted as volumes in ACI containers. It allows you to store and share data across multiple containers and instances, making it suitable for your SQL Server instance's storage needs. <https://learn.microsoft.com/es-es/azure/container-instances/container-instances-volume-azure-files>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

B is right answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams786** 11 months ago

This question was on my exam on 22 Sep 2023. scored 900 i answered Azure Files

upvoted 7 times

  **nmnm22** 11 months ago

did you study all these 500 questions of dumps?

upvoted 2 times

  **Vicky83574** 11 months ago

Is it any practical questions like write a code or labs are came in exam?

upvoted 1 times

  **ki01** 8 months, 1 week ago

there are never actual practical things to do in the exam, it's always questions from the dumps like select A-B-C, put cards in order or finish a command or statement from the given selections. you don't actually need to create anything yourself.

upvoted 1 times

  **james2033** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Files for Azure Docker container , see <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-volume-azure-files>

upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Files.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 3 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is Azure Files

In Azure container instances, you can mount Azure File shares for persistent storage. Azure files are used as persistent disks for docker images. It doesn't matter the type of the image or its functionality.

Persistent shared storage for containers. Easily share data between containers using NFS or SMB file shares. Azure Files is tightly integrated with Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) for easily storing and managing data.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/storage/files/#features>

upvoted 3 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023. Answered A

upvoted 2 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Container instance has a temporary storage, but it got deleted when container is deleted .

As Question mentioned persistent we can use Either Managed disk or Azure file share with standard or premium sku. Also Azure file share can share to multiple instances

Means: any of these storage will keep the data and remain for future use even we delete the Container instance.

upvoted 6 times

  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Exam 30/03/2023

upvoted 5 times

  **Phil_Spencer** 1 year, 5 months ago

Never run a DB in a container.

upvoted 6 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: A

upvoted 8 times

  **amzash** 1 year, 5 months ago

Congrats! thats a really good score. do you know how many of the questions from this website?

upvoted 2 times

  **mdwSysOps** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Azure Files

Azure Files is the recommended storage service for use with Azure Container Instances when you need to share data between containers or persist data across container restarts. Since Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage, you should use Azure Files as the storage service for container1.

Azure Blob storage, Azure Queue storage, and Azure Table storage are not recommended for use with Azure Container Instances when you need to persist data across container restarts. These storage services are more appropriate for other types of data storage and retrieval scenarios.

upvoted 10 times

  **Meenapavani** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is Azure Files

upvoted 2 times

You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for App1. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting

VM1 and VM2.

What should you include in the Availability Set?

- A. one update domain
- B. two fault domains
- C. one fault domain
- D. two update domains

Correct Answer: D

Microsoft updates, which Microsoft refers to as planned maintenance events, sometimes require that VMs be rebooted to complete the update. To reduce the impact on VMs, the Azure fabric is divided into update domains to ensure that not all VMs are rebooted at the same time.

Incorrect Answers:

A: An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.

B, C: A fault domain shares common storage as well as a common power source and network switch. It is used to protect against unplanned system failure.

References:

<https://petri.com/understanding-azure-availability-sets>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

When you create an Availability Set, the hardware in a location is divided into multiple update domains and fault domains.

An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.

VMs in the same fault domain share common storage as well as a common power source and network switch.

During scheduled maintenance, only one update domain is updated at any given time. Update domains aren't necessarily updated sequentially. So, we need two update domains.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/maintenance-and-updates>

upvoted 184 times

 **Omar_Aladdin** 2 years, 11 months ago

Planned Maintenance "FOR THE HARDWARE ((HOSTING))"

I'm SURE "two fault domains" is the correct answer

upvoted 10 times

 **bbhagya12** 2 years, 7 months ago

If it is maintenance - Update domain

If it is hardware failed - Fault Domain

Correct Ans is D

upvoted 36 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

If it is hardware failed - Fault Domain ==> Incorrect Sir ==> hardware failure or maintenance are same and means you lost update domain on other hand Rack failure or maintenance are FAULT DOMAINS!

upvoted 2 times

 **SilverFox22** 2 years, 10 months ago

"Microsoft updates, which Microsoft refers to as planned maintenance events, sometimes require that VMs be rebooted to complete the update." Planned maintenance refers to update domains, not fault domains. We need two update domains, answer is D.

upvoted 6 times

 **Renzi123** 10 months, 1 week ago

its mlantonis

upvoted 4 times

  **Parsec** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

It's "planned maintenance of the HARDWARE" in the question, not OS or software update. Should be 2 fault domains imho.

upvoted 34 times

  **janshal** 3 years, 8 months ago

Hi the answer is D:

the Q talk about the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

the hardware, meaning the Server containing the VMs (Called Update domain).

During a Planed maintenance the update domains are shutdown one at a time. so D is ther right answer

upvoted 37 times

  **HuseinHasan** 3 years, 8 months ago

what will happen if the fault domain crashes, thats why i would go with two fault domains

upvoted 1 times

  **Alir95** 3 years, 4 months ago

The question is specific to "Planned Maint", not outages and redundancy ... D is right.

upvoted 7 times

  **sandipk91** 3 years ago

your assumption is wrong as they are talkin about planned maintenance

upvoted 2 times

  **wgalan** 1 year, 1 month ago

Is a trick answer using the "hardware" to steer you towards the fault domain answer, but the keyword is "planned maintenance" that's why D is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

  **pverma20** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

when hardware failure, fault domain need to use. If update such as windows update that require system reboot, update domain is use. So it should be fault tolerance I blv.

upvoted 1 times

  **moadabdou** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct answer is: B. Two fault domains.

Explanation: An availability set in Azure is a way to ensure high availability of applications by distributing them across multiple distinct physical servers called fault domains. Each fault domain shares a common underlying infrastructure, such as power and cooling, but is isolated from other fault domains. Thus, if an issue occurs in one of the fault domains, the other domains remain operational, ensuring the continuous availability of applications. In this case, by having two fault domains, the availability set will ensure that App1 remains available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Fault Domains = Physical Rack sharing power and network. Unplanned maintenance. Max 3

Update Domains = Logical grouping of virtual machine. Allows restarts/planned maintenance. Max 20.

Ref: <https://youtu.be/BGcKAXMBmcs?si=1-aPQzYi1wQ-DRbG>

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

keywords: planned maintenance.

"The order of update domains being rebooted may not proceed sequentially during planned maintenance, but only one update domain is rebooted at a time."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview#how-do-availability-sets-work>

upvoted 1 times

  **Pakawat** 1 year, 1 month ago

Found this Q in the exam, 3/7/2023

upvoted 5 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think MS needs to merge these 2 because they create confusion. If a system is down, then it's down and can't serve your customers. The reason is irrelevant, be it maintenance or an unexpected failure of whatever nature. In concept, update and failure domains should coincide.

upvoted 2 times

  **margotfrpp** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Fault domains represent separate racks in the data center and protect against single points of failure. Update domains protect against planned maintenance and software updates.

It is best practice to place VMs across multiple fault domains and update domains for the highest level of availability.

Therefore, in this scenario, including two fault domains in the Availability Set will ensure that the application remains available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

upvoted 4 times

  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 6 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview#how-do-availability-sets-work>

Update domains indicate groups of virtual machines and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time. When more than five virtual machines are configured within a single availability set with five update domains, the sixth virtual machine is placed into the same update domain as the first virtual machine, the seventh in the same update domain as the second virtual machine, and so on. The order of update domains being rebooted may not proceed sequentially during planned maintenance, but only one update domain is rebooted at a time. A rebooted update domain is given 30 minutes to recover before maintenance is initiated on a different update domain.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

Correct Answer:

D. two update domains

upvoted 7 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) "two update domains"

To assure that during planned maintenance at least 1 VM is still operational, 2 Update Domains need to be created.

Each VM will be in its respective Update Domain.

upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 2 times

  **viveksen1** 1 year, 11 months ago

Two update domains is correct - It's talking about planned maintenance

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
 You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
 You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
 What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Data Lake Store
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Correct Answer: B

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

- ☞ a virtual machine
- ☞ Azure SQL Database
- ☞ Azure Data Factory

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

  **Phani1701** Highly Voted 2 years, 3 months ago

Azure blob storage and Azure files are the one's for azure import/export service to securely transfer data to Azure by shipping the data from disk drives,
 upvoted 16 times

  **Holydud** 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B
 upvoted 8 times

  **Lazylinux** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B here is summary

There are two versions of WAImportExport:

*Version 1 for import/export into Azure Blob Storage

*Version 2 for import into Azure Files

*It is WAImportExport.exe ONLY compatible with 64-bit Windows

*Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.

*Modify the dataset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides. Depending on whether *you want to import a file or folder or both, add entries in the dataset.csv file

*The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB

upvoted 12 times

  **rajneeshverma2020** Most Recent 8 months ago

Repeated question

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure blob storage

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Same as Question 63.

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/98317-exam-az-104-topic-3-question-63-discussion>

upvoted 2 times

zellck 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.

upvoted 3 times

UmbongoDrink 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It's Blob

upvoted 2 times

Davindra 1 year, 8 months ago

It was in exam on 11/23

upvoted 6 times

majerly 1 year, 10 months ago

today in exam ,is B

upvoted 1 times

NaoVaz 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) " Azure Blob storage"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>

upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B 📄

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage

upvoted 3 times

Exilic 1 year, 11 months ago

So you can choose any of the 2 answers?

upvoted 1 times

Exilic 1 year, 11 months ago

I mean, any of the 2 that is available on that certain question.

upvoted 1 times

manalshowaei 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Azure Blob storage

upvoted 1 times

Scoobysnaks86 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Only does blob and file storage

upvoted 1 times

Racinely 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Look documentation Only azure blob and azure file share are supported by import/export

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

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

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

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action 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.

Select and Place:

Actions

Create a Storage Sync Service

Install the Azure File Sync agent

Create a sync group

Run Server Registration

Answer Area

First action:

Action

Second action:

Action

Actions

Create a sync group

Run Server Registration

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

First action:

Create a Storage Sync Service

Second action:

Install the Azure File Sync agent

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

Second action: Install the Azure File Sync agent

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

Reference:

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

 **gujjudesi420** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

I think answer should be Create Storage Sync Service, Create a Sync Group as they are asking for "Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription?"

upvoted 395 times

 **Praveen66** 2 years, 11 months ago

Agree with you, its actions on the subscription/azure portal and does not ask for actions on the server

upvoted 11 times

 **xupiter** 3 years, 1 month ago

Correct.

Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/extend-share-capacity-with-azure-file-sync/5-set-up-azure-file-sync>

upvoted 4 times

 **mcc** 2 years, 9 months ago

correct:

Create Azure resources: You need a storage account to contain a file share, a Storage Sync Service, and a sync group. Create the resources in that order.

upvoted 8 times

  **J4U** 3 years ago

Yes, that is correct. The steps are given in the URL mlantonis shared.

upvoted 7 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

Second action: Install the Azure File Sync agent

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

1. Prepare Windows Server to use with Azure File Sync
2. Deploy the Storage Sync Service
3. Install the Azure File Sync agent
4. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
5. Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint
6. Create a server endpoint
7. Configure firewall and virtual network settings

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#deploy-the-storage-sync-service>

upvoted 234 times

  **augustogcn** 2 years, 7 months ago

Install the Azure File Sync agent is not an action that you can perform in the Azure Subscription. The file Sync agent is installed on your on-premises server. This question is a tricky one.

upvoted 21 times

  **chaudha4** 3 years, 3 months ago

The question is about what you do in your Azure subscription. The second action that you suggest cannot be done on your subscription. It needs to be done on the on-prem server.

upvoted 9 times

  **suriyaswamy** 3 years ago

Nice explanation

upvoted 2 times

  **Praveen66** 2 years, 11 months ago

But the question talks about actions on the subscription and not on the servers. so it should be

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

Second action: Create a sync group

upvoted 22 times

  **Aiyooo** Most Recent 10 months ago

This is one of the stupidest questions

upvoted 9 times

  **clg003** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

All of these are steps of Azure File Sync but only two of them are actually performed within the subscription (in Azure). Deploy a Storage Sync Service and Create a sync group are the answer.

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

For Azure File Sync setup, you first create necessary services in Azure before setting up the on-premises server. Here are the initial steps in the Azure subscription:

****Create a Storage Sync Service****: This service is the top-level resource for Azure File Sync. It is used to create and manage sync groups and registered servers.

****Create a sync group****: After setting up the Storage Sync Service, you create a sync group which defines the sync topology for a set of files. The endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other.

Steps involving the Azure File Sync agent and server registration are done on the on-premises server, not directly in the Azure subscription.

So, the first two actions in the Azure subscription are:

1. Create a Storage Sync Service
2. Create a sync group.

upvoted 4 times

  **18c2076** 5 months ago

Right.... But don't you need a server endpoint before you can create a sync group?
Which would imply you need to install the agent despite "preparing the subscription"

upvoted 1 times

  **raj_raj22** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

as per the step in MS azure file sync.. the posted answers are correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **ikidreamz** 1 year ago

In my view, Can you proceed to next steps without the agent ? I think the answer is right becoz YOU cannot go to next step without the agent installed and also the selection choice is poorly worded it should match the steps <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#register-windows-server-with-storage-sync-service>

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Create a Storage Sync Service,
Install the Azure File Sync agent

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **KiwE** 1 year ago

For those of you who are struggling with all the filesynch questions there's a reason - it was removed from the AZ-104 exam Oct 2022
<https://intunedin.net/2022/10/11/exam-az-104-microsoft-azure-administrator-resource-guide-october-2022-update/>

upvoted 5 times

  **rajneeshverma2020** 8 months ago

Still there <https://intunedin.net/2023/12/01/az-104-microsoft-azure-administrator-exam-resource-guide-october-2023-update/>

upvoted 1 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Second action: Create a sync group.

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 a registered server. A server can have server endpoints in multiple sync groups. You can create as many sync groups as you need to appropriately describe your desired sync topology.

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct: Create Storage Sync Service & Create a Sync Group

upvoted 2 times

  **ExamKiller020** 1 year, 1 month ago

In your exam you wont get questions anymore about Azure Sync Service, they removed it sometimes last year. Please like this post sp everybody will see

upvoted 39 times

  **zambonini** 1 year, 3 months ago

1. Deploy a Storage Sync Service.
2. Create a sync group.
3. Install Azure File Sync agent on the server with the full data set.
4. Register that server and create a server endpoint on the share.

upvoted 3 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 1 year, 5 months ago

I'm changing my answer. There are 2 independent actions you need to do which doesn't have any pre-requisites. They are

1. Create a Storage Sync Service - This is another name for Azure File Sync service
2. Install the Azure File Sync Agent - You can download this directly from Microsoft download center.

The other actions such as Create File Sync Group, Register server etc. depends on these 2 actions. So IMO, these are the first two actions one should take

upvoted 1 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 1 year, 5 months ago

First action: Create a sync group (Since we already have a file share, we can create this)

Second action: Create Storage Sync Service

upvoted 1 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

People, the question asks which steps to take in Azure, and not on the server itself.

First action: Create a storage sync service

Second action: create a sync group

upvoted 2 times

  **kklohit** 1 year, 5 months ago

Create a Storage Sync Service: You need to create a Storage Sync Service in the Azure subscription. The Storage Sync Service provides the central point of management and orchestration for sync relationships and sync groups.

Create a sync group: After creating the Storage Sync Service, you need to create a sync group that defines the sync topology for the files and folders that you want to synchronize between Server1 and the Azure file share.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the file shares shown in the following table.

Name	Location
share1	West US
share2	West US
share3	East US

You have the on-premises file shares shown in the following table.

Name	Server	Path
data1	Server1	D:\Folder1
data2	Server2	E:\Folder2
data3	Server3	E:\Folder2

You create an Azure file sync group named Sync1 and perform the following actions:

- ⇒ Add share1 as the cloud endpoint for Sync1.
- ⇒ Add data1 as a server endpoint for Sync1.
- ⇒ Register Server1 and Server2 to Sync1.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes -

Data2 is located on Server2 which is registered to Sync1.

Box 3: No -

Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-cloud-endpoint>

  **cyna58** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

NO - only one cloud endpoint can be added to sync1

YES - Server2 has been registered to Sync1 but data2 is not added to server endpoint. So we can add data2 as additional server endpoint for Sync1

NO - We have to register Server3 first

upvoted 186 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

That's totally correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **op22233** 4 months, 1 week ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

  **ABhi101** 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **josevirtual** 2 years, 5 months ago

I'm confused. If this is correct, why we could add data1 as a server endpoint before to register Server 1?

upvoted 2 times

  **itguy2** 2 years, 5 months ago

because the question mentioned that Server1 and Server2 are registered

upvoted 6 times

  **josevirtual** 2 years, 5 months ago

They are registered after data1 is added. It may not be relevant, but it makes me wonder if there is something tricky here...

upvoted 2 times

  **Testyboy15** 2 years, 2 months ago

I think the steps done aren't necessarily listed in order they were done. It is merely saying that is what has been.

upvoted 2 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes

Data2 is located on Server2 which is registered to Sync1.

Box 3: No

Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-%20cloud-endpoint>

upvoted 169 times

  **suriyaswamy** 3 years ago

Accurate Info, Thanks

upvoted 3 times

  **awssecuritynewbie** 1 year, 10 months ago

but i thought you cannot add a new drive to the Sync group ? and the cloud server endpoint is mapped against drive "E". So how is it possible?

upvoted 2 times

  **varinder82** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

Box 1: No

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes

Data2 is located on Server2 which is registered to Sync1.

Box 3: No

Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

N: "A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-cloud-endpoint>

Y: "A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-server-endpoint>

N: Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1: "No"

2) You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1: "Yes"

3) You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1: "No"

Explanation:

1) Only a single Cloud Endpoint can exist in a Sync group;

2) data2 is in a different server using a folder with a different name, and Server2 is already registered to Sync1.

3) Server3 is not yet registered.

upvoted 7 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

NO - only one cloud endpoint can be added to sync1

YES - Server2 has been registered to Sync1 but data2 is not added to server endpoint. So we can add data2 as additional server endpoint for Sync1

NO - We have to register Server3 first

upvoted 1 times

  **atilla** 2 years ago

if server3 was registered was it possible to add as endpoint? since it has the same drive/folder

upvoted 2 times

  **anurag1122** 1 year, 8 months ago

I have the same question

upvoted 2 times

  **ericZX** 1 year, 4 months ago

if server3 was registered, I guess yes.

on question 2, it's trying to add data2 only

on question 3, it's trying to add data3 only, not add data2 and data3 at the same time

upvoted 1 times

  **Socca** 2 years ago

You can add one cloud endpoint to a sync so the first question is no .You can add only registred servers to the share that means only data2 can be added

upvoted 1 times

  **justjeroen** 2 years, 1 month ago

Box 3 is debate able. Yes you can add data 3, but you have to register first. Just need two steps to accomplish it.

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

NO-YES-NO and as per other comments

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

No Yes No

upvoted 1 times

  **Scoobysnaks86** 2 years, 2 months ago

I hate how these are a test of the English language and not actual knowledge.

upvoted 5 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times

  **sid132** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 3 times

  **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

N-Y-N

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-server-endpoint>

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West US	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

▼

storage1 only

storage2 only

storage3 only

storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

▼

Analytics1 only

Analytics2 only

Analytics3 only

Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

▼

storage1 only

storage2 only

storage3 only

storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

▼

Analytics1 only

Analytics2 only

Analytics3 only

Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Correct Answer:

Box 1: storage1, storage2, and storage3

The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

Box 2: Analytics3 -

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-configure-reports>

  **RithuNethra** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

storage 3
analytics 1,2 & 3
this is correct as analytics are independent of locations!
upvoted 431 times

  **Bapan** 2 years, 11 months ago

This is the correct one.
upvoted 3 times

  **wooyourdaddy** 3 years, 8 months ago

What did you use to verify this ?
upvoted 2 times

  **Bogdan_85** 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer is in here: "The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist." Took from here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports#1-create-a-log-analytics-workspace-or-use-an-existing-one>
upvoted 7 times

  **af68218** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested that is still true just now. Created a bunch of new Log Analytics workspaces in various regions, and they all showed up as option for backing up in the vault after a few minutes. No storage accounts, however, showed, because I didn't have any in the same region as the vault.
upvoted 2 times

  **Amju** 3 years, 4 months ago

its not recommended due to different government policies in US and Europe and thats why only workspace 3 is correct answer.
upvoted 9 times

  **Jamie1337** 2 years, 8 months ago

This is not correct, it asks what is possible not what is recommended. Others have confirmed 1,2,3 is the correct answer.
upvoted 6 times

  **Veronika1989** 3 years, 4 months ago

I agree! Tested on my tenant.
upvoted 12 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Storage accounts: Storage 3 only
Storage Account must be in the same Region as the Recovery Services Vault.

Log Analytics workspaces: Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3
Set up one or more Log Analytics workspaces to store your Backup reporting data. The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your Vaults exist.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports#1-create-a-log-analytics-workspace-or-use-an-existing-one>
upvoted 408 times

  **MandAsh** 5 months ago

You are the Batman! helping poor cloud'ers even after so many years.
upvoted 9 times

  **Solution_2** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Indeed , he is the chosen one.
upvoted 3 times

  **aamalik7** 2 years, 9 months ago

You are the superman!
upvoted 25 times

  **Kosey** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

You are the spiderman!
upvoted 2 times

  **happyaka** 2 years, 1 month ago

I check your answer instead of the answer given by examtopics. You rock !!!
upvoted 7 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

- storage 3 only
- analytics 1,2 & 3
upvoted 1 times

  **subinjarackal** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Should the storage account, log analytics workspace be in the same resource group as valut1
upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure supports multiple types of storage accounts for different storage scenarios customers may have, but there are two main types of storage accounts for Azure Files. Which storage account type you need to create depends on whether you want to create a standard file share or a premium file share:

General purpose version 2 (GPv2) storage accounts: GPv2 storage accounts allow you to deploy Azure file shares on standard/hard disk-based (HDD-based) hardware. In addition to storing Azure file shares, GPv2 storage accounts can store other storage resources such as blob containers, queues, or tables. File shares can be deployed into the transaction optimized (default), hot, or cool tiers.

FileStorage storage accounts: FileStorage storage accounts allow you to deploy Azure file shares on premium/solid-state disk-based (SSD-based) hardware. FileStorage accounts can only be used to store Azure file shares; no other storage resources (blob containers, queues, tables, etc.) can be deployed in a FileStorage account.

upvoted 1 times

  **yukkki** 7 months, 1 week ago

storage: 3only
log: all
upvoted 2 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested. A log analytic workspace can be in different region than resources connected to it.
upvoted 1 times

  **kaizoogi** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I think these answers need to be flipped:

Change From:

Box 1: storage1, storage2, and storage3

The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

Box 2: Analytics3 -

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

Change To:

Box 1: storage3

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, Analytics3 -

The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

upvoted 4 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.
upvoted 5 times

  **msstanci_111** 1 year ago

no way, storage accounts are not correct, sa must be in same region and same resource group.
upvoted 1 times

  **msstanci_111** 1 year ago

Not at all storage account, and analytics 1,2,3 (only one of them). If I created sa and it was in different region or rg, I can't see sa. In my oppinion, those answers not cover right answer. (I tested it in lab)
upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Storage 3 only.

"the vault must be in the same region as the data source."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-recovery-services-vault#create-a-recovery-services-vault>

Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3.

"You can use a single workspace for all your data collection."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/logs/log-analytics-workspace-overview>

upvoted 3 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

storage 3
analytics 1,2 & 3
Correct!

upvoted 1 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct Answer:

Storage accounts:

Storage3 only, because Vault1 is West Europe and Storage3 is also in West Europe.

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1, Analytics2 and Analytics3, because those analytics backup are not related to the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports?tabs=recovery-services-vaults>

Set up one or more Log Analytics workspaces to store your Backup reporting data. The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist

upvoted 1 times

  **Mpalana** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question came out in the exam 2023/06/08

upvoted 2 times

  **Mirkaa754** 1 year, 3 months ago

Storage 3 - the vault must be in the same region as the data source

upvoted 1 times

  **Katlegobogosi** 1 year, 3 months ago

Box 1: Storage3

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics2, Analytics2 and Analytics3

The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

Note: Even though examtopics has the wrong answers in the box picture. In the explanation of the answers they have the right info, they just have the wrong answers.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following exhibit.

Storage accounts

Default Directory

 Add  Manage view  Refresh  Export to CSV  Assign tags  Delete  Feedback

Filter by name... Subscription == all Resource group == all Location == all  Add filter

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Kind ↑↓	Resource group ↑↓	Location ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in

▼

- contoso101 only
- contoso104 only
- contoso101 or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in

▼

- contoso101 only
- contoso101 or contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in

▼

- contoso101 only
- contoso104 only
- contoso101 or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

Correct Answer:

You can use the Archive access tier in

▼

- contoso101 only
- contoso101 or contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Box 1: contoso104 only -

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contos103 only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

Correct Answer:

Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101 and contoso103 only

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

upvoted 380 times

  **JayJay22215** 2 years, 6 months ago

Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium is available for blob as well, but it asked for "Premium File Shares"

Box 2: contoso101 and contoso103 only

not available for normal storage. In addition to the ms docs list above, you can just check via the price calculator as well.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/de-de/pricing/calculator/>

upvoted 5 times

  **Katlegobogosi** 1 year, 3 months ago

That "and or" seems to have confused a lot of people.

I think you might have typed and instead of or.

But you are correct that is the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Traian** 1 year, 11 months ago

Standard general-purpose v1 Blob Storage, Queue Storage, Table Storage, and Azure Files LRS/GRS/RA-GRS

Standard general-purpose v1 actually supports tiering check the redundancy options from the following link:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

The provided answer is correct 101,102,103

upvoted 3 times

  **Daan_peacock** 1 year, 10 months ago

Your link actually states the following: "Access tier refers to the data usage pattern you've specified for your general-purpose v2 or Blob Storage account."

So, 101 or 103 only

upvoted 6 times

  **atilla** 2 years ago

contoso101 and contoso103 only is not an option in the answers, it says contoso 101 or contoso 103 only

upvoted 5 times

  **Grande** 1 year, 11 months ago

contoso101 or contoso103 only

upvoted 2 times

  **AzureJobsTillRetire** 1 year, 9 months ago

Hi atilla, I think in this context "contoso101 and contoso103 only" and "contoso101 or contoso103 only" have the same meaning

upvoted 3 times

  **Rajash**  3 years, 3 months ago

Box1 - 104 only.

Box2 - 101 and 103 only (Storage V2 and BLOB storage)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

-Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

upvoted 84 times

  **Veronika1989** 3 years, 3 months ago

I agreed. Here is the article <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

upvoted 4 times

  **Amir1909**  5 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: contoso104 only

Box 2: contoso101 and contoso103 only

upvoted 1 times

  **Ram9198** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Blob storage is a legacy so 101 only for 2nd question

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

Box 1: contoso104 only

Box 2: contoso101 and contoso103 only

upvoted 2 times

  **Mpalana** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question was in the exam 08June 2023

upvoted 6 times

  **wolf13** 1 year, 2 months ago

Box 2: You can use the Archive access tier in: contoso101 or contoso103 only

Contoso101 or Contoso103 only is correct as tiering in a Storage account is supported by only two types of storage accounts - BlobStorage and StorageV2.

You cannot configure any other type of storage accounts like Storage,FileStorage etc.

Note: The archive tier is not supported as the default access tier for a storage account.

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts.

General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS.

The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts.

upvoted 1 times

  **ArronGC** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/5af21c03e17ba3f52f6d007b/1561741063599-OYAYQPVVN84F8TMRFKV/Table+comparing+Storage+Account+Types%2C+Services+and+Performance?format=1500w>

all you need for storage related capabilities

upvoted 4 times

  **sk4shi** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks for this ArronGC. This explains it all

upvoted 1 times

  **worldkalabe** 1 year, 4 months ago

Box 1 is correct

Box 2 is just contoso101 and 103; here is why:

The general-purpose v1 storage account, which is the older version of the standard storage account, only supports two tiers: hot and cool. It doesn't support the archive tier.

However, if you have an existing general-purpose v1 storage account, you can use the Azure portal, Azure PowerShell, or Azure CLI to migrate it to the v2 kind, which then allows you to use the archive tier. Once you migrate a v1 storage account to v2, you can't revert it back to v1.

upvoted 2 times

  **keszi** 1 year, 5 months ago

Question was on the exam March 2023

upvoted 8 times

  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 6 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. contoso104 only

2. contoso 101 or contoso103 only

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare>

FileStorage storage accounts: FileStorage storage accounts allow you to deploy Azure file shares on premium/solid-state disk-based (SSD-based) hardware. FileStorage accounts can only be used to store Azure file shares; no other storage resources (blob containers, queues, tables, etc.) can be deployed in a FileStorage account.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

Correct Answer:

Box 1: contoso104 only

Box 2: contoso101 and contoso103 only

upvoted 5 times

  **noorms** 1 year, 5 months ago

Hi, did the exam questions come from this dump?

upvoted 1 times

  **orionduo** 1 year, 7 months ago

contoso104 only

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

contoso101 and contoso103 only

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS.

upvoted 1 times

  **ThePro** 1 year, 8 months ago

Was in my exam today 07 Dec 2022

upvoted 7 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) You can create a premium file share in: "contoso104 only"

2) You can use the Archive access tier in: "contoso101 or contoso103 only"

"Premium storage account type for file shares only. Recommended for enterprise or high-performance scale applications." -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of-storage-accounts>

"Access tier refers to the data usage pattern you've specified for your general-purpose v2 or Blob Storage account." -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#storage-account-billing>

upvoted 6 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101 and contoso103 only

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

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

Correct 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	

Box 1: Will have no access -

The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS.

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

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

Reference:

<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>

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

The Answer is not correct.

It should be no access for both cases.

- for first case, cause the IP is not matching the SAS requirements

- for second case, since it is using "net use" where it uses SMB. The SMB (Server Message Broker) protocol does not support SAS. it still asks for username/password. Accordingly, it will give error wrong username/pass and will not provide access.

upvoted 284 times

KiwE 1 year ago

It's amazing that wrong answers can be on the site for 2.5 years when this is a paid service.

upvoted 28 times

ProfessorJayy 4 months ago

keeps them from getting shutdown.

upvoted 3 times

Exilic 1 year ago

Boggles the mind.

upvoted 4 times

researched_answer_boi 3 years, 3 months ago

Authenticating against an Azure File Share using SAS is currently not supported. Only the Storage Account Keys would work.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40741/sas-key-for-unc-path.html>

upvoted 5 times

sshiv 3 years, 8 months ago

could provide refer doc links what you are saying

upvoted 1 times

berkejf 3 years, 8 months ago

fedztedz is correct. both are no access.

upvoted 2 times

berkejf 3 years, 8 months ago

prove: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-faq#:~:text=Shared%20access%20signature%20keys%20are%20supported%20only%20via%20the%20REST%20API%20or%20in%20client%20libraries.%20You%20must%20mount%20the%20Azure%20file%20share%20over%20SMB%20by%20using%20the%20storage%20account%20keys>

upvoted 3 times

upvoted 3 times

Allahham 3 years, 7 months ago

so the answer will be prompted for credentials or have no access?

upvoted 2 times

Beitran 3 years, 6 months ago

"System error 86 has occurred.
The specified network password is not correct."
upvoted 3 times

  **NickyDee** 3 years, 7 months ago
SMB = Simple Message Block
upvoted 3 times

  **mlantonis**  3 years, 3 months ago
Correct Answer:

Box 1: will have no access
The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS, because it is not matching the SAS requirements. IP is out of range.

Box 2: will have no access
The SAS token is not supported in mounting Azure File share currently, it just supports the Azure storage account key.
Since it is using "net use" where it uses SMB, the SMB (Server Message Broker) protocol does not support SAS. it still asks for username/password.
Accordingly, it will give error wrong username/pass and will not provide access.

Reference:

<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>

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40741/sas-key-for-unc-path.html>
upvoted 236 times

  **dhiii** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Shared access signature (SAS) tokens aren't currently supported for mounting Azure file shares.
Proof/Demo: <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/main/articles/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows.md>
upvoted 2 times

  **MatAlves**  5 months, 3 weeks ago
Shared access signature (SAS) tokens aren't currently supported for mounting Azure file shares.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
- will have no access
- will have no access
upvoted 2 times

  **Ishraj** 7 months, 1 week ago
Box1: have no access , due to IP restriction.
Box2: Will be able to access, since storage explorer can access the share using SAS. Now the SAS will need to be modified by appending the share name after the storage account file endpoint "https://<StorageAccount>.file.core.windows.net/<share1>/?<SAS>"
upvoted 2 times

  **SgtDimitru** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Box 1: Will have no access. The IP 193.77.134.1 is not in IP range of SAS requirements;
Box 2: Will have all rights. Net use now supports SAS token when mounting Azure File share:

CMD:
net use Z: \\mystorageaccount.file.core.windows.net\myshare /u:Azure\mystorageaccount <SAS_Token>
upvoted 5 times

  **Ataimoor** 10 months ago
This is what I got an answer today from Bing AI.

Yes, you can access a storage account using SAS with the net use command. The net use command is used to connect to a file share on a remote computer and map it to a drive letter on your local computer 1. To connect to an Azure storage account using SAS, you can use the following command:

```
net use <drive-letter>: \\<storage-account-name>.file.core.windows.net\<share-name> /u:<storage-account-name> <storage-account-key>
```

upvoted 2 times

  **Yhorm** 10 months ago
AI is not a reliable source
upvoted 4 times

  **SDiwan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
This is incorrect, SAS is still not supported. You can refer here, where the screenshot shows 2 options, Active Directory or Storage account key, SAS is not available. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

upvoted 1 times

  **lampayeah** 11 months ago

In my examp september 2023.

upvoted 3 times

  **JWS80** 11 months, 1 week ago

Found the question on another site I am studying, and it has the same answer which I don't think is correct. It takes forever to check some of these questions.

upvoted 4 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Box 1: will have no access

The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS, because it is not matching the SAS requirements. IP is out of range.

Box 2: will have no access

The SAS token is not supported in mounting Azure File share currently, it just supports the Azure storage account key.

Since it is using "net use" where it uses SMB, the SMB (Server Message Broker) protocol does not support SAS. it still asks for username/password.

Accordingly, it will give error wrong username/pass and will not provide access.

Reference:

<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>

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40741/sas-key-for-unc-path.html>

upvoted 5 times

  **LGWJ12** 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree, very good explanation.

upvoted 2 times

  **Qjb8m9h** 1 year, 1 month ago

I had this in my exam today - Passed 800

upvoted 3 times

  **Sizzle** 1 year, 2 months ago

How are most these answers wrong? What a trash exam collection

upvoted 6 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Some of these questions are just trash, I swear, like they WANT you to FAIL.

upvoted 6 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact same Q came in my exam on 30 April2023.

upvoted 5 times

  **jassa012** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is

A: No Access

B: No Access

SAS can't be used as a password. It has to be passed as a Key

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview#how-a-shared-access-signature-works>

upvoted 2 times

  **ITFranz** 1 year, 6 months ago

The Answer is incorrect.

It should be no access for both cases.

upvoted 3 times

  **Hongzu13** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was also in the exam Thursday 19th of January 2023.

I got it wrong in the exam, as I got a bit confused.

upvoted 4 times

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.

VM2 is backed up to RSV1.

You need to back up VM2 to RSV2.

What should you do first?

- A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup
- B. From the RSV2 blade, click Backup. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup
- C. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault
- D. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 job

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

  **NikserPro** Highly Voted  2 years, 3 months ago

This is wrong answer, first step should be stopping the backup

If you want to change the recovery service vault you need to disassociate the previous RSV and delete the backup data. To delete backup data, you need to stop the backup first.

So:

1. Stop the backup in RSV1 (D)
2. Remove the backup data.
3. Disassociate the VM in RSV1.
4. Associate the VM in RSV2.

upvoted 107 times

  **Erazed** Highly Voted  2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is:

A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup

upvoted 44 times

  **DeinosK** 2 years ago

Agree, when you try to add a VM in RSV you are warned that the VM shown are only those "[Discovering] virtual machines that can be backed up, are in the same region as vault and not protected by another vault."

upvoted 1 times

  **Limobakry** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago

From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup.

Explanation:

By stopping the backup of VM2 to RSV1, you ensure that the resources are freed up in RSV1 and can be allocated to RSV2.

Once the backup in RSV1 is stopped, you can then initiate the backup process for VM2 to RSV2.

After stopping the backup in RSV1, you would then perform the necessary backup configuration in RSV2 using the Azure portal or Azure Backup PowerShell cmdlets.

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans: A

Ref: https://youtu.be/u1Y4EptZqgc?si=taoA0NEL_WakXSbQ

upvoted 2 times

  **Richardfu007** 9 months, 1 week ago

If you want to move an Azure virtual machine that has backup enabled, then you have two choices. They depend on your business requirements:

Don't need to preserve previous backed-up data

Must preserve previous backed-up data

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-move-recovery-services-vault#move-an-azure-virtual-machine-to-a-different-recovery-service-vault>

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The first step to back up VM2 to RSV2 is to stop the backup of VM2 in RSV1. So, the correct answer is:

A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup³

Source:

(1) How to move my VMs from an existing RSVault to a new RSVault without <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/75965/how-to-move-my-vm-from-an-existing-rsvault-to-a-n>.

(2) Back up Azure VMs in a Recovery Services vault - Azure Backup. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-vm-prepare>.

(3) Backup VM to a recovery service vault in a different subscription. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/94866/backup-vm-to-a-recovery-service-vault-in-a-differe>.

(4) undefined. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq>.

(5) undefined. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vm>.

upvoted 2 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Jesus christ, this site has a lot of wrong answers. Its just ridiculous at this point. But then again, without these questions, a lot of us will probably fail the exam anyways lol.

upvoted 11 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

My thoughts exactly. What's holding this site up is the dialogue in the discussions.

upvoted 8 times

  **maxsteele** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I cant believe yall dont realize its on purpose lol. Just think about why theyd do it this way.

upvoted 4 times

  **basanta123** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

When you back up a virtual machine to a Recovery Services vault, the backup is stored in that vault. You cannot have the same virtual machine backed up to two different vaults. In order to back up VM2 to RSV2, you first need to stop the backup of VM2 from RSV1. Once the backup is stopped, you can then create a new backup job for VM2 in RSV2.

Here are the steps on how to back up VM2 to RSV2:

① In the Azure portal, go to the Recovery Services vaults blade.

② Select the RSV1 vault.

③ On the Backup items blade, select the VM2 backup.

④ Click Stop.

⑤ Once the VM2 backup is stopped, go to the RSV2 vault.

⑥ On the Backup blade, click + Backup job.

⑦ In the Backup job blade, select the VM2 virtual machine.

⑧ Click Create.

⑨ The VM2 backup job will be created and started in RSV2.

upvoted 9 times

  **tfdestroy** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Thank you so much for clarification, made sense after reading your comment!

upvoted 1 times

  **extopacct** 1 year ago

You can only select VMs in the same region as the vault.

VMs can only be backed up in a single vault.

The correct answer is:

A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup

upvoted 1 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup

VMs can only be backed up in a single Recovery Services Vault. You have to stop the VM2 backup from the RSV1 first. Otherwise you won't be able to find the VM2 in RSV2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-move-recovery-services-vault#must-preserve-previous-backed-up-data>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-first-look-arm>

upvoted 2 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

tested in LAB (2023-05-31)

You can't associate secured VMs to other Recovery Vaults.

Option C is possible (this Option exist), but not available. Only after you disassociate the VM for the other Vault.

So the correct Answer is "A"

upvoted 5 times

  **Mandar15** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer A

upvoted 2 times

  **zambonini** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup

VMs can only be backed up in a single Recovery Services Vault. You have to stop the VM2 backup from the RSV1 first. Otherwise you won't be able to find the VM2 in RSV2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-move-recovery-services-vault#must-preserve-previous-backed-up-data>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

upvoted 2 times

  **zva16** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **KrisJin** 1 year, 4 months ago

Give a reason instead just say x is correct. It is non sense.

upvoted 4 times

  **stegermeister** 1 year, 5 months ago

So, Disaster recovery is not for Backup, to start with. DR does not equal Backup, hence C is not even relevant. First you must stop backup, from RSV1. Answer A

upvoted 2 times

  **JayLearn2022** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-backup-vm-at-scale>

You can only select VMs in the same region as the vault.

VMs can only be backed up in a single vault.

upvoted 3 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

this link clears it up. going with A

upvoted 1 times

You have a general-purpose v1 Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS).

You need to ensure that the data in the storage account is protected if a zone fails. The solution must minimize costs and administrative effort.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a new storage account.
- B. Configure object replication rules.
- C. Upgrade the account to general-purpose v2.
- D. Modify the Replication setting of storage1.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

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

  **klamar** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct.

v1 supports GRS/RA-GRS but question was about least cost. Least cost is ZRS which is only supported for v2 and premium file/block storage. Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

upvoted 87 times

  **renzoku** 2 years ago

But it's wondering about Zone fails then ZRS wouldn't an option else we should use GRS

upvoted 4 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

Actually the question says, A ZONE. That mean its not ALL OR SOME ZONE fail. So yeah, ZRS is suitable over GRS.

upvoted 1 times

  **mung** 1 year, 9 months ago

ZRS replicates data into multiple "Zones". So if your primary zone fails then the other two or more zones are available and will takeover the failed zone for you and your server will stay alive. So ZRS is great for zone failure.

GRS replicated your data into different geography.

For example, if you are in USA you will most likley be using NA geography.

And if you use GRS, your data will be replicated to a secondary gregraphy such as EU, Asia, etc.

So with GRS, even if the entire NA Azure servers failes and lose all your data, you will still have backed up data in a different geography.

upvoted 10 times

  **photon99** 10 months, 1 week ago

Microsoft MUST remove all the questions for the services they have planned deprecation. It make no sense to confuse new people between Storage V1 vs V2 or confuse us between Basic PublicIP vs Standard PublicIP.

upvoted 8 times

  **Mentalfloss** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

I am guessing Microsoft did remove this question from the exam, but it lingers here for all eternity. :)

upvoted 1 times

  **Itson1** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is upgrading to gen 2 but say nothing about changing LRS to ZRS so I think D should be the answer

upvoted 3 times

  **vldt** 1 year, 5 months ago

again MS is playing with the words here. Note that the question is:

"What should you do FIRST?" so the answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **mwhooo** Highly Voted 2 years, 12 months ago

Answer is correct, and this is why :

General-purpose v2 storage accounts support the latest Azure Storage features and incorporate all of the functionality of general-purpose v1 and Blob storage accounts. General-purpose v2 accounts are recommended for most storage scenarios. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices. General-purpose v2 accounts support default account access tiers of hot or cool and blob level tiering between hot, cool, or archive.

Upgrading to a general-purpose v2 storage account from your general-purpose v1 or Blob storage accounts is straightforward. You can upgrade

using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or Azure CLI. There is no downtime or risk of data loss associated with upgrading to a general-purpose v2 storage account. The account upgrade happens via a simple Azure Resource Manager operation that changes the account type.

Hope this helps
upvoted 43 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 6 months ago

Nice pointing out. Also just to avoid any confusion the same doesn't apply to switching from Standard V2 to any of the Premium tiers. Doing such a switch requires a NEW storage account to be created and data to be copied over after.

Reference : Microsoft own AZ104 certified instructor.
upvoted 6 times

  **01525bd** Most Recent 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Standard general-purpose v1 = LRS/GRS/RA-GRS
Blob Storage = LRS/GRS/RA-GRS
Standard general-purpose v2 = LRS/ZRS/GRS/RA-GRS/GZRS/RA-GZRS
Premium block blobs = LRS/ZRS
Premium page blobs = LRS/ZRS
Premium file shares = LRS/ZRS
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **VikiAP** 6 months, 1 week ago

Still don't agree with the answer. Upgrading to Storagev2 does not automatically sets Zone Redundancy ... so this answer is not correct to me ..
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

To protect data against a zone failure, you would typically use Zone-Redundant Storage (ZRS). However, General-Purpose v1 (GPv1) storage accounts do not support ZRS.

To take advantage of ZRS, you should use General-Purpose v2 (GPv2) storage accounts. After upgrading to GPv2, you can then modify the replication settings to use ZRS.

So, the correct first step would be:

C. Upgrade the account to general-purpose v2.

Once you've upgraded to GPv2, you can modify the Replication setting to use ZRS.
upvoted 5 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-upgrade?tabs=azure-portal>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.
upvoted 3 times

  **vanr2000** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You need to upgrade the storage account to General-purpose v2, which support ZRS replication support.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

The following link shows, how you can upgrade the storage account to version 2
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-upgrade?tabs=azure-portal>
upvoted 3 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

It's C.
upvoted 2 times

  **abiurrunc** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

General Purpose v2 offers all data services with all options for replication and access tiers where available.
upvoted 2 times

  **Davindra** 1 year, 8 months ago

It was in exam on 11/23

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **lisley** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C makes sense

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C) "Upgrade the account to general-purpose v2"

The least cost type of storage account that supports zone failures is ZRS, that only supports general-purpose v2.

upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

v1 supports GRS/RA-GRS but question was about least cost. Least cost is ZRS which is only supported for v2 and premium file/block storage. Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

v1 supports GRS/RA-GRS but question was about least cost. Least cost is ZRS which is only supported for v2 and premium file/block storage. Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 years, 2 months ago

Notably, upgrading a storage account is not reversable.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

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

You plan to manage the data stored in the accounts by using lifecycle management rules.

To which storage accounts can you apply lifecycle management rules?

- A. storage1 only
- B. storage1 and storage2 only
- C. storage3 and storage4 only
- D. storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- E. storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts?tabs=azure-portal>

  **Tamilarasan** Highly Voted 3 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct .

The lifecycle management feature is available in all Azure regions for general purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, blob storage accounts, premium block blobs storage accounts, and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 accounts.

upvoted 102 times

  **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 years, 2 months ago

A bad question; storage account type and kind are mixed here. Also at this point, this is all legacy. Storage account types offered now without switching to legacy are simply standard (gpv2) and premium. Even in legacy, there isn't any such storage account type as "filestorage", so storage4 as listed is not valid, period.

upvoted 11 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, they mixed up type and kind here, but there indeed is a kind called FileStorage, which refers to "Premium file shares" and they are not legacy.

upvoted 2 times

  **MitchellLauwers1993** 2 years, 9 months ago

Jup: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

upvoted 5 times

  **InvisibleShadow** Highly Voted 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 40 times

  **Vinod_Varma** 2 years ago

Have you purchase Contributor Access ?

upvoted 9 times

  **darkskullSB** 1 year, 8 months ago

Did you?

upvoted 3 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

I did. Test next week

upvoted 2 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

I did. Test next week

upvoted 2 times

  **cankayahmet** 1 year, 5 months ago

Lots of new questions from Contributor Access and also case study questions are there
upvoted 4 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **gargaditya** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Though "Blob Storage" is legacy and Q should not have included this, answer is Storage1 and Storage2 only(B).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>
-Known issues and limitations

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs.

-Note

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>
- Note

Setting the access tier is only allowed on Block Blobs. They are not supported for Append and Page Blobs.

-Note

Data stored in a premium block blob storage account cannot be tiered to hot, cool, cold or archive by using Set Blob Tier or using Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management.

upvoted 1 times

  **gargaditya** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The only contradictory line in first link is this, which should be ignored given the other write ups:
Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts. Lifecycle management doesn't affect system containers such as the \$logs or \$web containers
upvoted 1 times

  **gargaditya** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

My diagram summarizing the above: <https://learn-attachment.microsoft.com/api/attachments/6bcd9af2-6176-40e3-bb2f-232018a418a7?platform=QnA>
upvoted 1 times

  **gargaditya** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

- Azure storage offers different access tiers, allowing you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner.
- Tiers are a way to organize your data based on how frequently it will be accessed and how long it will be retained, with the end goal of optimising cost.

NOTES:

- Hot/Cool/Archive tiering applies to 'blobs,' not files/queues/tables (other performance options exist for these)
- Further, Setting the access tier is only allowed on Block Blobs. They are not supported for Append and Page Blobs.
- Blobs in GPV2 storage account can be set to Hot/Cool/Archive.

Premium Block Blob storage account - Data stored in a premium block blob storage account cannot be tiered to hot, cool, or archive using Set Blob Tier or using Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management.

upvoted 2 times

  **fe0b3b4** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

As I understand it, lifecycle management can be used for automatically changing the tier, but also for automatically deleting the data. Therefore a lifecycle management policy on a premium block blob is supported and can be used for deleting data, just not for changing the data tier.
upvoted 2 times

  **MCI** 7 months ago

"Getting the access tier is only allowed on Block Blobs. They are not supported for Append and Page Blobs". Just found this on your 2nd link.
upvoted 1 times

  **Ugh_434ffg** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Can anyone please share the exam questions after page26 to poojshelke29@gmail.com as I am unable to access it. I have a exam in next week. Kindly help.
upvoted 1 times

  **Kalzonee3611** 10 months ago

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts. Lifecycle management doesn't affect system containers such as the \$logs or \$web container
upvoted 2 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Exam be like: Memorize every little thing you need to know in order to be an Azure Admin
Real life be like: Works a job where you wait for something to go wrong. When something goes wrong, you go to Google and Microsoft documentation on what could truly be the problem because you ain't gonna remember any of this... even if you did, probably won't help you irl.

upvoted 30 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

upvoted 3 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is correct:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

upvoted 2 times

  **KrisJin** 1 year, 3 months ago

To be a cloud admin/architect, I do not need to know how to google, but I need to memorize which storage type supports lifecycle management.

upvoted 13 times

  **Roy010** 1 year, 2 months ago

Honestly this whole exam should allow you to Google things, or they should make it shorter and remove such nonsense questions.

upvoted 7 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: D

upvoted 9 times

  **et20230303** 1 year, 5 months ago

how long did it take you to finish the exam?

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

upvoted 3 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

D. storage1, storage2, and storage3 only

upvoted 5 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 6 months ago

Does anyone know the rational behind not including file storage?

upvoted 3 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 6 months ago

Aside from it not being listed. Like why did MS choose File storage to no receive this feature.

upvoted 4 times

  **prem007** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

upvoted 3 times

  **rmsdg** 1 year, 8 months ago

correct -

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) "storage1, storage2 and storage3 only"

"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

upvoted 6 times

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage.

You plan to create a file share named data.

Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10.

Which outbound port should you open between the home computers and the data file share?

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445
- D. 3389

Correct Answer: C

Server Message Block (SMB) is used to connect to an Azure file share over the internet. The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Port 80 is required for HTTP to a web server

B: Port 443 is required for HTTPS to a web server

D: Port 3389/443 is required for Remote desktop protocol (RDP) connections

Reference:

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

  **sk1803** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer is port 445, as this is port for SMB protocol to share files

Incorrect:

Port 80: HTTP, this is for web

Port 443: HTTPS, for web too

Port 3389: Remote desktop protocol (RDP)

upvoted 63 times

  **ohana** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. Similar question came out. Know the usage for all your ports! Ans:445

upvoted 25 times

  **SK_2_SK** 2 years, 8 months ago

Thanks for the info!

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

To map a drive to the Azure file share from home computers that run Windows 10, you need to open outbound port 445.

So the correct answer is:

C. 445

This port is used for SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, which is what Windows uses for file sharing. Note that some ISPs block this port, so if you experience issues, a VPN or Azure ExpressRoute connection may be necessary to allow the traffic. Always ensure you are following security best practices when opening ports, especially when dealing with potentially sensitive data.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

445.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows#prerequisites>

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 3 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **zzreflexzz** 1 year, 3 months ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Aluksy** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answer port 445, came out in my exam today 8th April 2023.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Similar question was on today's exam.

(7th April 2023)

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Ligheagle** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

445 smb port

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Exam 30/03/2023

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: C

think about it like this:

Port 80: HTTP/ web

Port 443: HTTPS/web

Port 3389: Remote desktop protocol (RDP)

then that leave you with what? :) 445 which is for SMB/ share files

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **SimonSM178** 1 year, 5 months ago

in your opinion how many questions were taken from this dump?

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **bloodtech** 1 year, 6 months ago

On exam 24/02/2023

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Port 445

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Port 445.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows#prerequisites>

The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **SheilaBentz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer COrrrect. On exam 20.01

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure File Storage
- B. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. Azure SQL Database

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

  **JESUSBB** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

In exam today 11-DEC-2021 ans: A
upvoted 25 times

  **Lu5ck** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

same as Q22 & Q28 (BLOB & FILE STORAGE)
upvoted 6 times

  **Mehedi007** Most Recent 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure File Storage
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>
upvoted 1 times

  **karrey** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Same as question 54.
<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/93820-exam-az-104-topic-3-question-54-discussion>
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.

upvoted 1 times

  **JN62** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

yes, correct answer is A
upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "Azure File Storage"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>

upvoted 2 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct, only Blob and Files are supported.

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 4 times

  **gharbi** 2 years, 5 months ago

same as #26

upvoted 1 times

  **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

upvoted 1 times

  **pappkarcsiii** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure File Storage - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

upvoted 1 times

  **drainuzzo** 2 years, 8 months ago

correct: A

upvoted 1 times

  **MrMacro** 2 years, 8 months ago

Azure File Storage is the correct answer. Ref here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

"The WAImportExport tool is available in two versions, version 1 and 2. We recommend that you use:

Version 1 for import/export into Azure Blob storage.

Version 2 for importing data into Azure files."

upvoted 1 times

  **shako** 2 years, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

"Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter."

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.

You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccount",
  "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
  "name": "storageaccount1",
  "location": "eastus",
  "sku": {
    "name": "Standard_LRS",
    "tier": "Standard"
  },
  "kind": "StorageV2",
  "properties": {
    "networkAcls": {
      "bypass": "AzureServices",
      "virtualNetworkRules": [],
      "ipRules": [],
      "defaultAction": "Allow",
    },
    "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
    "encryption": {
      "services": {
        "file": {
          "keyType": "Account",
          "enabled": true
        },
        "blob": {
          "keyType": "Account",
          "enabled": true
        }
      }
    },
    "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"
  },
  "accessTier": "Hot"
},
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/storageaccounts?tabs=json>

MrMacro Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Box 1- Yes. VirtualNetworkRules & IpRules are blank, with the default action Allow.

Box 2- Yes. Individual blobs can be set to the archive tier - ref.<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

Box 3. No. To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments:

A data access role, such as Storage Blob Data Contributor

The Azure Resource Manager Reader role

Ref.<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access?tabs=portal>

upvoted 122 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 6 months ago

Box 2 is VERY TRICKY- Answer appears to be NO

The ARM Template storage is of type StorageV2. It is true that BLOB LifeCycles exist for "StorageV2 (which supports blobs), Premium Page Blob, Premium Block Blob". That being said the link you provided is only subtly inferring that the "ARCHIVE" tiers can be enabled only at hardcore Blobs storages NOT "StorageV2".

"While the Hot and Cool tiers can be enabled at the storage account level or at the blob level, the Archive tier can only be enabled at the blob level. All three storage access tiers can exist in the same storage account and the default tier for a blob is inherited from the account level setting."

Reference:

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/storage-tiers-in-azure-blob-storage-find-the-best-for-your-data#:~:text=%20How%20to%20Switch%20Between%20Storage%20Tiers%20in,account%2C%20browse%20to%20the%20Storage%20account-%3EBlob...%20More%20>

upvoted 8 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 6 months ago

I take it back!!! In Azure I have created a Standard V2 based storage account and when I go to upload a Blob in a container "Hot", "Cool" and "Archive" are access tiers can be selected.

So based on that test it appears that it is not possible to change the a Standard V2 based "storage account" tier to "Archive" (because life cycles apply only to Blobs and not to Files, Tables or Queues) but it is possible to indeed set the access tier to individual blobs within a StandardV2 storage account (which I must say makes a lot of sense).

upvoted 42 times

Mozbius_ 2 years, 6 months ago

Box 2 is YES (moderator please delete my initial response to prevent further confusion. Thanks).

upvoted 64 times

KingHalik 9 months ago

I agree:

"Only storage accounts that are configured for LRS, GRS, or RA-GRS support moving blobs to the archive tier. The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts. For more information about redundancy configurations for Azure Storage, see Azure Storage redundancy."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 3 times

beem84 Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

1: Yes. Defaultaction is allow. IP is allowed.

2: Yes. Storagev2 allows tiering.

3: No. File share access requires SAS.

upvoted 72 times

  **ajay01avhad** Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Analysis: The IP 193.77.134.1 is not within the allowed IP address range specified (which is from 193.77.134.10 to 193.77.134.50). Therefore, any attempt to connect from this IP will be denied.

Answer:

Will have no access

Analysis: The IP 193.77.134.50 falls within the allowed IP range. Permissions granted include Read, Write, Delete, and List. Given that the scenario occurs within the allowed date range and uses a permitted IP, the access will be granted according to the specified permissions.

Answer:

Will have read, write, and list access

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months ago

1: Yes. Defaultaction is allow. IP is allowed.

2: Yes. Storagev2 allows tiering.

3: No. File share access requires SAS.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **sjsaran** 11 months ago

Only Azure Services option is enabled, it can be enabled only in the selected network option (option 2 in the network blade), and if there is no IP added that mean no access from any public network, so the answer to the question 1 might be NO

upvoted 1 times

  **redD** 12 months ago

Box 1 - No, because the optional parameter "publicNetworkAccess" NOT specified! Ref Allow or disallow public network access to STORAGE ACCOUNT. Value is optional but if passed in, must be 'Enabled' or 'Disabled' <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/storageaccounts?pivots=deployment-language-arm-template#property-values-1>

upvoted 1 times

  **eduardokm** 1 year ago

Box 2 - Yes - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/set-blob-tier?tabs=azure-ad>

upvoted 1 times

  **danrodcad** 1 year ago

Box1- Yes -DefaultAction = "Allow"

Box2-No - if the storage account's access tier is set to "Hot," you cannot directly set individual blobs within that storage account to the "Archive" access tier.

box3- ?? Keytype ="Account"

upvoted 1 times

  **GPerez73** 1 year ago

Agree with Box1 and Box2 (archive is greyed out). I'm not sure about box3, but file share let you to set up AAD access. So I would say yes YNY for me

upvoted 3 times

  **Richard1205** 1 year, 1 month ago

Box1: Y NetworkACLs are blank. Default Action Allow

Box2: Y Individual blobs can be set to the archive tier

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview?tabs=azure-portal>

Watch : The following table summarizes how tier changes are billed.

Box3: N In the List no allowSharedKeyAccess type ,the allowSharedKeyAccess default is True

Indicates whether the storage account permits requests to be authorized with the account access key via Shared Key. If false, then all requests, including shared access signatures, must be authorized with Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). The default value is null, which is equivalent to true.

upvoted 4 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.

upvoted 10 times

  **nidhogg** 1 year, 5 months ago

yyY

learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-data-operations-portal

"The classic subscription administrator roles Service Administrator and Co-Administrator include the equivalent of the Azure Resource Manager owner role. The Owner role includes all actions, including the Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action, so a user with one of these administrative roles can also access blob data with the account key.

upvoted 1 times

  **nidhogg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Global admin AzAD role is given the service admin role at subscription level, thus it could access anything on a Storage Account. I guess that it'd be Y - Y - Y

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

upvoted 2 times

  **fits08pistils** 1 year, 2 months ago

This is not true, also it's not mentioned anywhere in the URL you provided, so the answer is still YYN

upvoted 2 times

  **samzurcher** 1 year, 10 months ago

Box 1 - probably No. You can not access content of the storage account unless you set Public Access on the Blob-Level i think.

upvoted 1 times

  **OliwerCiecwierz** 1 year, 9 months ago

Don't think

upvoted 4 times

  **laszeklsz** 1 year, 10 months ago

I'd like to point out that networkAcls : bypass doesn't mean it allows public ips to connect to storage account. From documentation : "Specifies whether traffic is bypassed for Logging/Metrics/AzureServices. Possible values are any combination of Logging,Metrics,AzureServices (For example, "Logging, Metrics"), or None to bypass none of those traffics."

publicNetworkAccess : True would imply that. Since it is skipped, the default value True is applied.

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.1

0 can access storageaccount1: "Yes"

2) Individuals blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier: "Yes"

3) Global administrators in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials: "No"

Explanation:

1) No IP access restrictions are specified in the json.

2) The Storage Account is of kind general-purpose v2, so access tiers are supported.

3) Azure AD Roles like Global Administrator dont provided access to resources. For that RBAC Roles need to be aplied to the users.

upvoted 15 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

- A. Device 1 only
- B. Device1, Device2 and Device3
- C. Device1 and Device2 only
- D. Device1 and Device3 only

Correct Answer: B

NaoVaz Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "Device1, Device2 and Device3"

AzCopy is supported in all these three operating systems: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>

upvoted 27 times

nanasonaeh Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

upvoted 6 times

tashakori Most Recent 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

1828b9d 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

Indy429 8 months, 1 week ago

They can just never create a normal exam without any trick questions can they?

Obviously AzCopy is supported for all OSes but questions like these always make you second-guess, like "am I missing something?" Ugh.

upvoted 2 times

BIOKU 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

AzCopy is a CLI cmdlet and will work on All operating systems

upvoted 2 times

Mehedi007 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Device1, Device2 and Device3

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>

upvoted 1 times

xRiot007 1 year, 2 months ago

AzCopy works on all three OS, so the answer would be B - Device1, Device2 and Device 3.

upvoted 1 times

JayLearn2022 1 year, 6 months ago

B) "Device1, Device2 and Device3"
AzCopy is supported in all three operating systems.

First, download the AzCopy V10 executable file to any directory on your computer. AzCopy V10 is just an executable file, so there's nothing to install.

Windows 64-bit (zip)
Windows 32-bit (zip)
Linux x86-64 (tar)
Linux ARM64 Preview (tar)
macOS (zip)

Note:
If you want to copy data to and from your Azure Table storage service, then install AzCopy version 7.3.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>
upvoted 5 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>
upvoted 2 times

  **F117A_Stealth** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Device1, Device2 and Device3
upvoted 2 times

  **humnahibataynge** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Device1, Device2 and Device3
upvoted 2 times

  **DanishHassan** 1 year, 11 months ago

Thats correct
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>
upvoted 2 times

  **qwerty100** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer: B
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>
upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer : B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container named container1.
You need to prevent new content added to container1 from being modified for one year.
What should you configure?

- A. the access tier
- B. an access policy
- C. the Access control (IAM) settings
- D. the access level

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview?tabs=azure-portal>

  **rrabeya** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago

Answer B

Time-based retention policies: With a time-based retention policy, users can set policies to store data for a specified interval. When a time-based retention policy is set, objects can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, objects can be deleted but not overwritten.

upvoted 65 times

  **rrabeya** 2 years, 9 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 4 times

  **duomianhu** 2 years, 4 months ago

More specific: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-time-based-retention-policy-overview>

upvoted 6 times

  **Carlosadan10** 1 year, 6 months ago

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

  **breakerboyz09** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

B is correct.

Because Access policy can set retention policy.

upvoted 29 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **babakeyfgir** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

It was in EXAM, thanks Examtopic.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Access policy

"While in a WORM state, data cannot be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval. By configuring immutability policies for blob data, you can protect your data from overwrites and deletes."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 4 times

  **Richard1205** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer B

A stored access policy provides an additional level of control over service-level shared access signatures (SASs) on the server side. Establishing a stored access policy serves to group shared access signatures and to provide additional restrictions for signatures that are bound by the policy.

You can use a stored access policy to change the start time, expiry time, or permissions for a signature. You can also use a stored access policy to revoke a signature after it has been issued.

The following storage resources support stored access policies:

Blob containers
File shares

Queues
Tables

upvoted 3 times

  **Mehul078** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer B

Link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-container-scope?source=recommendations&tabs=azure-portal#configure-a-retention-policy-on-a-container>

upvoted 1 times

  **Gaskonader** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Exam 30/03/2023

upvoted 5 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview>

Immutable storage for Azure Blob Storage enables users to store business-critical data in a WORM (Write Once, Read Many) state. While in a WORM state, data cannot be modified or deleted for a user-specified interval. By configuring immutability policies for blob data, you can protect your data from overwrites and deletes.

upvoted 3 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "an access policy"

Using SAS in conjunction with a stored Access Policy the desired outcome can be achieved: "You can use a stored access policy to change the start time, expiry time, or permissions for a signature. You can also use a stored access policy to revoke a signature after it has been issued." -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/define-stored-access-policy>

upvoted 8 times

  **Burnie** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer B: Tested in LAB

Time-based retention policies: With a time-based retention policy, users can set policies to store data for a specified interval. When a time-based retention policy is set, objects can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, objects can be deleted but not overwritten.

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B

Time-based retention policies: With a time-based retention policy, users can set policies to store data for a specified interval. When a time-based retention policy is set, objects can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, objects can be deleted but not overwritten.

upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B - Need to use Access Policy of the type immutable.

upvoted 1 times

  **Valunchai** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer : B

upvoted 1 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

A. access tier is for Hot, Cool, and Archive

C. IAM is for RBAC roles

D. Never heard of it

upvoted 7 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

D access level controls anonymous access configuration.

upvoted 2 times

  **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-container-scope?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **Azure_daemon** 2 years, 5 months ago

B is correct, time based policy
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named container1.

You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	Not applicable

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container 1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx.
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NZure Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

I don't think this is correct
 Rule1 archives blobs(aka files) after 2 days of inactivity and deletes after 9
 Rule2 moves to cool tier after 3 days and archive tier after 9
 Of the three files, Rule1 only applies to Dep1File1.docx, while the other files have Rule2 applied.

The question asks if you can read the files on the 10th, not if they still exist. Files in the archive tier CANNOT be read as documented by Microsoft: "While a blob is in archive storage, the blob data is offline and can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in archive, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier."
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

Dep1File1.docx was last updated 8 days ago, and would be in archive tier
 File2.docx was last updated 5 days ago, and would be in cool tier
 File3.docx was last updated 8 days ago and would be in cool tier

Dep1File1 > No cannot be read
File2 > Yes cannot be read
File3 > Yes can be read
upvoted 214 times

  **jecaine** 2 years, 10 months ago

i'm so sick of this site and their questionable answers. Sigh. i never know who to trust, the site or the forum.
upvoted 31 times

  **Hyrydar** 1 year, 11 months ago

if you expect to show up here and have all the right answers handed to you so that you can go to the exam room and recite them, then i honestly believe you do not belong to this forum. We have healthy debates here..some right and some wrong. The idea is for you to do your research and contribute if you can. You have not paid anyone to provide you with the right answers. you should consider yourself lucky we have a site that provides us with the flavor and style of the questions we might encounter in the exam, it is a priviledge...quit complaining and go to work.
upvoted 29 times

  **omw2wealth** 2 years, 10 months ago

Why 'sick' lol, you just should trust your logic when it comes to the website answers&the discussions.
upvoted 7 times

  **stormshaun** 2 years, 5 months ago

Personally, the purpose of this site is for me to get a glimpse of the questions and search for the correct answers myself hence me learning not just passing the exam.

If you only look for correct answers here, you are failing yourself.

Good luck on your future exams.

upvoted 5 times

  **Paimon** 2 years, 3 months ago

Agreed. I get a feel for the questions and spend a lot of time researching.
upvoted 3 times

  **TinyRunner** 1 year, 6 months ago

Thank you NZure
upvoted 2 times

  **szutsattila** 2 years, 10 months ago

Isn't it technically still readable because it still exists. You can read it, but first you have to bring it back online. I totally get your explanation, my argument is that the question was phrased poorly. If you negate the current question with "On October 10, you can't read Dep1File1.docx" then the answer would be No, because it implies that the file doesn't exist, thus this answer is Yes.
upvoted 10 times

  **CommanderBigMac** 1 year, 6 months ago

Simply put, archived data cannot be read and needs to be rehydrated first.
upvoted 3 times

  **Nash12345** 1 year, 10 months ago

Technically on Oct 10 you'll not be able to read the file because you need at least 15 hours to rehydrate the file. Unless your working day starts at midnight.
upvoted 3 times

  **TAndrasSF** 2 years, 7 months ago

Hello Attila, if you ever tried to pass an MS exam, you should know by now, that you always need to ask yourself, what the question wants to ask from you. I guess, this time the question asks, if you know, that when a blob is in archive, it is offline, and cannot be accessed (immediatly)? Real life situations usually not applicabe to MS exam questions.
upvoted 16 times

  **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 2 years, 6 months ago

this is good advice
upvoted 1 times

  **S3ktar** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer - No - Yes - Yes
Dep1File1.docx is in archive, meaning the only way to pull it out and read it is to "rehydrate" the file
File2 and File3 can continue to be read, even in the cool tier
upvoted 25 times

  **Quantigo**  2 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer N Y Y
Dep1File1 is hit by rule 1 which will archive the file by the 10th rendering it unreadable
File 2 and file3 are missed by the first rule and gets hit by the 2nd rule, which will make them still readable by the 10th

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview#:~:text=While%20a%20blob%20is%20in,the%20hot%20or%20cool%20tier.>

upvoted 70 times

  **itgg11** 2 years, 8 months ago

NY. Agree with Quantigo. An archived file needs to be rehydrated first which may take up to 15 hours.

The question is poorly worded.

"Standard priority: The rehydration request will be processed in the order it was received and may take up to 15 hours."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview#:~:text=While%20a%20blob%20is%20in,the%20hot%20or%20cool%20tier>

upvoted 6 times

  **Terisssss** Most Recent 2 weeks, 1 day ago

The reason I agree with given answer is because a prefix in a blob is like creating a virtual directory structure in a blob container. So, when giving a prefix of Dep1/ it means that a virtual folder gets created that blobs can get saved into. The question does not specify where the blobs get uploaded so I assume that they get uploaded to container1. Based on that, in order for rule1 to apply to any given blob, the blob would need to have a prefix of Dep1/. The first blob does not have said prefix, it's just that its name starts with Dep1 which is different from the Dep1/ prefix that creates the folder. For the first question to be NO as everyone says, Dep1File1.txt blob would need to have a prefix of Dep1/ meaning, Dep1/Dep1File1.txt. Basically the only rule that applies here is rule2 and since every blob has a maximum modify date of 9 days we can access every blob.

Correct answer is YYY

upvoted 1 times

  **1964L84Fulie** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Taking the October 1 "Action" literally, the 3 files were uploaded to the Container not the folder /Dep1. Therefore on October 10 you would be able to read Dep1File1.docx.

azcopy cp

/path/to/local/file.txt: The path to your local file.

[account]: Your Azure Storage account name.

[container]: The name of the target container.

[path/to/blob]: The desired path within the container (optional).

upvoted 2 times

  **frantzelopoulos87** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

How can the answers for Dep1File1.doc.x and File3 be different, given that I don't see any difference in their lifecycle? They were both created in the same container on the same day and later modified again, but again on the same day. So why do so many people treat them as if they are in different containers or have something different? Or am I just missing something?

upvoted 1 times

  **473d75d** 1 week, 6 days ago

Rule1 only applies to objects/blobs whose names begins with 'Dep1', hence the difference.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-policy-configure?tabs=azure-portal#optionally-enable-access-time-tracking>

tracking:~:text=filters%20on%20blobs%20whose%20name%20begins%20with%20log%20in%20a%20container%20called%20sample%2Dcontainer.

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 2 times

  **gil906** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I don't get why Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx were uploaded the same day (October 1st), edited the same day (Oct 2nd) and still one can be accessed and the other not on October 10 (Question 1 and 3), I think either both are archived or both are in cool storage, what am I missing?

upvoted 3 times

  **473d75d** 1 week, 6 days ago

Rule1 only applies to objects/blobs whose names begins with 'Dep1', hence the difference.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-policy-configure?tabs=azure-portal#optionally-enable-access-time-tracking>

tracking:~:text=filters%20on%20blobs%20whose%20name%20begins%20with%20log%20in%20a%20container%20called%20sample%2Dcontainer.

upvoted 1 times

  **jecampos2** 6 months ago

The correct answer should be NY.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-blob?tabs=azure-portal>

While a blob is in the archive tier, it can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in the archive tier, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier, either hot or cool.

upvoted 1 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** 6 months, 1 week ago

1. No.

You can not read Dep1File.docx, YOU can not read file in archive tier

2. Yes.

Because file is modified on 5 Oct, after 2 days it moved to cool storage and on 10th oct its still in cool storage. You can read file in cool storage.

3. Yes.

Same as File 2 its still in cool storage, because its modified on 2nd oct it still has one day to move to archive tier.

upvoted 5 times

  **datoveh250** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree with your answer!!

Get Up-to-date: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/937522847419095399>

upvoted 2 times

  **PhoenixAscending** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

This was on my exam, but the rule block was different.

upvoted 1 times

  **adilkhan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

N Y Y is 100% correct no need to further discuss this as:

Dep1File1 is hit by rule 1 which will archive the file by the 10th rendering it unreadable

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer N Y Y

Dep1File1 is hit by rule 1 which will archive the file by the 10th rendering it unreadable

File 2 and file3 are missed by the first rule and gets hit by the 2nd rule, which will make them still readable by the 10th

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview#:~:text=While%20a%20blob%20is%20in,the%20hot%20or%20cool%20tier.>

upvoted 2 times

  **Superego** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Just for the first statement: N

I believe it's Dep1/File1.docx and been applied only the Rule 1. File1.docx will be moved to archive tier and be unreadable.

"It is to be noted that a Lifecycle Management Rule can move objects from hot to cool, from hot to archive, or from cool to archive but not from Archive to cool or hot. Hence, a Lifecycle Management Rule will not make this work."

<https://sigmoidanalytics.medium.com/rehydrate-bulk-archived-data-in-azure-storage-using-powershell-script-7886f7286375>

upvoted 3 times

  **93d821b** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

NY Y

Watch this. It shows this exact question:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O5K8Sgp6ocA&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=82

upvoted 1 times

  **Joseph** 3 months, 1 week ago

N.Y.Y Correcto, comprobado en ese vídeo.

upvoted 1 times

  **mabhishekit** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Rule1 - Prefix container1/Dep1 So as per rule Dep1File1.docx, it archived. Hence can't read.

Rule2- This is applicable for both File1 and File2, move to cool. Can read.

upvoted 1 times

  **amsioso** 9 months, 1 week ago

N, Y, Y

Box1 explained here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview?tabs=azure-portal#rule-filters>

upvoted 1 times

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which two roles should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Storage Account Contributor
- B. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- C. Reader
- D. Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Reader

Correct Answer: BC

To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments:

- * A data access role, such as Storage Blob Data Reader or Storage Blob Data Contributor
- * The Azure Resource Manager Reader role, at a minimum

The Reader role is an Azure Resource Manager role that permits users to view storage account resources, but not modify them. It does not provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, but only to account management resources. The Reader role is necessary so that users can navigate to blob containers in the Azure portal.

Note: in order from least to greatest permissions:

The Reader and Data Access role -

The Storage Account Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Owner role

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access>

 **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

B) "Storage Blob Data Contributor" & C) "Reader"

The following line says it all:

"The Reader role is an Azure Resource Manager role that permits users to view storage account resources, but not modify them. It does not provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, but only to account management resources. The Reader role is necessary so that users can navigate to blob containers in the Azure portal. For example, if you assign the Storage Blob Data Contributor role to user Mary at the level of a container named sample-container, then Mary is granted read, write, and delete access to all of the blobs in that container. However, if Mary wants to view a blob in the Azure portal, then the Storage Blob Data Contributor role by itself will not provide sufficient permissions to navigate through the portal to the blob in order to view it. The additional permissions are required to navigate through the portal and view the other resources that are visible there." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access?tabs=portal>

upvoted 70 times

 **maxsteele** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

"ou are configuring Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal"

Nowhere does it ask to limit the roles to Blob only. B is incorrect. You need A and C

upvoted 2 times

 **3b66239** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I may be wrong but File Storage does not accept Azure AD, only SAS no?

upvoted 1 times

 **Batiste2023** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Least privilege ;-)
You're supposed to be able to upload SOMETHING, but not more than that, B is more constricted than A, so that should be correct...

upvoted 4 times

 **Alscoran** 9 months ago

Storage Account Contributor has no DataActions. Therefore it cannot add data.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-account-contributor>

upvoted 2 times

  **KennethLZK** 1 year, 7 months ago

Why not BE? "Storage Blob Data Contributor" & " Storage Blob Data Reader"?

upvoted 4 times

  **Driede** 1 year, 4 months ago

The "Storage Blob Data Reader" doesn't let you see the storage account in the portal.

upvoted 9 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 10 months ago

How can it be C. It says to upload files. Surely not reader

upvoted 2 times

  **Citmerian** 1 year, 9 months ago

BC - The two combined roles accomplish "last privilege" is the key

upvoted 4 times

  **rqFamily** 1 year, 8 months ago

the answer is correct, you need both reader and storage Blob Data Contributor, just tried in the lab

upvoted 7 times

  **AK4U_111**  1 year, 5 months ago

TESTED IN LAB:

Assigning the Storage Account Contributor and Storage Blob Data Reader rolls to the group and having the user (which is a part of that group) sign in to the portal, the storage account isn't even listed under storage accounts.

After removing the Storage Blob Data Reader and assigning the Reader roll to the group, the storage account is listed and the users of the group can creat blobs/fileshares etc.

ANSWER: BC

upvoted 13 times

  **maxsteele** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

"ou are configuring Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1. You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal"

Nowhere does it ask to limit the roles to Blob only. B is incorrect. You need A and C

upvoted 2 times

  **c035d62**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

You don't know if You need to charge blobs or files

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

B and C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **jecampos2** 6 months ago



B) "Storage Blob Data Contributor" & C) "Reader"

upvoted 1 times

  **datoveh250** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

BC is right answer!!

Get Up-to-date: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/937522847419095399>

upvoted 2 times

  **PhoenixAscending** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

This was on my exam. Most likely the correct answer is provided by NaoVaz.

upvoted 1 times

  **adilkhan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B, C is correct!

upvoted 1 times

  **FlaShhh** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I am confused as to why everyone is choosing B) Storage Blob Data Contributor. The question does not explicitly say that the files will be uploaded to blobs, the files to be uploaded may be uploaded to file shares, so wont A) Storage Account Contributor be the more appropriate choice?

upvoted 1 times

  **hotspot02103** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



ebanie
upvoted 3 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 11 months ago

Answer is BC
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

To ensure that members of Group1 can upload files using the Azure portal while adhering to the principle of least privilege, you need to assign roles that give them just enough permissions to perform the task without any extraneous permissions.

B. `Storage Blob Data Contributor`: This role allows for reading, writing, and deleting Azure Storage blobs (object data). This role is necessary for members to be able to upload files.

C. `Reader`: This role gives the user read access to see the storage account and its properties but doesn't allow for any modifications. This role would be needed to navigate to the storage account in the Azure portal.

Assigning these roles should give Group1 members the ability to upload files to the storage account via the Azure portal without giving them more permissions than they need.

upvoted 2 times

  **obaemf** 11 months, 1 week ago

Storage Blob Data Contributor limits the scope to just blobs. Question clearly say we need to be able to upload files to the storage account. How would we be able to upload a file to a FileShare? Don't you think a Storage Account Contributor would expand the scope to include other file types?

upvoted 3 times

  **rikinetysix** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal.

Files is clearly mentioned in the question, by selecting 'Storage Blob Data Contributor' your scope is limited to only containers & blobs.

So, in my opinion A & C are the correct options.

upvoted 6 times

  **maxsteele** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Exactly, Storage Blob options are unnecessarily limiting the role. The question never states that Blob access is the only access needed. It states that access is needed to the Storage Account in general, so A & C are correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gregsenn** 12 months ago

Question is still relevant, came on exam today
upvoted 6 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

On mine as well 31/08/2023

upvoted 4 times

  **alverdiyev91** 8 months, 1 week ago

so what was the answer?? oh man why you put comments without answers?? what's wrong with you??

upvoted 2 times

  **sakibmas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BC

To Browse the Storage Account in Azure Portal, the Reader role is required

upvoted 1 times

  **VV11_SS22** 1 year ago

Azure Storage account named storage1- can have BLOB , FILE , TABLE and QUEUE types

For Uploading files to BLOB need write permission so with least privilege - Storage Blob Data Contributor will be sufficient , Storage Blob Data Reader is needed

upvoted 2 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

B,C

Explanation:

To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments: * A data access role, such as Storage Blob Data Reader or Storage Blob Data Contributor* The Azure Resource Manager Reader role, at a minimum The Reader role is an Azure Resource Manager role that permits users to view storage account resources, but not modify them. It does not provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, but only to account management resources. The Reader role is necessary so that users can navigate to blob containers in the Azure portal. Note: in order from least to greatest permissions: The Reader and Data Access role -The Storage Account Contributor role The Azure Resource Manager Contributor role The Azure Resource Manager Owner role

upvoted 1 times

  **XtraWest** 1 year, 1 month ago

B, C: Blog Data Contributor & Blob Data Reader

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.

You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Account type:

	▼
StorageV2 only	
StorageV2 or FileStorage only	
StorageV2 or BlobStorage only	
StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage	

Object type to create in the new account:

	▼
Container	
File share	
Table	
Queue	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Account type:

	▼
StorageV2 only	
StorageV2 or FileStorage only	
StorageV2 or BlobStorage only	
StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage	

Object type to create in the new account:

	▼
Container	
File share	
Table	
Queue	

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>

 **Ewong** Highly Voted 2 years, 4 months ago

Account type: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only

Object type to create in the new account: Container

Object Replication supports General Purpose V2 and Premium Blob accounts.

Blob versioning should be enabled on both the source and destination storage account.

Change feed is enabled on the source storage account.

upvoted 81 times

 **[Removed]** 1 year, 8 months ago

Object replication is supported by Storage V2 and Premium Block Blob storage. Legacy Block blob storage does not support object replication. BlobStorage specifically refers to Legacy Block Blob storage while Premium Block Blob storage is always referenced as BlockBlobStorage. In

short we can only use StorageV2 in this case.

upvoted 20 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree.
StorageV2 only
Container
upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correction: BlobStorage specifically refers to Legacy Blob storage
upvoted 5 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Don't agree
Account type: StorageV2 only
Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts Blobstorage is not premium
Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts
upvoted 3 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Extracted from <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **majerly** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

today in exam
1) Account type: "StorageV2 or Blobstorage only"
2) Object type to create in the new account: "Container"
upvoted 34 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer for (1) is incorrect. It should be "Storage V2 only". <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>
Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts. Blob Storage is standard blob account, not premium.
upvoted 10 times

  **Y2** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Hi guys just passed the exam with a 886!! most of the questions were from here, but there were new questions mainly about encryption, keys and container commands (creating and applying a image to one).

A WHOLE NEW case study on keys, encryption(Win and Linux VM's with different disks and they asked which ones can be encrypted, attribute assignment roles (go over)

There was also one question that asked what's the easiest way to give a v-net and your home network access to a storage account without using p2s. - Confusion!!!!

Here some of the questions I remember (please note you questions will not be exactly the same) I have my page setup to show 50 questions per page -

upvoted 1 times

  **Y2** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

1.26,36
2.25
3.68
4.26,31,41,43,44,48,49,53,57,59(different question but same reasoning)
5.68,84,9,14,16,17,18,19
6.24,27,29,49,55,
7.72,95,1
8.20,22,49
9.90,94
10.32,41

And connection monitor question from here that asked how many you need - there were 2 regions so I said 2
upvoted 3 times

  **Y2** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Note - if you open MLearn close it wait 4-5 sec's before you get to the next question
My exam crashed 3 times before I tried this

Good luck!!!!!!!
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

Account type: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
Object type: Container
upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 5 months ago

Object replication supports general-purpose v2 storage and premium block blob accounts. not Blob Storage
upvoted 3 times

  **MOSES3009** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Not right answer. IMHO, there must be

StorageV2 only
Container
upvoted 7 times

  **SgtDumitru** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree, only StorageV2 & BlockBlobStorage(Premium Block Blobs) supports object replication.
upvoted 3 times

  **athli** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts. Both the source and destination accounts must be either general-purpose v2 or premium block blob accounts. Object replication supports block blobs only; append blobs and page blobs aren't supported.
upvoted 3 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 11 months ago

Account type: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only-- since requirement is to store image

Object type to create in the new account: Container containers can store image
upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

1) StorageV2 only.

Because 'Blobstorage' is a legacy storage a/c type. 'BlockBlobstorage' is a premium storage a/c type which supports object replication.
"Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview#prerequisites-and-caveats-for-object-replication>

2) Container
upvoted 8 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Find 'Blobstorage' & 'BlockBlobstorage' here.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/storageaccounts? pivots=deployment-language-arm-template#storageaccounts-1>
upvoted 1 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer incorrect

Blob is legacy and not block blob which is premium

Q1:StorageV2
Q2:Container

See;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>

"Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts. Both the source and destination accounts must be either general-purpose v2 or premium block blob accounts. Object replication supports block blobs only; append blobs and page blobs aren't supported."

upvoted 9 times

  **Driede** 1 year, 4 months ago

The Account Type should be "StorageV2 only". As stated in <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create? tabs=azure-powershell> BlobStorage refers to legacy blob storage which does not support object replication.

upvoted 5 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly the same question was on today's exam.
(7th April 2023)

upvoted 9 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.

upvoted 9 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

StorageV2 only
Container

"Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts. Both the source and destination

accounts must be either general-purpose v2 or premium block blob accounts. "

Source:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-cloud-endpoint>

upvoted 12 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

- 1) Account type: "StorageV2 or Blobstorage only"
- 2) Object type to create in the new account: "Container"

upvoted 12 times

  **keszi** 1 year, 6 months ago

The answer is wrong. BlobStorage refers to legacy storage account. check out this link

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/storage/account?view=azure-cli-latest>

--kind : Indicate the type of storage account.

accepted values: BlobStorage, BlockBlobStorage, FileStorage, Storage, StorageV2

default value: StorageV2

so based on this info the correct answers are: Account type: StorageV2 and Object type: Container

upvoted 5 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
2. Container

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview#prerequisites-and-caveats-for-object-replication>

Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts and premium block blob accounts. Both the source and destination accounts must be either general-purpose v2 or premium block blob accounts. Object replication supports block blobs only; append blobs and page blobs aren't supported.

upvoted 2 times

  **saf862** 1 year, 6 months ago

Account type: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only

Object type to create in the new account: Container

upvoted 1 times

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contosodata.

Which command should you run?

- A. `https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`
- B. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot`
- C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`
- D. `az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

Correct Answer: C

The `azcopy copy` command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The `azcopy sync` command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

D: The `az storage blob copy start-batch` command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

A: URL of the Storage Account.

B: The `azcopy sync` command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

C: The `azcopy copy` command copies a directory (and all the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

D: The `az storage blob copy start-batch` command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

upvoted 138 times

  **naveener** Highly Voted 4 years, 1 month ago

copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container:-

`azcopy copy 'C:\myDirectory' 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer' --recursive`

To copy to a directory within the container :-

`azcopy copy 'C:\myDirectory' 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer/myBlobDirectory' --recursive`

upvoted 40 times

  **Shailen** 3 years, 1 month ago

Basically given answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **NU88** 8 months ago

I personally feel none of them is correct command. The C barely is close but can't run successfully. The Blob storage needs to be accessed with authentication. In this case a SAS string on the container needs to be attached to the command.

upvoted 1 times

 **mantik** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

You can use env variable to auth with sas token ;-)
upvoted 1 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 11 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct command to recursively copy all contents of `D:\Folder1` to the specified Azure Blob container is:

C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`

Here's the breakdown:

- `azcopy copy`: This command is used to copy data.
- `D:\folder1`: This is the source directory.
- `https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`: This is the destination URL of the blob container.
- `--recursive`: This flag ensures that the operation goes through all directories and subdirectories in the source to copy the data.

Remember to make sure you are authenticated with `azcopy` (using `azcopy login` or another authentication method) and have the necessary permissions to access the target blob container.

upvoted 1 times

 **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C) " azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>
upvoted 4 times

 **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Same as question 51.

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/93898-exam-az-104-topic-3-question-51-discussion>
upvoted 1 times

 **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>
Copies source data to a destination location
upvoted 1 times

 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C) " azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>
upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I C so i agree
upvoted 3 times

 **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

azcopy recursive - C is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 2 years, 4 months ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **benvdw** 2 years, 5 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription.

In the Azure portal, you plan to create a storage account named storage1 that will have the following settings:

- ☞ Performance: Standard
- ☞ Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- ☞ Access tier (default): Cool
- ☞ Hierarchical namespace: Disabled

You need to ensure that you can set Account kind for storage1 to BlockBlobStorage.

Which setting should you modify first?

- A. Performance
- B. Replication
- C. Access tier (default)
- D. Hierarchical namespace

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-performance-tiers>

  **sk1803** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal>

Select Standard performance for general-purpose v2 storage accounts (default). This type of account is recommended by Microsoft for most scenarios. For more information, see Types of storage accounts.

Select Premium for scenarios requiring low latency. After selecting Premium, select the type of premium storage account to create. The following types of premium storage accounts are available:

Block blobs
File shares
Page blobs

upvoted 53 times

  **Bere** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A. Performance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-cli>

These are the supported values for the kind parameter:

StorageV2 = Standard general-purpose v2
BlockBlobStorage = Premium block blobs
FileStorage = Premium file shares
StorageV2 = Premium page blobs
Storage = legacy Standard general-purpose v1
BlobStorage = legacy blob storage

As you can see above BlockBlobStorage is only available for Premium_LRS or Premium_ZRS.

So we must change the Performance from Standard to Premium.

upvoted 33 times

  **Roe1** Most Recent 1 month ago

I don't really understand the question, if someone can explain further.

specifically about setting storage kind to block blob and what is the difference between the storage account kind to the storage account type

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaple** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json&tabs=azure-portal#:~:text=Supported%20values%20for%20the%20kind%20parameter>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Prashanthk5814** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is Replication

Azure Storage Replication Types:

General-purpose v1:

Supports Locally Redundant Storage (LRS) and Geo-Redundant Storage (GRS)/Read-Access Geo-Redundant Storage (RA-GRS).

General-purpose v2:

Supports LRS, Zone-Redundant Storage (ZRS), GRS/RA-GRS, and Geo-Zone-Redundant Storage (GZRS)/Read-Access Geo-Zone-Redundant Storage (RA-GZRS).

Block Blob Storage:

Supports only LRS.

Blob Storage:

Supports LRS and GRS/RA-GRS

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree it needs to be Premium... but what does the tiering option do when you try and move it to premium since premium doesn't support tiering?

upvoted 3 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 11 months ago

Answer is A since blockblob supports premium performance

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The "BlockBlobStorage" account kind is specialized for storing block blobs and append blobs. It is optimized for high transaction rates.

To set the account kind to "BlockBlobStorage", the storage account must have:

- Performance: Premium

- Replication: Locally-redundant storage (LRS) or Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Given the provided settings, the "Performance" setting is set to "Standard", which is not compatible with the "BlockBlobStorage" account kind. Therefore, you should modify:

A. Performance

You would need to set it to "Premium" to be able to select "BlockBlobStorage" as the account kind.

upvoted 4 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Performance.

Because BlockBlobstorage is a premium account type.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal#basics-tab>

upvoted 2 times

  **ed79** 1 year, 3 months ago

but this is strange because you cannot change the performance kind once you create the account

upvoted 2 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

The questions says that you want to create one, not that one is already created. So, you are reviewing the options and you deem necessary to change the performance to Premium so you can have Block Blobs. Then, with the correct settings in place you can create it.

upvoted 2 times

  **Spam101198** 1 year, 5 months ago

A) Performance : Because Blockblob storage supported in premium not in Standard.

upvoted 3 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

Portal > Create a storage account > Basics > If you need to create a legacy storage account type, please click here > Performance = Premium > Account kind = BlockBlobStorage

upvoted 1 times

 **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of-storage-accounts>

upvoted 1 times

 **awsazgc** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A, Performance.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription.

In the Azure portal, you plan to create a storage account named storage1 that will have the following settings:

- ☞ Performance: Standard
- ☞ Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- ☞ Access tier (default): Cool
- ☞ Hierarchical namespace: Disabled

You need to ensure that you can set Account kind for storage1 to BlockBlobStorage.

Which setting should you modify first?

- A. Performance
- B. Replication
- C. Access tier (default)
- D. Hierarchical namespace

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-performance-tiers>

  **sk1803** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal>

Select Standard performance for general-purpose v2 storage accounts (default). This type of account is recommended by Microsoft for most scenarios. For more information, see Types of storage accounts.

Select Premium for scenarios requiring low latency. After selecting Premium, select the type of premium storage account to create. The following types of premium storage accounts are available:

Block blobs
File shares
Page blobs

upvoted 53 times

  **Bere** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is A. Performance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-cli>

These are the supported values for the kind parameter:

StorageV2 = Standard general-purpose v2
BlockBlobStorage = Premium block blobs
FileStorage = Premium file shares
StorageV2 = Premium page blobs
Storage = legacy Standard general-purpose v1
BlobStorage = legacy blob storage

As you can see above BlockBlobStorage is only available for Premium_LRS or Premium_ZRS.

So we must change the Performance from Standard to Premium.

upvoted 33 times

  **Roeel** Most Recent 1 month ago

I don't really understand the question, if someone can explain further.

specifically about setting storage kind to block blob and what is the difference between the storage account kind to the storage account type

upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaple** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json&tabs=azure-portal#:~:text=Supported%20values%20for%20the%20kind%20parameter>

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Prashanthk5814** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is Replication

Azure Storage Replication Types:

General-purpose v1:

Supports Locally Redundant Storage (LRS) and Geo-Redundant Storage (GRS)/Read-Access Geo-Redundant Storage (RA-GRS).

General-purpose v2:

Supports LRS, Zone-Redundant Storage (ZRS), GRS/RA-GRS, and Geo-Zone-Redundant Storage (GZRS)/Read-Access Geo-Zone-Redundant Storage (RA-GZRS).

Block Blob Storage:

Supports only LRS.

Blob Storage:

Supports LRS and GRS/RA-GRS

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree it needs to be Premium... but what does the tiering option do when you try and move it to premium since premium doesn't support tiering?

upvoted 3 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 11 months ago

Answer is A since blockblob supports premium performance

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The "BlockBlobStorage" account kind is specialized for storing block blobs and append blobs. It is optimized for high transaction rates.

To set the account kind to "BlockBlobStorage", the storage account must have:

- Performance: Premium

- Replication: Locally-redundant storage (LRS) or Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Given the provided settings, the "Performance" setting is set to "Standard", which is not compatible with the "BlockBlobStorage" account kind. Therefore, you should modify:

A. Performance

You would need to set it to "Premium" to be able to select "BlockBlobStorage" as the account kind.

upvoted 4 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Performance.

Because BlockBlobstorage is a premium account type.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal#basics-tab>

upvoted 2 times

  **ed79** 1 year, 3 months ago

but this is strange because you cannot change the performance kind once you create the account

upvoted 2 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

The questions says that you want to create one, not that one is already created. So, you are reviewing the options and you deem necessary to change the performance to Premium so you can have Block Blobs. Then, with the correct settings in place you can create it.

upvoted 2 times

  **Spam101198** 1 year, 5 months ago

A) Performance : Because Blockblob storage supported in premium not in Standard.

upvoted 3 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

Portal > Create a storage account > Basics > If you need to create a legacy storage account type, please click here > Performance = Premium > Account kind = BlockBlobStorage

upvoted 1 times

 **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of-storage-accounts>

upvoted 1 times

 **awsazgc** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A, Performance.

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication	Contents
storage1	Enabled	A blob container named container1 that has a public access level of No public access
storage2	Enabled	A file share named share1

You plan to use AzCopy to copy a blob from container1 directly to share1.

You need to identify which authentication method to use when you use AzCopy.

What should you identify for each account? To answer, drag the appropriate authentication methods to the correct accounts. Each method 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.

Select and Place:

Methods

Answer Area

storage1:

storage2:

Correct Answer:

Methods

Answer Area

storage1:

storage2:

Box 1: A shared access signature (SAS) token.

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

For Blob storage you can use Azure AD & SAS.

Note: In the current release, if you plan to copy blobs between storage accounts, you'll have to append a SAS token to each source URL. You can omit the SAS token only from the destination URL.

Box 2: A shared access signature (SAS) token.

For File storage you can only use SAS.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

- 1) A shared access signature (SAS) token
- 2) A shared access signature (SAS) token

Blob Storage: Support both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.
File Storage: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json#authorize-azcopy>
upvoted 52 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 6 months ago

So according to the resource you linked that is for authorization not authentication. The question currently explicitly asked for authentication.

It seems Microsoft is using authorization too liberally.

"You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token."
upvoted 3 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.

upvoted 13 times

  **Romancec** 1 year, 4 months ago

I hope you passed

upvoted 4 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago

- A shared access key (SAS) Token
- Anonymous

upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

```
.\azcopy.exe copy 'https://STORAGEACCOUNTNAME.blob.core.windows.net/test2/1.html?SASKEY'  
'https://STORAGEACCOUNTNAME.file.core.windows.net/testa/f1/1.html?SASKEY'
```

upvoted 1 times

  **NU88** 8 months ago

Shouldn't the Oath authentication also be right for Blob storage source? The Oath technically is Azure AD (or entra ID) authentication which is supported for blob storage/AZCopy.

upvoted 3 times

  **mtc9** 11 months ago

To storage1, you could authenticate with Access Key, SAS and AAD, but Storage1 has disabled public access, so you can't access it with AzCopy even authenticated. However in SAS token you can specify authorized IP range from which you can use your access. Access Key and AAD don't have that option, hence the only possible authorization method for storage1 is SAS.

upvoted 10 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 11 months ago

Answer is SAS for both.. most secured way to copy files

upvoted 1 times

  **dargin** 1 year ago

- 1.SAS
- 2.SAS

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

Azure Blob (SAS or public) -> Azure Blob (SAS or OAuth authentication)

Azure Blob (SAS or OAuth authentication) -> Azure Blob (SAS or OAuth authentication) - See Guidelines.

Azure Blob (SAS or public) -> Azure Files (SAS)

Azure Files (SAS) -> Azure Files (SAS)

Azure Files (SAS) -> Azure Blob (SAS or OAuth authentication)

upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

- 1) SAS
- 2) SAS

source -> destination

Azure Files (SAS) -> Azure Files (SAS)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-au/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy#synopsis>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#authorize-azcopy>

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Sorry! I copied the wrong one by mistake. The right one:
Azure Blob (SAS or public) -> Azure Files (SAS)

The correct answer is still: SAS & SAS
upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.
upvoted 4 times

  **paridao** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is wrong, the correct is:
1) A shared access signature (SAS) token, OAuth
2) A shared access signature (SAS) token

See here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-au/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>
in detail the line:
local <-> Azure Blob (SAS or OAuth authentication)

Remember that OAuth can use AD, see here:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/authorize-oauth-rest?tabs=portal>

"Azure Files OAuth over REST (preview) enables admin-level read and write access to Azure file shares for users and applications via the OAuth authentication protocol, using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)..."
upvoted 3 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

You're referring to the wrong line. The correct line for (source -> destination) is:
Azure Files (SAS) -> Azure Files (SAS).
So the correct answer is SAS, & SAS.
upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Sorry! I also copied the wrong one by mistake. The right one:
Azure Blob (SAS or public) -> Azure Files (SAS)

The correct answer is still: SAS & SAS
upvoted 1 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer not correct.

regarding MS is Blob accessed by AAD or SAS. SAS is uses for Field 2 and regarding the MS Article is OAuth used with Azure AD

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-access-azure-active-directory>

Correct must be:
Field 1: OAuth
Field 2: shared access signature (SAS) token
upvoted 2 times

  **Spam101198** 1 year, 5 months ago

Blob Storage: Support Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.
File Storage: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported.
upvoted 4 times

  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.
upvoted 9 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. SAS token
2. SAS token

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#option-2-use-a-sas-token>
Option 2: Use a SAS token
- You can append a SAS token to each source or destination URL that use in your AzCopy commands.
upvoted 5 times

  **XristophD** 1 year, 8 months ago

I thing it is SAS token (only) for both, looking at the following documentation:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview#when-to-use-a-shared-access-signature>

"Additionally, a SAS is required to authorize access to the source object in a copy operation in certain scenarios:

...

When you copy a blob to a file, or a file to a blob.

You must use a SAS even if the source and destination objects reside within the same storage account."

1) could be SAS and AD, but stated under above link SAS needs to be provided for source when copying to a FileShare

2) definitely SAS token, since AD Auth is not supported by FileShare

upvoted 3 times

 **meeko86** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer provided correct.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Use this table as a guide:

Storage type Currently supported method of authorization

Blob storage Azure AD & SAS

Blob storage (hierarchical namespace) Azure AD & SAS

File storage SAS only

upvoted 1 times

You create an Azure Storage account.
You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.
For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest.
What should you do before you create the container?

- A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS).
- B. Modify the minimum TLS version.
- C. Rotate the access keys.
- D. Create an encryption scope.

Correct Answer: D

Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. You can use encryption scopes to create secure boundaries between data that resides in the same storage account but belongs to different customers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview>

  **omgMerrick** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) Create an encryption scope

Why?

In Azure Storage, encryption of data at rest is done using Azure Storage Service Encryption (SSE). Azure Storage SSE uses Microsoft-managed encryption keys to encrypt the data in the storage account.

In the scenario described, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest for one of the containers. To do this, you need to create an encryption scope, which is a named configuration that defines the default encryption settings for a container. By creating an encryption scope, you can use a customer-managed key, stored in Azure Key Vault, to encrypt the data in that specific container.

Therefore, option D (Create an encryption scope) is the correct answer as it allows you to use a different key for data encryption for the specific container.

upvoted 29 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) "Create an encryption scope."

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

upvoted 24 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 5 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

For Azure Blob storage, if you want to use a different key for encrypting data at rest for a specific blob container, you would use encryption scopes. An encryption scope defines the key that will be used to encrypt blob data and associated metadata. Once you've set up an encryption scope, you can associate it with a blob container to ensure that all data written to that container uses the key specified by the encryption scope.

Therefore, before creating the container with a different key for encryption, you should:

D. Create an encryption scope.

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Create an encryption scope.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

"By default, a storage account is encrypted with a key that is scoped to the entire storage account. When you define an encryption scope, you specify a key that may be scoped to a container or an individual blob. When the encryption scope is applied to a blob, the blob is encrypted with that key. When the encryption scope is applied to a container, it serves as the default scope for blobs in that container, so that all blobs

that are uploaded to that container may be encrypted with the same key. The container can be configured to enforce the default encryption scope for all blobs in the container, or to permit an individual blob to be uploaded to the container with an encryption scope other than the default."

upvoted 1 times

[-] **TinyRunner** 1 year, 3 months ago

Similar question on exam May-11-2023:

Which types of services storage encryption scope is enable.

- 1) Only Containers (correct)
- 2) Only Azure Files
- 3) Azure Files and Containers
- 4) Containers and Tables
- 5) Containers and Queue

When you define an encryption scope, you specify a key that may be scoped to a **container** or an **individual blob**.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

upvoted 14 times

[-] **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Try this link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N6nNJ_NrbS4

upvoted 1 times

[-] **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) "Create an encryption scope."

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

upvoted 2 times

[-] **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview>

Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. You can use encryption scopes to create secure boundaries between data that resides in the same storage account but belongs to different customers.

upvoted 2 times

[-] **rmsdg** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. You can use encryption scopes to create secure boundaries between data that resides in the same storage account but belongs to different customers.

upvoted 4 times

[-] **bdumois** 1 year, 10 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

[-] **AZOU** 1 year, 11 months ago

the D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

[-] **Mev4953** 1 year, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#:~:text=By%20default%2C%20a,than%20the%20default.>

upvoted 1 times

[-] **libran** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 2 times

[-] **qwerty100** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 3 times

[-] **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

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

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 1, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	On June 1, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

buzzerboy Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

N-N-N
 On June 6, File1 will be in archive because File1 is in container 1, and rule 1 applies 3 days after June 1.
 On June 1, File2 will still be in Hot tier because File2 is in container2, Rule3 and Rule4 havent hit yet.
 On June 16, File2 will be deleted because Rule3 applies 10 days after June 1.
 upvoted 91 times

kanag1 1 year, 6 months ago

Thank you for the logical explanation !
 upvoted 3 times

[-]  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

On June 6, File 1 will be in Cool, because Rule 2 applies after 5 days for all containers.
upvoted 10 times

[-]  **Kosey** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure Blob Storage's lifecycle management policies are designed to manage the lifecycle of blobs, but they don't directly support transitioning objects from the archive to cool storage.
=> On June 6, File1 is still in archive
upvoted 7 times

[-]  **SQL_Student** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

N-N-N, moreover for file 1 rule 2 consideration, it says if file is not modified for longer than 5 days move to cool. june 1-6 = 5 days which is not longer than 5 days.
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

Incorrect because lifecycle management policies cant move objects from archive to cool, so file 1 will remain in archive.
upvoted 19 times

[-]  **maxsteele** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Do you have a source on this? because what Im reading is that it can be done, but its not advised because rehydrating does not change the modified date. So the issue would be that the file would be moved out of Archive into Cool (as per the rules) but then get moved back to Archive because that rule still applies. There are other modifiers that can be set to prevent this but Microsoft recommends Copying the file out of Archive instead of moving it:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview?source=recommendations>

"Changing a blob's tier doesn't affect its last modified time. If there is a lifecycle management policy in effect for the storage account, then rehydrating a blob with Set Blob Tier can result in a scenario where the lifecycle policy moves the blob back to the archive tier after rehydration because the last modified time is beyond the threshold set for the policy"

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **OrangeSG** 10 months, 1 week ago

Lifecycle management uses your rules to automatically move blobs to cooler tiers or to delete them. If you create multiple rules, the associated actions must be implemented in tier order (from hot to cool storage, then archive, then deletion).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-policy-configure>

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **ggogel** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

What you quote here is just the description shown in the Azure Portal. This is the intended use case. The older the data is, the further "down" it goes. However, it is not stated anywhere that moving from archive to cold is not supported.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **ggogel** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Where did you find this information? I can't find this anywhere in the docs.

I think what applies here is the situation described in the docs:

"Note: If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool."

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>

Rule1 and Rule2 apply, but Rule1 is the cheaper option.

As maxsteele pointed out, even if the blob was manually moved to the cool tier, it would be immediately moved back to archive.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **vb3d** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

I think answer should be Y-N-N

Y : because of rule2, it has no filter so it applies to all blobs

upvoted 16 times

[-]  **Taco** 1 year, 5 months ago

I agree with you sir. "If you don't define prefixMatch, the rule applies to all blobs within the storage account."

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

I think you are incorrect:

File1 on June1 is in Hot tier.

File1 on June2 is in Cool tier (rule2 5 days ago - no scope applies to all containers)

File1 on June4 moves to archive (rule1)

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **mabhishekit** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

The blob prefix match field of a policy is a full or partial blob path, which is used to match the blobs you want the policy actions to apply to. The path must start with the container name. If no prefix match is specified, then the policy will apply to all the blobs in the storage account. The format of the prefix match string is [container name]/[blob name].storage-blob-faq

upvoted 1 times

  **473d75d** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

N-N-N

1. On June 6, File1 will be in archive because File1 is in container 1, and rule 1 applies 3 days after June 1. (Rules 1 hit first based on days, even if Rules 2 not defining the Blob Prefix)
2. On June 1, File2 will still be in Hot tier because File2 is in container2, Rule3 and Rule4 haven't hit yet.
3. On June 16, File2 will be deleted because Rule3 applies 10 days after June 1. (Rules3 hit first based on days, instead of Rules 4 - No data to be deleted)

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer : NNN

- On June 6, File1 will be in archive because File1 is in container 1, and rule 1 applies 3 days after June 1.
On June 1, File2 will still be in Hot tier because File2 is in container2, Rule3 and Rule4 haven't hit yet.
On June 16, File2 will be deleted because Rule3 applies 10 days after June 1.

upvoted 1 times

  **whattthewhat** 3 months, 1 week ago

Whatever admin set these storage policies deserves to be fired

upvoted 2 times

  **TriAQ** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

This question tries to trick you! Rule 4 will never be executed. NNN

upvoted 1 times

  **01525bd** 5 months ago

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

so basically archive is cheaper than cool, so question one should be "NO"

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

New

No

Yes

No

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

correct answer is NYN

upvoted 1 times

  **marcosfmarcos2020** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

How many questions you think have from et?

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

N-N-N

On June 6, File1 will be in archive because File1 is in container 1, and rule 1 applies 3 days after June 1.

On June 1, File2 will still be in Hot tier because File2 is in container2, Rule3 and Rule4 haven't hit yet.

On June 16, File2 will be deleted because Rule3 applies 10 days after June 1.

upvoted 2 times

  **edutchieuk** 9 months ago

Hot - Move to cool storage, move to archive storage, delete

Cool - Move to hot storage, move to archive storage, delete

Archive - Rehydrate to hot storage, rehydrate to cool storage, delete

Q1 - N

June 6 - Rule1 moved the File to archive storage on June 3. Rule2 does not apply (Archive - Rehydrate to hot storage, rehydrate to cool storage, delete)

Q2 - N

On June 1, File2 will still be in Hot tier because File2 is in container2, Rule2, Rule3 and Rule4 havent hit yet.

Q3 - N

On June 16 File2 was already deleted because of Rule3

upvoted 3 times

  **koles81** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I think 1st could be " No" to all beacuseit states Container1 and 2 are "hot access tier", this indicates data is frequently accessed, so non of the rules is possibly triggered at all.

upvoted 1 times

  **FireByFriction** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Doesn't look like Rule 4 will ever be triggered

upvoted 3 times

  **KingBarney** 10 months ago

Yup, meant to trick you if you just look at the days and don't think logically that you can't archive what's already deleted.

upvoted 2 times

  **kzlo2** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

N - file 1 is in archiv tier and stays there because its cheaper as cool tier

N - file 2 stays in hot tier no rule has been affected

N - file 2 was deleted because of rule3 so its not there anymore and even if the file was there deleting is cheaper than Rule4 so it would delete so or so

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a storage account named storage1 by using the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
  "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "resources": [
    {
      "name": "storage1",
      "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
      "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
      "location": "East US",
      "properties": {
        "allowBlobPublicAccess": true,
        "defaultToOAuthAuthentication": false,
        "networkAcls": {
          "bypass": "AzureServices",
          "defaultAction": "Allow",
          "ipRules": []
        }
      },
      "sku": {
        "name": "Standard_LRS"
      },
      "kind": "StorageV2"
    },
    {
      "name": "storage1/default",
      "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices",
      "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
      "properties": {
        "restorePolicy": {
          "enabled": true,
          "days": 6
        },
        "deleteRetentionPolicy": {
          "enabled": true,
          "days": 7
        },
        "containerDeleteRetentionPolicy": {
          "enabled": true,
          "days": 7
        },
        "changeFeed": {
          "enabled": true
        },
        "isVersioningEnabled": true
      },
      "dependsOn": [
        "[concat('Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/', 'storage1')]"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

buzzerboy Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

N-N-Y

deleteRetentionPolicy is 7 days, so can not be restored after 7 days. Means, backup is deleted after 7 days.

allowBlobPublicAccess is true, so anyone can access the blob, not just on Azure.

kind is Standard_LRS, so 3 local copies are stored.

upvoted 68 times

RougePotatoe 1 year, 6 months ago

For #1 I don't think there is a retention policy listed for storage 1.

There is a retention policy listed for microsoft.storage/storageaccounts/blobservices which would not apply to storage 1 since that rule is for the container in storage 1.

upvoted 2 times

Moradiya Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

This was came in exam on 01/04/23

upvoted 30 times

Moradiya 1 year, 7 months ago

I chose selected answer only and cleared exam with 870+

upvoted 11 times

ahmed525 1 year, 7 months ago

Are these dumps enough to clear the exam?

upvoted 3 times

GBAU 1 year, 6 months ago

If you understand the answers to the questions, not just memorise them. Also if you don't make mistakes on the exam like ignoring the word 'only' in the second question...

upvoted 7 times

obaali1990 1 year, 5 months ago

I am happy for you

upvoted 3 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 2 times

1828b9d 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 5 times

ajdann 12 months ago

What is the difference between restorePolicy, deleteRetentionPolicy, and containerDeleteRetentionPolicy?

And how is it all affected by the versioning enabled?

upvoted 4 times

Z_MU 1 year, 1 month ago

I believe it is Y-N-Y

Blob versioning is enabled so you can roll back the changes before or after 7 days as per below reference

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/versioning-enable?tabs=portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/versioning-overview>

Let me know if I misunderstood the question or the references above.

upvoted 3 times

Z_MU 1 year, 1 month ago

Also by enabling the restore option it also enables the blob versioning by default, see reference below, but the real question here is "is blob versioning affected by the defined retention policies?"

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json&tabs=azure-portal#data-protection-tab)

[toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json&tabs=azure-portal#data-protection-tab](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json&tabs=azure-portal#data-protection-tab)

upvoted 3 times

maxsteele 10 months, 3 weeks ago

but the retention policy is only for 6 days. So if you need data from day 7 you're out of luck. You can only go back 6 days. The delete retention is 7 days but that only applies for data that is deleted right? I guess the question becomes "when data 'expires' in the retention policy is it deleted?"

upvoted 1 times

  **maxsteele** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

after reading your sources I agree with you Z_MU
upvoted 1 times

  **ignorica** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

If VERSIONING and soft delete are both enabled for a storage account, then when you DELETE a blob, the CURRENT version of the blob becomes a PREVIOUS version. No NEW version is created and no soft-deleted snapshots are created.
The soft delete RETENTION period isn't in effect for the deleted blob => I'd guess that one is deleted (former versions remain)
upvoted 1 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.
upvoted 9 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: N-N-Y
upvoted 12 times

  **ConanBarb** 1 year, 6 months ago

N-N-Y

Regarding the first question and why it is not "Yes":
"Changes made to the data in stage1 can be rolled back after seven days."

IMHO, it has nothing to do with deleteRetentionPolicy ("soft delete" in portal), that is set to enabled and with 7 days to retain, but with restorePolicy ("point-in-time restore" in portal) that is set to enabled but with maximum of 6 days ago. See the portal for creating a Storage Account on tab Data protection.

A maximum of 6 days ago to restore means that a change made 7 days before cannot (always) be restored - Hence "No".
upvoted 29 times

  **Nltesh** 1 year, 6 months ago

Point 1 should be YES, Questions is asking about Changes made to data, it is not saying deleted data. We have 7 days retention policy for deleted data, no such policy for changes. Since data versioning is enabled, you can roll back the changes made 7 days before.
upvoted 4 times

  **oxaytol** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is the right answer!!!!
1st -> Y -> Question is about CHANGES not delete of data, so since versioning is enabled you can rollback a change after 7 days (if it's not a data delete).
2nd -> N -> Access is public and is not related to where storage account is published.
3rd -> Y -> LRS offers 3 local copies for the resource.
upvoted 3 times

  **kleinvuur** 1 year, 4 months ago

It says after 7 days, you are correct you can go back until 7 days.
upvoted 1 times

  **Gnilre93** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The restore policy in the picture is set to 6 days - so the 1st is N
upvoted 1 times

  **certainly** 3 days, 23 hours ago

restorePolicy only effect to delete. not update of file.
I agree with @oxaytol the correct answer is
YNY
upvoted 1 times

  **Driede** 1 year, 4 months ago

The first statement of the exercise states "rolled back". This refers to the point-in-time restore (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/point-in-time-restore-overview>) which for the configuration given is 6 days. With blob versions you can see the data of the previous version and overwrite the blob with that version but it won't be a rollback.
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

NNY is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/soft-delete-container-overview>
Container soft delete protects your data from being accidentally deleted by maintaining the deleted data in the system for a specified period of time. During the retention period, you can restore a soft-deleted container and its contents to the container's state at the time it was deleted. After the retention period has expired, the container and its contents are permanently deleted.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#redundancy-in-the-primary-region>
Data in an Azure Storage account is always replicated three times in the primary region.

upvoted 3 times

  **vitodobra** 1 year, 7 months ago

Respuesta correcta.

upvoted 2 times

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contosodata.

Which command should you run?

- A. `az storage blob copy start D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`
- B. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot`
- C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`
- D. `az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

Correct Answer: C

  **ccemyilmazz** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

A: URL of the Storage Account.

B: The `azcopy sync` command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

C: The `azcopy copy` command copies a directory (and all the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

D: The `az storage blob copy start-batch` command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

upvoted 10 times

  **Saurabh_Bhargav** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

`azcopy copy [source File] [destination file] --recursive`

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C: The `azcopy copy` command copies a directory (and all the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

Copies source data to a destination location.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruby1133299** 1 year, 7 months ago

C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`

upvoted 2 times

  **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 3 times

 **vitodobra** 1 year, 7 months ago

Respuesta correcta.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You need to create a lifecycle management rule for storage1 that will automatically move the blobs in container1 to the lowest-cost tier after 90 days.

How should you complete the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer:

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

buzzerboy Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

tierToArchive and prefixMatch

- tierToArchive because it's the lowest cost tier, and doesn't say anything about needing to read data after 90 days. However, rehydration costs will occur if they did need to read it.

- prefixMatch because we only want the blob in the container1.

upvoted 52 times

khaled_razouk Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/lifecyclePolicies",
  "name": "storageAccount/default/lifecyclePolicies",
  "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
  "properties": {
    "policy": {
      "rules": [
        {
          "name": "rule1",
          "enabled": true,
          "type": "Lifecycle",
          "definition": {
            "actions": {
              "baseBlob": {
                "tierToArchive": "90"
              },
              "snapshot": {
                "deleteSnapshots": "true"
              }
            },
            "filters": {
              "blobTypes": [
                "blockBlob"
              ],
              "prefixMatch": [
                "container1/"
              ]
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

upvoted 18 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 5 months ago

1. tierToArchive
 2. blobTypes
- upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago
Wrong answer
upvoted 2 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 6 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago
Exact same Q came in my exam on 30 April2023.
tiertoarchive n prefix match
upvoted 10 times

  **FreeSwan** 1 year, 4 months ago
1. tierToArchive
2. blobTypes for automation the task
upvoted 3 times

  **AnonFox** 1 year, 3 months ago
prefixMatch. Not blobTypes
upvoted 5 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago
I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was:

tierToArchive and prefixMatch

- tierToArchive because it's the lowest cost tier
- prefixMatch because we only want the blob in the container1
upvoted 15 times

  **NCLatWorld** 1 year, 6 months ago
The answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago
1. tierToArchive
2. prefixMatch

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-filters>
upvoted 7 times

  **LalitMF** 1 year, 7 months ago
1st: tierToArchive --> Lowest cost tier
2nd: prefixMatch --> An array of strings for prefixes to be matched. Each rule can define up to 10 case-sensitive prefixes. A prefix string must start with a container name. For example, if you want to match all blobs under <https://myaccount.blob.core.windows.net/sample-container/blob1/> for a rule, the prefixMatch is sample-container/blob1.
upvoted 8 times

  **RekhaPandey** 1 year, 7 months ago
TierToArchive and BlobTypes [<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>]
upvoted 1 times

  **YokuboE** 1 year, 7 months ago
1st: tierToArchive
2nd: prefixMatch
upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP

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

You need to back up VM1. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.

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

- Configure a replication policy.
- Set Replication to **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**.
- For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.
- Set Replication to **Locally-redundant storage (LRS)**.
- Create a Recovery Services vault.

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Create a Recovery Services vault.

Set Replication to **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**.

For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.

- buzzerboy** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

 1. Create Recovery Services Vault,
 2. Set Replication Policy to ZRS (because of the requirement for having in three separate zones)
 3. For VM1, create a backup policy

upvoted 85 times
- P123123** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agreed

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-recovery-services-vault>
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

upvoted 5 times
- Hongzu13** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

This was on the exam today!

upvoted 18 times
- edurakhan** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

on the exam today 6/6/2024

upvoted 3 times
- 643bf6b** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I am planning to take the exam tomorrow. How many of the questions were from ET?

upvoted 1 times
- L3w1s** 3 months, 1 week ago

 1. Create a Recovery Service vault.
 2. Set Replication to Zone-redundant storage(ZRS) .
 3. For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.

upvoted 1 times
- Amir1909** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times
- Ahkhan** 9 months, 1 week ago

The exact question came in my exam on 11/14/2023.

upvoted 3 times
- CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 10 times

  **WakandaF** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi Carlos, do you remember what else? I will do the exam next friday!
upvoted 2 times

  **Javier_Mauro_34** 10 months, 1 week ago

HOW WAS YOU EXAM, DID YOU PASS?
upvoted 1 times

  **m7med** 12 months ago

correcta
upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. Create a Recovery Services vault.
2. Set Replication to ZRS
3. For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 9 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.
upvoted 4 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 7 months ago

1. Create Recovery Services Vault
2. Set Replication Policy to ZRS
3. For VM1, create a backup policy
upvoted 1 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

One my 2nd test
upvoted 3 times

  **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

The answer is correct
upvoted 5 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure File Storage
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. a virtual machine

Correct Answer: B

  **AK4U_111** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Answr is B.

I see this question for the 3rd time already

upvoted 9 times

  **zclck** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.

upvoted 7 times

  **LowinLi** Most Recent 9 months ago

Why VM can't

upvoted 1 times

  **AndreLima** 1 year, 3 months ago

Se está repetindo tanto é sinal que vai cair na prova.

upvoted 3 times

  **Notteb** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B.

Blob Storage of Azure Files can be used for Import

upvoted 2 times

  **LalitMF** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Only valid option that can be used with Azcopy is Azure File Storage

upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Azure File Storage

upvoted 1 times

  **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Azure File Storage

upvoted 3 times

  **alica13** 1 year, 7 months ago

Import service (upload) - Azure Blob storage and Azure Files

Export service (download) - Azure Blob storage

upvoted 4 times

 **sss123412** 1 year, 7 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

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

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

You need to perform the tasks shown in the following table.

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

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

- A. Task1 and Task3 only
- B. Task1, Task2, and Task3 only
- C. Task1, Task3, and Task4 only
- D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only
- E. Task1, Task2, Task3, and Task4

Correct Answer: D

  **khaled_razouk** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Azure Storage Explorer does not have the ability to create a new storage account directly. Instead, you can use Azure Storage Explorer to connect to and manage existing storage accounts in Azure.

upvoted 51 times

  **Notteb** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure Storage Explorer does what is states, it explores Storage, not create it.

upvoted 31 times

  **NIOBruno** 1 year, 6 months ago

If it could create, guess it would be called Azure Storage Creator :)

upvoted 5 times

  **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 5 months ago

But task 3 is "create a file share in storage 1"

upvoted 1 times

  **Zemar** 1 year, 5 months ago

khaled said was referring to 'storage account', not 'file share'

upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Is that so ? :) If you have used it you would have seen that it can create blobs, queues, etc inside of the connected storage account.

upvoted 3 times

  **DimsumDestroyer** 1 year ago

i think the original poster meant he storage account that holds the storage objects. You can manage the storage account but not create one using storage explorer.

upvoted 4 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Anospo** 11 months ago

question on exam, 09/04/23

upvoted 4 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

If only they were all this easy

upvoted 5 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only

ASE does not have the ability to create an SA account.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-explorer-files>

upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only

upvoted 4 times

  **YokuboE** 1 year, 7 months ago

answer is correct, tested it

upvoted 3 times

  **hi4murali** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think answer must be E. I think you can create storage account from Storage explorer

upvoted 1 times

  **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

i have tested it

upvoted 3 times

  **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure AD user named User1 and a read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) account named contoso2023.

You need to meet the following requirements:

- User1 must be able to write blob data to contoso2023.
- The contoso2023 account must fail over to its secondary endpoint.

Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



 Search (Ctrl+ /)

 Diagnose and solve problems

 Access Control (IAM)

 Data migration

 Events

 Storage browser

Data storage

 Containers

 File shares

 Queues

 Tables

Security + networking

 Networking

 Azure CDN

 Access keys

 Shared access signature

 Encryption

 Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Data management

 Geo-replication

 Data protection

 Object replication

 Blob inventory

 Static website

 Lifecycle management

 **contoso2023** 
Storage account

-
-  Diagnose and solve problems
-  **Access Control (IAM)**
-  Data migration
-  Events
-  Storage browser

Data storage

-  Containers
-  File shares
-  Queues
-  Tables

Correct Answer:

Security + networking

-  Networking
-  Azure CDN
-  Access keys
-  Shared access signature
-  Encryption
-  Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Data management

-  **Geo-replication**
-  Data protection
-  Object replication
-  Blob inventory
-  Static website
-  Lifecycle management

  **YokuboE**  1 year, 7 months ago

this appear in my exam today rip
upvoted 49 times

  **Indy429**  8 months, 1 week ago

Important note:
"Geo-replication" is now changed to "Redundancy" by name. They are the same settings, just a new name.
upvoted 36 times

  **UsamaSAM** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

thank you for sharing these updates, they really prove helpful for those giving the exams in current time
upvoted 5 times

  **L3w1s**  3 months, 1 week ago

Access control (IAM) now IAM and Geo-replication now (Replication)
upvoted 3 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24
upvoted 3 times

  **mihir25** 9 months, 1 week ago

IT'S NOW IAM AND REDUDANCY (REPLICATION CHANGED TO THIS NAME)

upvoted 12 times

  **SachinBisht009** 11 months ago

Access Control (IAM): Assign User1 the "Storage Blob Data Contributor" role or a custom role with equivalent permissions to grant them write access to blob data in the storage account.

Redundancy: To enable failover, you need to set up Geo-Redundant Storage (GRS) rather than Read-Access Geo-Redundant Storage (RA-GRS). GRS provides both redundancy and the ability to fail over to the secondary endpoint.

upvoted 10 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023. Answered "IAM" and "Geo-replication"

upvoted 8 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 2 months ago

tested in LAB
it's IAM and Replication
(no GEO Replication -> it's now called just Replication)

upvoted 11 times

  **Mahbus** 1 year, 2 months ago

New name is Redundancy.

upvoted 15 times

  **sadsad** 1 year, 2 months ago

I confirm 11/06/2023

upvoted 7 times

  **Balvosko** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answer.

To initiate a manual failover to the secondary endpoint of a read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) account, follow these steps:

Sign in to the Azure portal (<https://portal.azure.com/>).

Navigate to your storage account (contoso2023 in this case).

In the settings menu on the left side, click on "Geo-replication."

In the "Geo-replication" pane, you will see the primary and secondary regions along with their replication status.

Click on the "Failover" button to initiate the failover process to the secondary endpoint.

upvoted 6 times

  **harisavt47** 1 year, 5 months ago

Wouldn't Shared Access Signature and Access keys give the user access as well? How will he access the storage once we configure access with IAM?

upvoted 1 times

  **Driede** 1 year, 4 months ago

You don't exclusively need a SAS. For example you can manage (and access) the container using the storage explorer with just your Azure AD identity.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

IAM and Geo-replication.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-initiate-account-failover?tabs=azure-portal#initiate-the-failover>

upvoted 4 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 6 times

  **wlevels** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct answer:

IAM, couldn't quickly find Microsoft article but found another article (<https://bluexp.netapp.com/blog/azure-cvo-blg-azure-storage-access-control-a-how-to>)

Geo (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-initiate-account-failover?tabs=azure-portal>)

upvoted 1 times

  **Notteb** 1 year, 7 months ago

it appears these are all new questions, since the date actually says 2023 and all discussions are very recent.

I'm hoping these are correct =)

upvoted 3 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

On my 2nd test

upvoted 7 times

  **lucy3246** 1 year, 7 months ago

did u pass?

upvoted 3 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

I hope so

upvoted 2 times

  **anjanc** 1 year, 2 months ago

YES I think

upvoted 1 times

  **sss123412** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct answer

upvoted 12 times

  **buzzerboy** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct Answer.

IAM to give user the access.

GEO Replication to set the policy;

upvoted 21 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You plan to create a blob container named container1.

You need to use customer-managed key encryption for container1.

Which key should you use?

- A. an EC key that uses the P-384 curve only
- B. an EC key that uses the P-521 curve only
- C. an EC key that uses the P-384 curve or P-521 curve only
- D. an RSA key with a key size of 4096 only
- E. an RSA key type with a key size of 2048, 3072, or 4096 only

Correct Answer: E

  **nmm22** Highly Voted  11 months ago
what kinda \$hit question IS THIS
upvoted 97 times

  **maki999** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
you really made me laugh, I thought the same :)
upvoted 3 times

  **Muffay** Highly Voted  1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: E
Provided answer E is correct.
"Azure storage encryption supports RSA and RSA-HSM keys of sizes 2048, 3072 and 4096"
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#enable-customer-managed-keys-for-a-storage-account>
upvoted 37 times

  **Forkbeard** Most Recent  3 months, 3 weeks ago
I *can* use an RSA key type with a key size of 2048, 3072 or 4096. I *should* use only 4096. The question doesn't provide compelling reasons to use a weaker key size.

As a non-native speaker, the wording in this question is confusing to me.
upvoted 1 times

  **WeepingMaple** 4 months ago
Selected Answer: E
Easy question. Search customer-managed key encryption in MS Learn.
Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#:~:text=Azure%20storage%20encryption%20supports%20RSA%20and%20RSA%20DHSM%20keys%20of%20sizes%202048%2C%203072%20and%204096>
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago
E is correct
upvoted 3 times

  **c5ad307** 6 months, 4 weeks ago
It would be better if the question asked about the supported types instead of what should you use or the answer. One could think that he should use RSA with the stronger key, so picks the wrong answer
upvoted 3 times

  **NoNo** 1 year, 5 months ago
hmm... chatGPT (if you want to believe AI) says... "E"

To use customer-managed key encryption for a blob container in Azure, you can use either an RSA key or an Elliptic Curve (EC) key. The minimum key size for an RSA key is 2048 bits, and the key size can be 2048, 3072, or 4096 bits. The recommended key size for an EC key is at least 256 bits.

Therefore, the correct answer is E. an RSA key type with a key size of 2048, 3072, or 4096 only.
upvoted 7 times

☑️ 👤 **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Azure storage encryption supports RSA and RSA-HSM keys of sizes 2048, 3072 and 4096. For more information about keys, see About keys.
upvoted 5 times

☑️ 👤 **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#enable-customer-managed-keys-for-a-storage-account>

Azure storage encryption supports RSA and RSA-HSM keys of sizes 2048, 3072 and 4096.

upvoted 3 times

☑️ 👤 **MP26** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer E is correct.

Azure Container Registry supports only RSA or RSA-HSM keys. Elliptic-curve keys aren't currently supported.

upvoted 4 times

☑️ 👤 **YokuboE** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

E is correct, I agree with Muffay

upvoted 2 times

☑️ 👤 **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: E

sorry i have to change my opinion i'll go with E too

upvoted 1 times

☑️ 👤 **kameltz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is correct, RSA keys must be minimum 2048 bits in length.

see URL <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/secure-file-transfer-protocol-support>

upvoted 1 times

☑️ 👤 **khaled_razouk** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

i will go with option c

To use customer-managed key encryption for container1 in Azure Storage, you can follow these steps:

Create a key vault in Azure. This will be used to store the encryption key that you will use for customer-managed key encryption.

Create an encryption key in the key vault. You can use an EC key that uses the P-384 curve or P-521 curve, or an RSA key with a key size of 2048, 3072, or 4096.

Grant the Azure Storage account access to the key vault. You will need to do this in order for Azure Storage to be able to access the encryption key and use it for customer-managed key encryption.

Set the encryption key on the container1 container. You can do this using Azure PowerShell, Azure CLI, or the Azure Storage REST API.

Enable customer-managed key encryption on the container1 container. You can do this using Azure PowerShell, Azure CLI, or the Azure Storage REST API.

Once you have completed these steps, container1 will be encrypted with customer-managed key encryption using the encryption key in the key vault

upvoted 1 times

☑️ 👤 **Driede** 1 year, 4 months ago

Where did you get you can use EC keys?

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
container1	Container
folder1	File share
Table1	Table

User1 is assigned the following roles for storage1:

- Storage Blob Data Reader
- Storage Table Data Contributor
- Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

For storage1, you create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 that has the settings shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Allowed services ⓘ
 Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ
 Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ
 Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process
 Immutable storage

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ
 Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ
 Read/Write Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ
Start
End

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

Allowed protocols ⓘ
 HTTPS only HTTPS and HTTP

Preferred routing tier ⓘ
 Basic (default) Microsoft network routing Internet routing
i Some routing options are disabled because the endpoints are not published.

Signing key ⓘ

Generate SAS and connection string

To which resources can User1 write by using SAS1 and key1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

key1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only
- folder1 and Table1 only
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

SAS1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only
- folder1 and Table1 only
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

key1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only
- folder1 and Table1 only**
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

SAS1:

- Table1 only
- Table1 and container1 only**
- folder1 and Table1 only
- folder1 and container1 only
- Table1, folder1, and container1

kamlau Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

key1: folder1, container1, table1
SAS1: table1

I think that key 1 is the key of storage account which is created when creating storage account. Thus, it should be able to access all in storage account.

SAS1 allows table only which is shown in the exhibit.

upvoted 91 times

CheMetto 4 weeks ago

I agree with this answer. With The access Key you are like the owner of the storage, that's why you should never give it to someone. So that's why key1 is everything. Sas 1 is table for obvious reason

upvoted 3 times

Szala90 1 year, 6 months ago

I'm not agree with you. Question was about write access. User 1 don't have write access to blob because of Storage blob data reader access. So answers should be:

key1: folder1, table1
SAS1: table1 only

upvoted 57 times

Slimus 1 year, 4 months ago

Wrong, kamlau's answer is correct "key1: folder1, container1, table1".

Storage account access keys provide full access to the configuration of a storage account, as well as the data. Always be careful to protect your access keys.

ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-keys-manage?tabs=azure-portal#regenerate-access-keys>
upvoted 15 times

tableton 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Access keys give you full rights to everything in your storage account, but with SAS you're able to limit the access capabilities of its users.
<https://pragmaticworks.com/blog/3-things-to-know-about-shared-access-signatures>

upvoted 2 times

nchebbi 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Please review the link you referenced: it's titled "how to authorize access to blob data in the Azure portal" through the portal azure scans for the roles you have the permission: Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action it will use it to get the access key to show you the data in the container, inside the container you have the Authentication method either Entra ID or Access keys.

upvoted 3 times

  **Renss78** 1 year, 4 months ago

key has nothing to do with rbac?

upvoted 6 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The Key permissions are superseded by RBAC, hence the answer is

Key1: Folder1 and Table1

SAS1: Table only

Pls refer the link below,

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-data-operations-portal#use-the-account-access-key>

upvoted 13 times

  **B1gflp** 10 months, 1 week ago

This answer is correct. Basically the user only has read access to the container hence the Reader role. Azure Files SMB is not supported by SAS which eliminates container from the second answer also.

upvoted 2 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 3 months ago

Are you saying with access keys we can write to file shares and blobs? I was thinking only AzureAD/SAS token can write to blobs and only SAS tokens can write to FileShares

upvoted 3 times

  **ConanBarb** Highly Voted  1 year, 6 months ago

The correct answer is definitely (ExamTopic's provided answer is unfortunately wrong):

Using key1: Table1, folder1, and container1

Using SAS1: Table1 only

Reasoning:

1. The question clearly states:

"To which resources can User1 write by using SAS1 and key1?"

This means that the RBAC for User1 will not apply.

Hence, when using the SAS1 this means that only Table services (i.e. "Table1") will be allowed, regardless of the RBAC.

2. The signing key "key1", which is one of the two storage account access keys, are to be seen as the "root password" for the storage account.

Exhibit: "Your storage account access keys are similar to a root password for your storage account."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-configure-connection-string>

Go to your Storage Account and select the Access keys blade. There you will find the two keys and connection strings using each of them.

These connection strings give "root access" to everything.

Hence, when using key1 all services are granted.

upvoted 67 times

  **josola** 9 months, 1 week ago

It looks your answer is incorrect:" To access blob data with the account access key, you must have an Azure role assigned to you that includes the Azure RBAC action Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action." if not then "When you attempt to access blob data in the Azure portal, the portal first checks whether you have been assigned a role with Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action. If you have been assigned a role with this action, then the portal uses the account key for accessing blob data. If you have not been assigned a role with this action, then the portal attempts to access data using your Microsoft Entra account." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-data-operations-portal#use-the-account-access-key>

upvoted 7 times

  **ajay01avhad** Most Recent  4 weeks ago

Access Permissions:

Key1:

Since User1 has the roles for Table and File storage but only read access for Blob storage, the configuration should match the roles allowing full access for Table and File storage but limited access for Blob storage.

Therefore, the correct answer is folder1 and Table1 only for Key1.

SAS1:

The SAS token allows permissions for Blob, File, and Table services.

Therefore, it should grant access to Table1 and container1 only based on the allowed services in the SAS token configuration.

Correct Answer:

Key1: folder1 and Table1 only

SAS1: Table1 and container1 only

upvoted 2 times

  **ajay01avhad** 4 weeks ago

Best Matching Option for Key1:

Table1, folder1, and container1: This option ensures full access across all storage types in the account.

Best Matching Option for SAS1:

Table1, folder1, and container1: This option ensures full access as defined in the SAS token across all specified storage types.
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **varinder82** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Final Answer :
Key1: Folder1 and Table1
SAS1: Table only
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **varinder82** 3 months ago

Final Answer :
key1: Table1, folder1, and container1
SAS1: Table1 only
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Joseeph** 3 months, 1 week ago

Key1: folder1 and Table1 only
SAS1: Table only

Agradezco a akkam89, quien copió el link del vídeo de Youtube, donde comprueban esta respuesta.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **WeepingMaplte** 4 months ago

Key:1 Table1, folder1 and container1
SAS1: Table1

Storage account access keys provide full access to the configuration of a storage account, as well as the data.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-keys-manage?tabs=azure-portal#regenerate-access-keys>:~:text=Storage%20account%20access%20keys%20provide%20full%20access%20to%20the%20configuration%20of%20a%20storage%20account%2C%20as%20well%20as%20the%20data.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **01525bd** 5 months ago

To access blob data with the account access key, you must have an Azure role assigned to you that includes the Azure RBAC action Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action. This Azure role may be a built-in or a custom role. Built-in roles that support Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action include the following, in order from least to greatest permissions:

The Reader and Data Access role

The Storage Account Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Owner role

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-data-operations-portal#use-the-account-access-key>

So it is safe to say that RBAC matters for access keys.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

key1: folder1, container1, table1
SAS1: table1
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **smirnoffpremium** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Passed AZ-104 today 03/07/24 879%.

99% of Examtopics questions in my test with exact same wording.

This question was on the test, I answered 1)folder1+table1 2)table1+container1.

Very Thanks to Examtopics.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **AnVai** 5 months, 1 week ago

Is it sufficient to prepare with free available questions?(28 pages)

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Forkbeard** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

This question comes up a lot. I have taken multiple tests and have always passed. I always prepare with the complete set of questions and to me they were invaluable. Practising with these questions has taught me more than reading Microsoft Learn and watching videos, because of the elaborate discussings accompanying the questions. It is not very expensive, you gain some experience and it helps you pass the exam.

If you already have a couple years of professional experience with the topic you can use the free version. If not, the paid version helps pass the exam and teaches you more of what you need to understand Azure.

If in doubt, use the paid version.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **orlan** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

As there are so many doubts in the answer I have decided to test it myself.

For Key1, User1 can see container1, folder1 and table1.

For SAS1: Only Table1 can be accessed.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **edurakhan** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Storage account access keys provide full access to the configuration of a storage account, as well as the data
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-keys-manage?tabs=azure-portal>
key1: folder1, container1, table 1
SAS1: table1 (obviously)
upvoted 1 times

👤 **SDiwan** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer:
Key1 : Folder1 and Table only, users RBAC permissions are enforced here since the user does not have
"Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action" permission.

SAS1: Table1 only
upvoted 2 times

👤 **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24
upvoted 5 times

👤 **akkam89** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1tOwTOqY_Is&list=PLIKA5U_Yqgof3H0YWhzvarFixW9QLTr4S&index=57&ab_channel=azurewala
upvoted 9 times

👤 **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The Key permissions are superseded by RBAC, hence the answer is
Key1: Folder1 and Table1
SAS1: Table only
Pls refer the link below,
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/authorize-data-operations-portal#use-the-account-access-key>
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

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

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

- 0
- 1
- 3
- 5
- 6

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4
- 5

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

- 0
- 1
- 3
- 5
- 6

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4
- 5

HMKM Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Tested on Azure. My conclusion is:

Max stored access policies: 3, because max total of stored access policy is 5 and we already have 2, so additional 3 available.

Max immutable blob storage: 1, because max total of immutable blob storage policy is 2 - one Legal hold policy and one Time-based retention policy. We already have one, so additional 1 available.

upvoted 107 times

ik131 Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

why should we remember some random parameters? :(

upvoted 75 times

tableton 4 months, 2 weeks ago

well, on the other hand, being lucky you can pass the exam memorizing questions but having not real skills

upvoted 2 times

edurakhan 3 months, 2 weeks ago

what is the point of passing the exam if you don't have real skills?

upvoted 3 times

profesorklaus 9 months, 4 weeks ago

This is just for Microsoft to show you that you don't know anything

upvoted 20 times

varinder82 Most Recent 3 months ago

Final Answer :

1) 3 (Max total of stored access policy is 5 and we already have 2)

2) 1 (Max total of immutable blob storage policy is 2 and we already have one)

upvoted 1 times

WeepingMaple 4 months ago

You can set a maximum of five access policies on a container, table, queue, or share at a time.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/define-stored-access-policy#:~:text=You%20can%20set%20a%20maximum%20of%20five%20access%20policies%20on%20a%20container%2C%20table%2C%20queue%2C%20or%20share%20at%20a%20time>

There is no information on how many. I believe is 1 Legal Hold and 1 time-based retention policy

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview#container-level-scope>

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

Saurabh_Bhargav 6 months, 1 week ago

A- 3. Tested in lab we can created maximum 5 stored access ploicies.

B- 1 Maximum immutable policies we can make are 2.

upvoted 1 times

SkyZeroZx 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested in lab today:

Max Stored access policies: 5

Immutable blob storage : 1

Answer: 3, 1

Serious too much to memorized

upvoted 3 times

[Removed] 8 months ago

Tested in LAB, you can have a maximum of 5 stored access policies and a maximum of 2 immutable blob storage policies. In the question body we can see that there are 2 storage access policies already created and 1 immutable blob storage policy as well.

So the correct answer, since we are asked about how many other policies we can create, is box1: 3 and box2: 1

upvoted 1 times

JoaoLoop10 8 months, 1 week ago

Tested in lab today:

Max Stored access policies: 5

Immutable blob storage : 1

Answer: 3, 1

upvoted 2 times

raquel1981 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Probado en laboratorio:

Max policy: 5

Max Inmutable blob storage: 2

upvoted 1 times

  **PERCY23** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

hi where the reference

upvoted 1 times

  **andythedonpatilkabacha__** 11 months ago

and 2 immutable policy

upvoted 1 times

  **andythedonpatilkabacha__** 11 months ago

you can create 5 stored access policy

upvoted 1 times

  **Zeintsu1599** 1 year, 2 months ago

Does anyone have the remaining pages questions after 23? Kindly help

upvoted 1 times

  **craigna** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Did you write yet? results with all q&A or just free ones?

upvoted 1 times

  **AK4U_111** 1 year, 5 months ago

tested in lab

Maximum number of Stored access policies is 5

Maximum number of Immutable blob storage is 2

Answer

3

1

upvoted 33 times

  **brtest** 1 year, 6 months ago

I Agree with MOSHOS Answer 1: 3 and answer 2: 1 because Immutable storage for Azure Blob Storage supports two types of immutability policies: Time-based retention policies and Legal hold policies. Timebased is already defined so one more legal hold can be created.

upvoted 1 times

  **SedateBloggs** 1 year, 6 months ago

This might help those thinking is it 0 or 1 for the immutable policy - it is a max of two of these full stop, but depends if you have versioning turned on at the storage account level or not which dictates how many of the two immutable policies you can create at the container level (1 legal and 1 time based retention policy - legal hold is greyed out at the container level if versioning is set at the storage account level).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-legal-hold-overview>.

The answers to this test question are 3 (total of 5 allowed) for the first box and 1 (total of 2 allowed) for the second box

upvoted 2 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. 3

2. 1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/define-stored-access-policy#create-or-modify-a-stored-access-policy>

You can set a maximum of five access policies on a container, table, queue, or share at a time. Each SignedIdentifier field, with its unique Id field, corresponds to one access policy. Trying to set more than five access policies at one time causes the service to return status code 400 (Bad Request).

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview#container-level-scope>

When support for version-level immutability policies has not been enabled for a storage account or a container, then any immutability policies are scoped to the container. A container supports one immutability policy and one legal hold. Policies apply to all objects within the container.

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Blob Storage
- B. Azure Data Lake Store
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. a virtual machine

Correct Answer: A

  **elior19940** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct answer is A

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files. The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. Azure File Storage
- or
2. Azure Blob Storage

upvoted 13 times

  **Notteb** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Also, this question has come up in the dump before

upvoted 6 times

  **AnonFox** 1 year, 3 months ago

Same question with many different answers.

upvoted 1 times

  **Jaydude** 1 year, 4 months ago

Although for the first time ever, the option presented is Azure Blob Storage rather than Azure File Storage. Both are valid, of course.

upvoted 1 times

  **m7med** Most Recent 12 months ago

correcta

upvoted 1 times

  **myarali** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

- A. Azure Blob Storage

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

☞ Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage

upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A: Blob Storage

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an

Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	If base blobs were last modified more than (days)	Then
Rule1	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule2	5 days	Delete the blob
Rule3	5 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store a blob named File1 in the Hot access tier of storage1.

What is the state of File1 on June 7?

- A. stored in the Cool access tier
- B. stored in the Archive access tier
- C. stored in the Hot access tier
- D. deleted

Correct Answer: D

  **elior19940** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago
Sorry, the corect answer is D

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>
upvoted 77 times

  **WeepingMaplte** 4 months ago
Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#:~:text=If%20you%20define%20more%20than%20one%20action%20on%20the%20same%20blob%2C%20lifecycle%20management%20applies%20the%20least%20expensive%20action%20to%20the%20blob>
upvoted 1 times

  **nightfxll** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago
Who in their right mind will set up rules like this?
Answer is D.
upvoted 49 times

  **anjanc** 1 year, 2 months ago
No one...except ms examiner :)
upvoted 27 times

  **FLO3489875** Most Recent 3 months ago
it came in the exam today 21/05/2024.
upvoted 1 times

  **EdyCv** 3 months ago
If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-filters>
upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
My instructor explained this to me. This is a trap question. Rule 2 (5 days, Delete the Blob) is the key. If base blobs were last modified more than (days) 5 days, you delete the Blob. Let's think what happened to the Blob. It's deleted when it's modified more than 5 days. If the Blob is deleted, you can't even move to Archive storage. Because there is nothing to store again. So, the answer is D. deleted.
upvoted 2 times

  **01525bd** 5 months ago
If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 5 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

bacana 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Think about it like this. You have 3 conflicting rules. Which one has the lowest cost? Delete

upvoted 1 times

MohsenSic 5 months, 2 weeks ago

To me, the correct answer is C

the file has been stored and not modified, so it would be still in the hot tier. To test this, I moved/copied an old file to another folder. Among created date, modified date, and access date (file properties) only accessed date changed.

upvoted 1 times

MohsenSic 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Just tested my hypothesis in azure with storage explorer, the last modified date is the data that I created a file or copied it. by changing tier, the last modified date is not changing in azure, so the correct answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

1828b9d 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

adilkhan 6 months, 2 weeks ago

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool. D

upvoted 1 times

Lorenz1974 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>

"Note

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs."

upvoted 1 times

Lorenz1974 10 months, 2 weeks ago

"NOTE

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool."

upvoted 2 times

S0z92 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

dscience 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The rules are evaluated based on the last modification date of the blob. If a blob is moved from the Hot tier to the Cool tier on June 5th due to Rule1, its last modified date changes. This means the clock for the 5-day period resets.

Given this:

On June 1, File1 is stored in the Hot access tier.

On June 5 (5 days after June 1), Rule1 is applied, and File1 is moved to the Cool access tier. The last modified date of File1 is now June 5.

On June 7, only 2 days have passed since the last modification (when it was moved to the Cool tier). Therefore, Rule2 and Rule3 have not yet been triggered.

So, on June 7, File1 would still be in the Cool access tier.

upvoted 2 times

NYTK 1 year, 1 month ago

Interestingly, it came in the exams 21/7/2023. Answered D.

upvoted 4 times

Andreas_Czech 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

From the Azure-Portal (6/1/2023):

> If you create multiple rules, the associated actions must be implemented in tier order (from hot to cool storage, then archive, then deletion).

therefore is this Question nonsense,

but as described before: the cheapest Option count -> delete (D)

upvoted 3 times

 **Nzudin** 1 year, 6 months ago

answer is D, it will deleted because cheaper than you move to archive

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

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

You need to identify which storage accounts support lifecycle management, and which storage accounts support moving data to the Archive access tier.

Which storage accounts should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Lifecycle management:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

The Archive access tier:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Answer Area

Lifecycle management:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

The Archive access tier:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Correct Answer:

 **yauhen_zd** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct

1 - storage1, storage2, storage3

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

2 - storage2

Only storage accounts that are configured for LRS, GRS, or RA-GRS support moving blobs to the archive tier. The archive tier isn't supported for

ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 100 times

  **lkjsatljwwge** 1 year, 6 months ago

Excellent answer, and thanks for the references. I'd like to share something I've just realised, in case someone gets confused by the fact that Premium BlockBlobStorage does support lifecycle management BUT does not support tiers (mentioned in the same reference under Rule actions): lifecycle management != tiering! So it would seem LM is supported by premium block blob accounts, but limited to just deletion rules...

upvoted 22 times

  **gargaditya** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

□ Azure storage offers different access tiers, allowing you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner.

□ Tiers are a way to organize your data based on how frequently it will be accessed and how long it will be retained, with the end goal of optimising cost.

NOTES:

-Hot/Cool/Archive tiering applies to 'blobs,' not files/queues/tables (other performance options exist for these)

-Further, Setting the access tier is only allowed on Block Blobs. They are not supported for Append and Page Blobs.

-Blobs in GPV2 storage account can be set to Hot/Cool/Archive.

Premium Block Blob storage account - Data stored in a premium block blob storage account cannot be tiered to hot, cool, or archive using Set Blob Tier or using Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management.

upvoted 1 times

  **gargaditya** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

-Known issues and limitations

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs.

-Note

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

- Note

Setting the access tier is only allowed on Block Blobs. They are not supported for Append and Page Blobs.

-Note

Data stored in a premium block blob storage account cannot be tiered to hot, cool, cold or archive by using Set Blob Tier or using Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x**  1 year, 6 months ago

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.

Correct Answer:

1 - storage1, storage2, storage3

2 - storage2

upvoted 78 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

Well done

upvoted 6 times

  **Amir1909**  5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Lifecycle limitations

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs.

A lifecycle management policy must be read or written in full. Partial updates are not supported.

Each rule can have up to 10 case-sensitive prefixes and up to 10 blob index tag conditions.

If you enable firewall rules for your storage account, lifecycle management requests may be blocked. You can unblock these requests by providing exceptions for trusted Microsoft services. For more information, see the Exceptions section in Configure firewalls and virtual networks.

A lifecycle management policy can't change the tier of a blob that uses an encryption scope.

The delete action of a lifecycle management policy won't work with any blob in an immutable container. With an immutable policy, objects can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. For more information, see Store business-critical blob data with immutable storage.

upvoted 1 times

-   **vsvoid** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
It seems that if there is zonal redundancy then archive option is not available
upvoted 1 times
-   **NU88** 8 months ago
So am I correct that in case a Storage V2 case that happens to be set as ZRS, although the Lifecycle Management is supported on the Storage v2, but because of the ZRS, the LM will lack of the support to archive to archived tier. Am I right?
upvoted 1 times
-   **Xerinzxx** 8 months, 1 week ago
1 - storage1, storage2, storage3
2 - storage2
upvoted 1 times
-   **Shalomay** 9 months, 4 weeks ago
This was the last question I saw before entering my exam venue, guess what ?
It was my first question, I didn't even bother to read the question. Lol
upvoted 9 times
-   **Ram9198** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct Answer:
1 - storage1, storage2, storage3
2 - storage1 and storage 2 only
upvoted 1 times
-   **Prasis** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
correct answer.

1 - storage1, storage2, storage3
2 - storage2
upvoted 1 times
-   **Denis_Raymond** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
This came in the exam early this week.
1 - storage1, storage2, storage3
2 - storage2
upvoted 5 times
-   **imtihon** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
These kind of questions are so ridiculous. Who is supposed to memorize and remember such minute nuances in real life?
upvoted 6 times
-   **lahart99** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
People who pass the exam did you study all questions here? and if yes, did you see word for word or different wording but questions from here?
upvoted 2 times
-   **Spoon3r** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
Look out for wording differences. Remember to just read the question. I have always finished my exams with tons of time to spare
upvoted 1 times
-   **DimsumDestroyer** 12 months ago
I'm not even sure if there is even a sound reasoning as to why zone-redundant is not supported by archive tier. This sounds absolutely arbitrary to me.
upvoted 3 times
-   **maxsteele** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
"absolutely arbitrary" seems to be Azure's specialty LOL
upvoted 2 times
-   **raj22** 12 months ago
In the above question I see RA-GRS provided and not RA-GZRS , so does it mean that the storage account 2 will have access to archive tier
upvoted 1 times
-   **Mehedi007** 1 year ago
1) storage1, storage2, storage3
"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

2) storage2
"The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier>
upvoted 1 times
-   **MichaelMelb** 1 year, 1 month ago

in my lab I created "StorageV2 (general purpose v2)" storage account and added lifecycle rule [move to the archive tier after a day], so the Archive Tier question should have storage 1 (StorageV2 (general purpose v2)) as well
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure Data Lake Store
- C. Azure Blob storage
- D. Azure Data Factory

Correct Answer: C

  **Jared144** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

I love seeing dupes, means less questions to actually get through when studying
upvoted 35 times

  **DE_Sanjay** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Very Tough question.. appearing again and again. :)
upvoted 13 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** Most Recent 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This question better be on the exam.
upvoted 11 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - Blob Storage

(it's been repeated atleast 3 times, what's going on?)

upvoted 3 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Same as Question 60.

<https://www.examtopycs.com/discussions/microsoft/view/95606-exam-az-104-topic-3-question-60-discussion>

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.

upvoted 2 times

  **chikorita** 1 year, 6 months ago

C---Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **ugo9_dst** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct: C - Blob Storage
Only File and Blob Storage are supported.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.

You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days from contained to the Cool access tier.

How should you complete the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
              : 45
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "filters": {
        "blobTypes": [
          "AppendBlob"
          "Blockblob"
          "Pageblob"
        ],
        "prefixMatch": [
          "container1"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Answer Area

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan"
              "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreaterThan"
              "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan"
            }
          }
        },
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [
            "AppendBlob"
            "Blockblob"
            "Pageblob"
          ],
          "prefixMatch": [
            "container1"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Correct Answer:

zclck Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

1. daysAfterModificationGreaterThan
2. Blockblob

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>

daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

- The condition for actions on a current version of a blob

Tiering is not yet supported in a premium block blob storage account. For all other accounts, tiering is allowed only on block blobs and not for append and page blobs.

tierToCool

- Supported for blockBlob

upvoted 49 times

vbohr899 Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 16 times

pratyush1234 1 year, 5 months ago

how many questions came from this dump.

upvoted 2 times

ki01 8 months, 1 week ago

this is my 4th exam with ET, for the last 3 exams it was ~90% from the dump. if you get 45 questions in the exam, expect 3-5 new ones

upvoted 4 times

1828b9d Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 6 times

kmsalman 1 year, 2 months ago

Was on the exam on June 17

upvoted 7 times

elior19940 1 year, 6 months ago

is it new question?

upvoted 7 times

ugo9_dst 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct:

The current release supports blockBlob and appendBlob. Only delete is supported for appendBlob, set tier isn't supported.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-filters>

upvoted 5 times

 **ugo9_dst** 1 year, 6 months ago

Action Current Version Snapshot Previous Versions
tierToCool Supported for blockBlob Supported Supported

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- B. Azure Blob Storage
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Correct Answer: B

  **habbey** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

If i come across this question one more time lol
upvoted 53 times

  **sk4shi** 1 year, 1 month ago

When I see this question again as I'm going through these dumps for the first time I'm thinking: "Finally, I know one of them!"
upvoted 11 times

  **tableton** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I know this one and the Load Balancer Session persistence · Client IP one
upvoted 4 times

  **kmummy** 1 year, 1 month ago

Lol Lol Lol
upvoted 2 times

  **ITforLyfe** 1 year, 2 months ago

At least it makes the total number of questions shorter overall.
upvoted 7 times

  **Nour95** 8 months, 1 week ago

even tho, I feel like I won't find it in my exam lol
upvoted 2 times

  **milofficial** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

I am beginning to love this question
upvoted 29 times

  **No_Restaurant9617** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

"How many stocks does ET have this question in stock?
1... 2... 3... 4... 5 + 5" - Kendrick would be proud!
upvoted 1 times

  **No_Restaurant9617** 1 week, 2 days ago

I actually appreciate this question! In the mist of getting mentally whooped learning this material. It feels good to know that I know this question like the back of my hand lol Most Def Moral Booster lol
upvoted 1 times

  **ProfesorF** 1 month ago

the only question that i know really well
upvoted 1 times

  **c035d62** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I hope this question is on the exam
upvoted 4 times

  **MandAsh** 5 months ago

Lol. This q is moral booster.. I am not getting everything wrong alas!
upvoted 3 times

  **jecampos2** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

At least five times the same question.
upvoted 1 times

  **c5ad307** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

I'm sure I will give the wrong answer on this one XD
upvoted 1 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

At this point I know the answer without even reading the question. I've gotten the layout of the question ingrained in my brain and automatically know the answer based off of the shape of the question.
upvoted 5 times

  **riccardoto** 1 year ago

after all these duplicates, if this question doesn't come up on the exam day, I'll be very pissed off :-)
upvoted 10 times

  **Atharva_1703NAV** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

so... did you give the exam/ Did it come in the exam lol ?
upvoted 1 times

  **Jaydude** 1 year, 4 months ago

Lol, Question #63 on this very page is exactly the same (in addition to the 10 or so previous versions we've already seen)
upvoted 5 times

  **WreckIT** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>
Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files.
upvoted 9 times

You plan to create an Azure Storage account named storage1 that will contain a file share named share1.

You need to ensure that share1 can support SMB Multichannel. The solution must minimize costs.

How should you configure storage?

- A. Premium performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)
- B. Standard performance with zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- C. Premium performance with geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. Standard performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Correct Answer: A

  **WreckIT** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Provided answer is correct.

According to documentation only Premium file shares (FileStorage), LRS/ZRS are supported for SMB.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-smb-multichannel-performance>

upvoted 32 times

  **lordrjd** 1 year, 3 months ago

Why not the answer is ZRS then? I think LRS & ZRS both would be correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **tabauruguay** 1 year, 2 months ago

The question says: "The solution must minimize costs."

upvoted 4 times

  **heshankd** 1 year, 2 months ago

Because ZRS is standard.

upvoted 1 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

LRS is probably cheaper.

upvoted 1 times

  **marvicqui** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-smb-multichannel-performance>

upvoted 10 times

  **WeepingMaplte** Most Recent 4 months ago

High network throughput using SMB Multichannel (premium file shares only).

[https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/files-smb-protocol?tabs=azure-portal#:~:text=High%20network%20throughput%20using%20SMB%20Multichannel%20\(premium%20file%20shares%20only\).](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/files-smb-protocol?tabs=azure-portal#:~:text=High%20network%20throughput%20using%20SMB%20Multichannel%20(premium%20file%20shares%20only).)

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Rafi786_khan** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **river1999991** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Premium file shares and NFS file shares must use LRS or ZRS.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/files-redundancy>

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Keyword is "minimize costs". So Premium FileShare + LRS is the most economical.

upvoted 3 times

 **Kt4Azure** 1 year, 5 months ago

We need to remember Premium not standard. LRS is supported for Server Message block and cost effective.

Correct is A

upvoted 5 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Data Lake Store
- B. Azure File Storage
- C. Azure SQL Database
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Correct Answer: B

  **nightfxll** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

If you miss this question at this point you should probably move to AWS 😄
upvoted 46 times

  **nidhi03** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

This question is repeated 1000 times.
upvoted 33 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

You are right, but no cause for alarm
upvoted 5 times

  **ServerBrain** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

surely you won't get it wrong..
upvoted 4 times

  **Mentalfloss** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Has anyone else seen the movie Groundhog Day?
upvoted 1 times

  **nat34** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

why do you guys love this question so much lol
upvoted 2 times

  **sarthak44** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Life, death, taxes and this question in ET, some things certain in life
upvoted 5 times

  **mantik** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

If I see this question ever again I'm doing backflip
upvoted 4 times

  **damirbek369** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

I'm also for the comments. If I get the question correct, then, I know, I am on the right track :D
upvoted 1 times

  **wat_the_wat** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm just here for the comments.
upvoted 5 times

  **jc728** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

If this question was removed from examtopics, I think the total number of questions would be down to 100.
upvoted 4 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

For this question to come up so many times, I hope it's worth 25% of the score so when you see it 3 times and get it correct all three times you've already passed. lol

upvoted 2 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I love this question. I must be ready to be an Azure Administrator cause I always get it correct. lol

upvoted 3 times

  **ment0s** 12 months ago

This question has been repeated about 100000000000 times.

upvoted 1 times

  **QaisFM** 1 year ago

this is like youtube Ads , just skip :D

upvoted 2 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

I swear to go this probably the 50th time I have seen the same question.

upvoted 1 times

  **fongode** 1 year, 2 months ago

i wish this topic will come up as often as here in the exams

upvoted 10 times

  **Sandy0112** 1 year, 3 months ago

Making sure to not miss this question in the exam 😂

upvoted 6 times

  **Jaydude** 1 year, 4 months ago

Lol, holy cow. This question appears three times on this page.

upvoted 5 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You plan to use conditions when assigning role-based access control (RBAC) roles to storage1.

Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

- A. containers only
- B. file shares only
- C. tables only
- D. queues only
- E. containers and queues only
- F. files shares and tables only

Correct Answer: A

  **DimsumDestroyer** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Anybody else just slogging through this dumps set? AZ 104 has got to be one of the most exhausting examinations to understand just because of the wide scope of things it covers as well as the specific questions on very specific products and scenarios. Good luck to everyone taking this exam.
upvoted 106 times

  **ment0s** 12 months ago

Yes. Crazy thing is I already passed Az-305. This exam is much more laborious and filled with rote information.
upvoted 11 times

  **m7med** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

agreed. correct
upvoted 2 times

  **ozoz** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Couldn't agree more on this. Microsoft needs to divide Az-104 into two parts.
upvoted 5 times

  **hml_2024** 7 months ago

Need to extend Exam time also. Since I am not native English speaker, sometimes it's difficult to understand exam questions.
upvoted 6 times

  **MarsXMune** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Yeap, this has def been the most exhausting. Thought it was just me. How many times did you lot go through all the questions?
upvoted 5 times

  **obaali1990** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: E

The answer is container and queue
upvoted 19 times

  **Christina666** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

E.

I failed this exam a couple of days ago on my first attempt.

The tips I will comment here probably will be go through this dump case study.

In real exam, it took me 40min to finish case study and it was the first question in this exam. Feeling like get myself smashed from beginning.
upvoted 3 times

  **Christina666** 1 month, 1 week ago

second tip: Get contributor access to save self sometime
upvoted 3 times

  **Christina666** 1 month, 1 week ago

Third tip: Read question, understand, and yeah - memorize some, like the bloody key question
upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

E is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 6 months, 1 week ago

E. containers and queues only is the correct answer. Please check out @TechwithJaspal's video on Youtube. He explains very well. Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ef87Qun5wBU&list=PLScJxIJb83bc6vblZkn77dMjF6oTxh53y&index=2>

Question #139

upvoted 1 times

  **Limobakry** 3 months, 1 week ago

no explanation, it just only reading

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 5 times

  **lubas** 5 months, 1 week ago

qual a resposta?

upvoted 2 times

  **fbandeira** 7 months, 1 week ago

what is the answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **NU88** 8 months ago

How do you assign conditions to container? I only see Policy to be assigned when I'm at the container.

upvoted 1 times

  **dragulaster** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

why ET admins doesn't revisit and provide right answer in Reveal solution column ?

upvoted 5 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 1 week ago

This question was on my exam today on 11/14/2023.

upvoted 4 times

  **OmarIssa123** 9 months, 1 week ago

how many questions from the dump were on the exam?

upvoted 1 times

  **ki01** 8 months, 1 week ago

from previous ET MS dumps i used, the amount is usually ~90-95%

upvoted 1 times

  **KingHalik** 9 months ago

Just make sure you know & understand all the questions and you wont have a problem ;)

upvoted 2 times

  **bechidu** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: E

Conditions can be added to Containers and Queues.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-format#actions>

upvoted 9 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: E

As of my last update in September 2021, Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) conditions in role-based access control (RBAC) assignments are generally used for fine-grained access control. These conditions can be based on attributes like user membership, IP address range, device state, and others.

However, when it comes to Azure Storage services, not all of them fully support Azure AD-based authentication. Blob containers and queues do support Azure AD authentication, while file shares rely primarily on the SMB protocol (which doesn't use Azure AD for authentication) and tables have their own authentication mechanisms.

Therefore, when considering the Azure storage services that support conditions in RBAC assignments based on Azure AD capabilities:

E. containers and queues only

is the correct answer.

upvoted 6 times

  **lbru** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I can view the dumps until 270 questions, does anyone has PDF file for full 533 questions ?

upvoted 6 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: E

Correct answer is Blob & Queue

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: E

containers and queues.

"Currently, conditions can be added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions. "

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-overview#where-can-conditions-be-added>

upvoted 5 times

  **Navigati0n** 1 year, 1 month ago

Currently, Azure attribute-based access control (Azure ABAC) is generally available (GA) for controlling access only to Azure Blob Storage, Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, and Azure Queues using request and resource attributes in the standard storage account performance tier. It is either not available or in PREVIEW for other storage account performance tiers, resource types, and attributes. For complete feature status information of ABAC for Azure Storage, see Status of condition features in Azure Storage.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-auth-abac-examples?tabs=portal-visual-editor>

upvoted 1 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: E

> Currently, conditions can be added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions

because of: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-overview#where-can-conditions-be-added>

upvoted 4 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Container n queue.

I know all of you agree with container, but confuse with Queue.

Let me clear it. Imagine you have message store from one app and further need to dequeue to another app.

In this case you need to provide RBAC to App service to access the Queue!

upvoted 4 times

  **GoldBear** 1 year, 1 month ago

Open a storage account in the Azure Portal.

Click the Access Control (IAM) blade

Click + Add

Click Add role assignment

Enter "Blob" or "Queue" in the search box

Click on one of the built-in roles.

Conditions(Optional) tab will appear.

Enter "Table" in the search box, select a built in role.

Conditions(Optional) tab will NOT appear.

upvoted 5 times

  **profesorklaus** 10 months ago

Thank you man!

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Region
RG1	West US
RG2	West US
RG3	East US

The subscription contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Subnet	Subnet IP address space
VNet1	RG1	West US	Subnet1	10.1.0.0/16
VNet2	RG2	Central US	Subnet2	10.2.0.0/24
VNet3	RG3	East US	Subnet3	10.3.0.0/24

You plan to deploy the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) clusters shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Number of nodes	Network configuration
AKS1	RG1	West US	30	Azure Container Network Interface (CNI)
AKS2	RG2	West US	100	Azure Container Network Interface (CNI)
AKS3	RG3	East US	50	Kubenet

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy AKS1 to VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy AKS2 to VNet1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy AKS3 to VNet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy AKS1 to VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Correct Answer:		
You can deploy AKS2 to VNet1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy AKS3 to VNet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Itson1 Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

NYY

VNET is created by default but we can connect to an existing VNET

"you can create an AKS cluster that uses kubenet and connect to an existing virtual network subnet"

"With kubenet, a route table must exist on your cluster subnet(s). AKS supports bringing your own existing subnet and route table."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

upvoted 23 times

obaali1990 1 year, 5 months ago

Your explanation is not clear

upvoted 11 times

madao322 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree with the answer NYY. explanation as follows

1. N subnet is not in the same location as cluster "If you want to select an existing virtual network, make sure it's in the same location and Azure subscription as your Kubernetes cluster."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-azure-cni>

2. Y azure cni network in same loacation as cluster and within the total pod no. limit

3. Y "Bring your own subnet and route table with kubenet .With kubenet, a route table must exist on your cluster subnet(s). AKS supports bringing your own existing subnet and route table."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet#prerequisites>

upvoted 30 times

Wuhao 10 months, 1 week ago

When you create and use your own VNet and route table with the kubenet network plugin, you need to use a user-assigned control plane identity. For a system-assigned control plane identity, you can't retrieve the identity ID before creating a cluster, which causes a delay during role assignment.

Both system-assigned and user-assigned managed identities are supported when you create and use your own VNet and route table with the Azure network plugin. We highly recommend using a user-assigned managed identity for BYO scenarios.

upvoted 1 times

Doman01 Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

1. NO

2. YES

It is because <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-azure-cni>

"If you want to select an existing virtual network, make sure it's in the same location and Azure subscription as your Kubernetes cluster"

3. NO - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

"By default, AKS clusters use kubenet, and an Azure virtual network and subnet are created for you."

upvoted 7 times

Driede 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly in the same doc you linked:

"As a compromise, you can create an AKS cluster that uses kubenet and connect to an existing virtual network subnet. This approach lets the nodes receive defined IP addresses, without the need to reserve a large number of IP addresses up front for all of the potential pods that could run in the cluster."

upvoted 4 times

djgodzilla 1 year, 5 months ago

Agree .

- Kubenet is a NAT style networking allowing access to pods through translation node interfaces/VIPs and ports

- CNI provides dedicated Network interfaces for Pods integrating Azure VNETs

1. NO = is CNI but Region of the VNET2 is not the same than the one of AKS1

2. YES = is CNI and VNET1 region is the same than AKS2
 3. NO = uses kubernetes is an internal network piece that doesn't require VNETs
- upvoted 7 times

  **Renss78** 1 year, 4 months ago

You are right!

Kubenet (basic) networking

The kubenet networking option is the default configuration for AKS cluster creation. With kubenet:

Nodes receive an IP address from the Azure virtual network subnet.

Pods receive an IP address from a logically different address space than the nodes' Azure virtual network subnet.

Network address translation (NAT) is then configured so that the pods can reach resources on the Azure virtual network.

The source IP address of the traffic is translated to the node's primary IP address.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-network#kubenet-basic-networking>

upvoted 2 times

  **Driede** 1 year, 4 months ago

3 is yes:

"As a compromise, you can create an AKS cluster that uses kubenet and connect to an existing virtual network subnet. This approach lets the nodes receive defined IP addresses, without the need to reserve a large number of IP addresses up front for all of the potential pods that could run in the cluster."

upvoted 9 times

  **CheMetto** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

You should not care about Kubernetes, there won't be any question as for the exam preparation guide of AZ104

upvoted 2 times

  **Matsane** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

No3: No,

you cannot deploy AKS3 to VNet3 as it is currently configured.

The subnet IP address range of VNet3 (10.3.0.0/24) is not large enough to support the deployment of AKS3 with 50 nodes. The recommended subnet size for an AKS cluster with 50 nodes is at least /19 (8192 IP addresses).

To deploy AKS3 to VNet3, you would need to:

Create a new subnet with a larger IP address range (e.g. /19) within VNet3.

Update the network configuration of AKS3 to use the new subnet.

Only then can you successfully deploy AKS3 to VNet3.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

1. N = "f you want to select an existing virtual network, make sure it's in the same location and Azure subscription as your Kubernetes cluster."

2. Y = same reason

3. "To provide network connectivity, AKS clusters can use kubenet (basic networking) or Azure CNI (advanced networking)."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-cni-overview>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet#prerequisites>

upvoted 1 times

  **bryant12138** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I thought AKS is out of scope now for AZ-104.

upvoted 3 times

  **trferreiraBR** 10 months ago

AKS is in the scope of AZ-104.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/pt-br/credentials/certifications/resources/study-guides/az-104>

upvoted 2 times

  **lahart99** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

People who pass the exam did you study all questions here? and if yes, did you see word for word or different wording but questions from here?

upvoted 1 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

NYN

3.- AKS clusters use kubenet and create an Azure virtual network and subnet for you by default. With kubenet, nodes get an IP address from the Azure virtual network subnet. Pods receive an IP address from a logically different address space to the Azure virtual network subnet of the nodes.

Network address translation (NAT) is then configured so the pods can reach resources on the Azure virtual network. The source IP address of the traffic is NAT'd to the node's primary IP address. This approach greatly reduces the number of IP addresses you need to reserve in your network space for pods to use.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

upvoted 1 times

  **Codelawdepp** 1 year ago

ChatGPT says:

1. No
2. Technically Yes
3. Yes

1. You can deploy AKS1 to VNet2? = No
AKS1 is in RG1 and located in West US.
VNet2 is in RG2 and located in Central US.

2. You can deploy AKS2 to VNet1? = Technically Yes
AKS2 is in RG2 and located in West US.
VNet1 is in RG1 and located in West US.

The regions match up, as both are in West US. However, AKS and the VNet are in different resource groups. While it is technically possible to deploy an AKS cluster in one resource group and have it use a VNet in another resource group, the setup is complex and requires the VNet to be specially prepared and permissions set correctly.

Answer: Technically Yes, but it's complex and not a straightforward process.

3. You can deploy AKS3 to VNet3? = Yes
AKS3 is in RG3 and located in East US.
VNet3 is also in RG3 and located in East US.

upvoted 3 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

NYN

1 and 2.- location of kubenet and vnet should be the same.

3.- AKS clusters use kubenet and create an Azure virtual network and subnet for you by default. With kubenet, nodes get an IP address from the Azure virtual network subnet. Pods receive an IP address from a logically different address space to the Azure virtual network subnet of the nodes. Network address translation (NAT) is then configured so the pods can reach resources on the Azure virtual network.

upvoted 1 times

  **fongode** 1 year, 2 months ago

maximum nodes per node pool is 1000:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/quotas-skus-regions>

upvoted 1 times

  **NK203** 1 year, 3 months ago

For 3, Is it necessary for VNET3 to be in the same location as AKS3?

upvoted 2 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

NYN

kubenet: It create a new vnet for cluster

CNI: you can use existing or create new

1. As vnet is different Region so BIG NO
2. Yes as ypu are uing CNI
3. No, Coz kubenet will create a new vnet for cluster.

if you want to text chose "kubenet" under networking while creating cluster. later you will see a new vnet in a RG separately created for AKS.

upvoted 1 times

  **ChakaZilly** 1 year, 5 months ago

Should be No, Yes, Yes.

3 Yes, because Kubenet can use an existing VNET with the only requirement that it should be in the same region. See also:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>: <<<snip>> As a compromise, you can create an AKS cluster that uses kubenet and connect to an existing virtual network subnet. This approach lets the nodes receive defined IP addresses, without the need to reserve a large number of IP addresses up front for all of the potential pods that could run in the cluster.<<<snip>>

upvoted 3 times

  **umavaja** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

No Yes Yes

The MS link clearly states that with kubenet you can use existing virtual network subnet

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

"As a compromise, you can create an AKS cluster that uses kubenet and connect to an existing virtual network subnet. This approach lets the nodes receive defined IP addresses without the need to reserve a large number of IP addresses up front for any potential pods that could run in the cluster. With kubenet, you can use a much smaller IP address range and support large clusters and application demands."

upvoted 1 times

  **elrizos** 1 year, 5 months ago

NYN

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubernetes>
upvoted 2 times

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 Storage account named storage1.

You need to enable a user named User1 to list and regenerate storage account keys for storage1.

Solution: You assign the Storage Account Encryption Scope Contributor Role to User1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **Mentalfloss** 1 day, 3 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Cancelling my previous A vote.
upvoted 1 times

  **arunyadav09** 1 day, 4 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

It should be Storage Account Key Operator Service Role.
upvoted 2 times

  **appyapurv** 1 day, 20 hours ago

- The Storage Account Encryption Scope Contributor role provides permissions to manage encryption scopes within a storage account. However, it does not grant permissions to list or regenerate storage account keys.
- To allow a user to list and regenerate storage account keys, the user should be assigned the Storage Account Key Operator Service Role or a higher role like Contributor or Storage Account Contributor.

Thus, assigning the Storage Account Encryption Scope Contributor role does not meet the goal of enabling User1 to list and regenerate storage account keys.
upvoted 1 times

  **Alawi1990** 2 days, 8 hours ago

The Storage Account Encryption Scope Contributor role does not grant permissions to list and regenerate storage account keys.

-

No
upvoted 2 times

  **Mentalfloss** 2 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

I wasn't sure if this was a real role so I Googled it, answer is A (Yes).
upvoted 2 times

  **Mentalfloss** 1 day, 3 hours ago

I stand corrected. Dumb-a me looked up that the role existed, it sounded like it does what it says on the tin, but other comments following mine indicate otherwise.
upvoted 1 times

  **arunyadav09** 1 day, 4 hours ago

It should be Storage Account Key Operator Service Role.
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.

You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

Create a storage account ...

Basics Advanced Networking Data protection Encryption Tags Review

Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account
Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled

Networking

Network connectivity	Public endpoint (all networks)
Default routing tier	Microsoft network routing
Endpoint type	Standard

Data protection

Point-in-time restore	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Container soft delete	Disabled
File share soft delete	Enabled
File share retainment period in days	7
Versioning	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Version-level immutability support	Disabled

Encryption

Encryption type	Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)
Enable support for customer-managed keys	Blobs and files only
Enable infrastructure encryption	Disabled

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

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.

- Default routing tier
- Endpoint type
- Location
- Network connectivity
- Performance

After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.

- Enable infrastructure encryption
- Enable support for customer-managed keys
- Encryption type
- Premium account type

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.

- Default routing tier
- Endpoint type
- Location
- Network connectivity
- Performance**

After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.

- Enable infrastructure encryption
- Enable support for customer-managed keys**
- Encryption type
- Premium account type

MichaelMelb Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct answers:
 Minimize network cost - Default routing tier to Internet Routing
 After creation you can modify - Encryption type
 upvoted 38 times

Azure2020 8 months, 2 weeks ago

You can't change Network Routing type if you create Premium File Shares, is just grayed out. You can change Network Routing type only if you create Premium Block Blob or Page Blobs.
 You can change performance of created File Share on the right side by clicking on 3 point and then choose "Change size and performance"
 upvoted 6 times

MiniLa92 3 weeks, 3 days ago

I have tried this in Portal and can confirm that Internet Routing option is grayed out for Premium File Shares.
 upvoted 2 times

suddin1 3 months ago

providing the link would help us to better understand your findings
 upvoted 1 times

fead 11 months ago

Correct answers

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption-enable?tabs=portal>

upvoted 3 times

wasilak Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

to minimize network cost - default routing tier
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference>

what can be changed after creation - customer-managed key
"You can switch between customer-managed keys and Microsoft-managed keys at any time"
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview>
upvoted 20 times

  **Ccastan1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Encryption type is the correct answer for the second one, your reasoning is correct, but you ,is read the question.
upvoted 12 times

  **AnonFox** 1 year, 3 months ago

Minimize network cost - Default routing tier to Internet Routing seems like the correct option as per answer above.

Good idea to read through the article just once:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference>
upvoted 3 times

  **alexvv89** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with 'wasilak' about the answers. Also, the links shared by him offers the correct answers, read them carefully.
"Configuring routing preference gives you the flexibility to optimize your traffic either for premium network performance or for cost."
"When you configure customer-managed keys for a storage account, Azure Storage wraps the root data encryption key for the account with the customer-managed key in the associated key vault or managed HSM. The protection of the root encryption key changes, but the data in your Azure Storage account remains encrypted at all times. There is no additional action required on your part to ensure that your data remains encrypted. Protection by customer-managed keys takes effect immediately.
You can switch between customer-managed keys and Microsoft-managed keys at any time."
upvoted 2 times

  **raj29oct** Most Recent 1 week, 4 days ago

Default routing tier to Internet Routing
Encryption type
upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer :
1. Default Routing
2. Encryption Type
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

- Default routing tier
- Encryption type
upvoted 2 times

  **bacana** 5 months, 1 week ago

Tested. Performance and routing cannot be changed. Everything is grayed out
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answers: Minimize network cost - Default routing tier to Internet Routing After creation you can modify - Encryption type
upvoted 2 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

to minimize network cost - default routing tier
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/network-routing-preference>

what can be changed after creation - customer-managed key
"You can switch between customer-managed keys and Microsoft-managed keys at any time"
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview>
upvoted 2 times

  **enklau** 2 months ago

you switch to CMK by changing the encryption type
upvoted 1 times

  **ziggy1117** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

default routing tier
encryption type
upvoted 3 times

  **YesPlease** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Default routing tier
Encryption type
upvoted 3 times

  **bobster** 11 months ago

1. Default Routing Tier
2. Encryption Type

Very confident!

upvoted 5 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Confirmed in Azure Lab as of 17/08/2023:

1. Default Routing Tier can be changed to lower networking costs. Choose Internet Routing for low cost.

2. After an storage account is created, Only Encryption Type can be changed. "Enabled support for customer-managed keys" and "Infrastructure Encryption" both cannot be changed.

upvoted 12 times

  **Tomuren** 1 year ago

Enable support for customer-managed keys is INCORRECT.

Customer-managed key (CMK) support can be limited to blob service and file service only, or to all service types. After the storage account is created, this support cannot be changed.

Copied and pasted directly from Azure.

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

A & C Default routing tier to Internet Routing & Encryption type.

upvoted 3 times

  **quocdunginfo2** 12 months ago

Agree

Customer-managed key (CMK) support can be limited to blob service and file service only, or to all service types. After the storage account is created, this support cannot be changed

<https://aka.ms/accountinfrastructureencryption>

upvoted 1 times

  **antropaws** 1 year, 1 month ago

BOX 2: Encryption type.

Enable support for customer-managed keys can't be changed after Storage account is created.

upvoted 1 times

  **tralala1000** 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview>

You can switch between customer-managed keys and Microsoft-managed keys at any time. For more information about Microsoft-managed keys, see About

upvoted 1 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 2 months ago

I don't believe it is customer managed keys for Box 2, see image in MS URL;

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **jackill** 1 year, 2 months ago

Good point. I add more explanation to confirm this.

One may be confused and select "Enable support for customer-managed keys", because it sounds to be the option that "enables/disables" customer-managed keys. But If you look better to the image the value for this option is not a true/false value, but "Blobs and files only". So this option is really used only to activate customer-managed keys to Tables and Queues, as described in

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/account-encryption-key-create?tabs=portal>

The option that allows to enable/disable customer-managed keys is "Encryption type", that can be set to "Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)" or "Customer-managed keys (CMK)"

This is explained in <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-encryption-key-model-get?tabs=portal> and visible in the image visible in <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal#encryption-tab>

upvoted 7 times

  **RandomNickname** 1 year, 2 months ago

And from the below doesn't look to be "Enable infrastructure encryption"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption-enable?tabs=portal>

So appears to be "Encryption Type"

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a new storage account.

You need to configure encryption for the account. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use a customer-managed key stored in a key vault.
- Use the maximum supported bit length.

Which type of key and which bit length should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Key:

- AES
- 3DES
- RSA

Bit length:

- 2048
- 3072
- 4096
- 8192

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Key:

- AES
- 3DES
- RSA**

Bit length:

- 2048
- 3072
- 4096**
- 8192

  **crymo99** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

*RSA 4096

typo

upvoted 19 times

  **chiquito** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct:

Key: RSA

length: 4096

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#key-vault-requirements>

upvoted 13 times

  **Limobakry** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

RSA - 4069

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/keys/about-keys>

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 5 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

Xerinzxx 8 months, 1 week ago

RSA
4096
upvoted 1 times

river1999991 8 months, 4 weeks ago

RSA
4096
upvoted 1 times

Navigati0n 1 year, 1 month ago

RSA: "Software-protected" RSA key Supported (2048-bit, 3072-bit, 4096-bit)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/keys/about-keys#hsm-protected-keys>
upvoted 4 times

saim18 1 year, 1 month ago

Is this in the syllabus I don't think so
upvoted 6 times

crymo99 1 year, 3 months ago

key: RSA
bit length: 4098

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Ftoc.json&bc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Fblobs%2Fbreadcrumb%2Ftoc.json>
upvoted 5 times

AnonFox 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer as per article.

"Azure storage encryption supports RSA and RSA-HSM keys of sizes 2048, 3072 and 4096."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#key-vault-requirements>
upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure Storage account that contains 5,000 blobs accessed by multiple users.

You need to ensure that the users can view only specific blobs based on blob index tags.

What should you include in the solution?

- A. a role assignment condition
- B. a stored access policy
- C. just-in-time (JIT) VM access
- D. a shared access signature (SAS)

Correct Answer: D

Siraf Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is A:

An Azure role assignment condition is an optional check that you can add to your role assignment to provide more fine-grained access control. For example, you can add a condition that requires an object to have a specific tag to read the object.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-role-assignments-portal>

upvoted 23 times

mein17 Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer: A

Role assignment Condition

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-custom-security-attributes>

upvoted 7 times

SofiaLorean Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Role Assignment

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-auth-abac-portal>

upvoted 1 times

varinder82 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

Role assignment Condition

upvoted 1 times

tashakori 5 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Watcharin_start 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A role assignment condition can `Restrict access to blobs based on a blob index tag`

Ref: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-auth-abac-portal>

upvoted 1 times

devops_devops 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 6 times

Nickybambi 2 months, 2 weeks ago

What is the answer?

upvoted 1 times

sreemog 8 months, 1 week ago

The answer is D.

A. role assignment condition: This would control access at the container level, not individual blobs. You need more granular control for specific blobs based on tags.

B. stored access policy: This can be used to define access levels for a container or blob, but it wouldn't allow you to filter based on tags dynamically.

C. just-in-time (JIT) VM access: This is used for managing access to virtual machines, not blob storage.

D. shared access signature (SAS): This provides temporary access to blobs with granular control over permissions. You can generate SAS tokens with conditions based on blob index tags, allowing users to access only the relevant blobs.

upvoted 6 times

  **Xerinzxx** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer: A
Role assignment Condition
upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A - Role assignment condition.
Stored access policy is a setup for SAS token. But since we don't mention here how users will access blobs, this means it should work both for SAS and AAD, which automatically removes option B & D.
upvoted 2 times

  **rumino** 8 months ago

Option B is also invalid because:
A stored access policy is defined on a resource container, which can be a blob container, table, queue, or file share.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **amsioso** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer: D
Finding data using blob index tags can be performed by the Storage Blob Data Owner and by anyone with a Shared Access Signature that has permission to find blobs by tags (the f SAS permission).

In addition, RBAC users with the Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blobs/filter/action permission can perform this operation.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-manage-find-blobs?tabs=azure-portal#finding-data-using-blob-index-tags>
Remember the principle of least privilege roles/access.
upvoted 3 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Here is the whole procedure to do it via role assignment condition. Answer is A. This is a fairly new feature called ABAC (Attribute-based access control).

<https://learningbydoing.cloud/blog/control-access-to-azure-storage-blobs-with-abac/>
upvoted 6 times

  **PrabodhM** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer - D
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-manage-find-blobs?tabs=azure-portal>
Important
Setting blob index tags can be performed by the Storage Blob Data Owner and by anyone with a Shared Access Signature that has permission to access the blob's tags (the t SAS permission).
upvoted 3 times

  **PrabodhM** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

SAS permissions
Callers using a shared access signature (SAS) may be granted scoped permissions to operate on blob index tags.
upvoted 1 times

  **PrabodhM** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Permissions and authorization
You can authorize access to blob index tags using one of the following approaches:

Using Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) to grant permissions to a Microsoft Entra security principal. Use Microsoft Entra ID for superior security and ease of use. For more information about using Microsoft Entra ID with blob operations, see [Authorize access to data in Azure Storage](#).

Using a shared access signature (SAS) to delegate access to blob index. For more information about shared access signatures, see [Grant limited access to Azure Storage resources using shared access signatures \(SAS\)](#).

Using the account access keys to authorize operations with Shared Key. For more information, see [Authorize with Shared Key](#).
upvoted 1 times

  **josola** 9 months, 1 week ago

So the answer is both "A" and "D"?
upvoted 1 times

  **YesPlease** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Role Assignment Condition
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-auth-abac-examples?tabs=portal-visual-editor#example-read-blobs-with-a-blob-index-tag>
upvoted 1 times

  **aldebaran65** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The question is ensure that the users "can view" only specific blobs "based on blob index tags"

Which call for role assignment condition

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-auth-abac-examples?tabs=portal-visual-editor#example-read-blobs-with-a-blob-index-tag>

upvoted 1 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

OpenAI:

Role assignment conditions allow you to define fine-grained access controls based on certain conditions. In this case, you want users to be able to access specific blobs based on blob index tags. By using a role assignment condition, you can define a condition that restricts access to blobs with specific index tags, ensuring that users can only view the blobs that meet the specified criteria.

upvoted 2 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

Option B (stored access policy) and Option D (shared access signature) do not provide the level of granularity needed to restrict access based on blob index tags. Stored access policies and shared access signatures are more suitable for controlling access at the container or blob level, but they don't offer the ability to conditionally restrict access based on tags.

Option C (just-in-time VM access) is unrelated to controlling access to blobs based on index tags. Just-in-time VM access is used to control the timing and scope of virtual machine (VM) access in Azure, and it's not applicable to managing blob access based on tags.

Therefore, the correct answer is A. a role assignment condition.

upvoted 2 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

The question is not asking "what do users need to find blobs with blob indexes", the Question is asking how can you limit people's access so they only view blobs with specific blob indexes. The question is about Access, not finding. So correct answer is A.

You use ABAC to define roles with attribute that limits role to only specific blob indexes.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

For storage1, you create an encryption scope named Scope1.

Which storage types can you encrypt by using Scope?

- A. file shares only
- B. containers only
- C. file shares and containers only
- D. containers and tables only
- E. file shares, containers, and tables only
- F. file shares, containers, tables, and queues

Correct Answer: B

  **Siraf** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B:

Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. There is no blob in the answer choices.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

upvoted 17 times

  **Jedi** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Containers is correct.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-manage>

upvoted 14 times

  **Gowthamsp30** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Xerinzxx** 8 months, 1 week ago

Containers

upvoted 2 times

  **Mo0000sa** 10 months, 1 week ago

I thing answer is F

Please check these links

<https://brainly.in/question/56271769>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-service-encryption>

on the second link page see table and below

upvoted 1 times

  **Batiste2023** 10 months ago

Well, you're using the reference link that other people are referring to as a justification for answer B. Those people have read that article correctly:

"Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-service-encryption>

The table also mentions that encryption scopes can refer to accounts, containers or individual blobs.

So answer B is correct, you'll have to admit.

upvoted 2 times

  **pal40sg** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The encryption scope in Azure Storage is available for Azure Blob / Data Lake Gen2 storage account1. The key that protects an encryption scope may be either a Microsoft-managed key or a customer-managed key in Azure Key Vault1. Therefore, the correct answer is B. containers only as blobs are stored in containers in Azure Blob Storage

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Encryption scopes in Azure Blob Storage allow you to define a default customer-managed key for blobs within a container. As of my last update in September 2021, encryption scopes are primarily used for blob data in containers.

Thus, among the given options:

B. containers only

is the correct answer, as encryption scopes target blob containers specifically.

upvoted 2 times

  **Teekaykols** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Based on Ai

Azure Storage encryption scopes are used primarily to control the encryption of data at rest within the Azure Storage account. Encryption scopes can be applied to the following storage types:

E. file shares, containers, and tables only

Encryption scopes can be used to encrypt data within Azure file shares (for Azure Files), containers (for Azure Blob Storage), and tables (for Azure Table Storage). Queues (for Azure Queue Storage) were not mentioned as supported with encryption scopes in my knowledge.

Please note that Azure services and features may have evolved or changed since my last update, so it's advisable to check the latest Azure documentation or the Azure Portal for any updates regarding encryption scope support for various Azure Storage services.

upvoted 1 times

  **HemantGorle** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-manage>

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Containers.

"Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption at the level of an individual blob or container."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-manage?tabs=portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 1 month ago

Another new question

upvoted 5 times

  **licks0re** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is B - Containers

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create a role definition to meet the following requirements:

- Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account.
- Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network.
- The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the role definition for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

▼

- "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"
- "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete"
- "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write"

View the configuration data of a storage account:

▼

- "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/*"
- "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"
- "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blob/read"

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

▼

- "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"
- "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete"
- "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write"

View the configuration data of a storage account:

▼

- "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/*"
- "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"
- "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blob/read"

Vokuhila Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 22 times

DH333 Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Finished the exam today with 837 points and this question was asked. About 70% of the questions were from here brothers - keep studying and you will make it!
upvoted 13 times

Ahkhan 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Were there questions related to Bicep file?
upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 5 months ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **in_nidjd** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **AZPRAC** 10 months, 1 week ago

Ans is correct. Passes the exam on 15 OCT. This question was there. Thanks ET Team

upvoted 5 times

  **AjmalNeelambra** 10 months ago

Did you purchase ET contribution subscription ?

upvoted 2 times

  **sjsaran** 11 months ago

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/* - it will also provide ability to create VNets, why not write option?

upvoted 1 times

  **ncseffai** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I also have the same question in mind. The question says "in a virtual network". So not all virtual networks. I would just go for the write action

upvoted 2 times

  **MiniLa92** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Because I think with Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write we will not be able to delete that particular virtual network. The question asks for all the actions which will include delete as well. Refer the link where it says for deleting virtual network we will separately need Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete. So I believe the ans should be Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/permissions/networking>

upvoted 1 times

  **Vestibal** 11 months ago

1 - Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account:

* For this requirement, you should include the following permission in the role definition:

Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read

This permission allows users to view the properties and configuration data of a storage account without granting them permissions to modify or delete the storage account.

2 - Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network:

* For this requirement, you should include the following permission in the role definition:

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*

The asterisk (*) denotes all actions, so this permission grants users the ability to perform all operations on a virtual network, including creating, updating, deleting, and viewing.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege:

The principle of least privilege (PoLP) dictates that users should be granted only the permissions they need to perform their tasks and no more.

Based on the requirements, the role definition should only include the permissions mentioned above. Avoid adding any additional permissions that are not explicitly required.

(ChatGPT)

upvoted 2 times

  **obidiya22** 11 months, 1 week ago

Ans Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Easiest one

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Data Factory
- B. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- C. Azure File Storage
- D. Azure SQL Database

Correct Answer: C

  **Nikios** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

If this doesn't come on exam, Imma sue ExamTopics
upvoted 21 times

  **Alscoran** Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

If they removed all the duplicates of this question, I feel we would get another page of questions for us poor people.
upvoted 10 times

  **Mentalfloss** Most Recent 1 day, 2 hours ago

Selected Answer: C
Anyone else see the movie Groundhog Day?
upvoted 1 times

  **c035d62** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I only view comments on those questions
upvoted 1 times

  **RWJVT** 10 months ago

When I see this question, I always think , yes at least I know this one :)
upvoted 4 times

  **TedM2** 10 months, 1 week ago

I think 540 out of the 548 questions on this website for this exam are this one! LOL
upvoted 2 times

  **testingspeedz214** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Why would one come to the comments section for this question?
upvoted 3 times

  **Vestibal** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C
repetida
upvoted 2 times

  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 11 months ago

This question is on every page
upvoted 2 times

  **SefOne** 11 months, 1 week ago

This has to be the best question Microsoft ever created.
upvoted 4 times

  **Esteban08** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

LOL what can be the answer to this one, first time I read it.
upvoted 6 times

  **Killic** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

new question, but old question...

upvoted 2 times

  **Lapiduse** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Something new

upvoted 2 times

  **GoldenDisciple2** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I love this question. :D

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT

-

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

To VM1, you plan to add a 1-TB data disk that meets the following requirements:

- Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.
- Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.
- Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.

You need to recommend which type of storage and host caching to configure for the new data disk.

Answer Area

Storage type:

Storage type:
▼

Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching:

Host caching:
▼

None

Read-only

Read/Write

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Storage type:

Storage type:
▼

Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching:

Host caching:
▼

None

Read-only

Read/Write

 **ducklaorange** Highly Voted  11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer:

Storage type: Premium SDD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host-caching: Read-only

Rationale ZRS replicates to different locations

Host caching: Write cache stores information in memory, no host, no memory, no data

Redundancy options for Azure managed disks - Azure Virtual Machines | Microsoft Learn

Enable and configure Azure VM disk cache with the Azure portal - Training | Microsoft Learn

upvoted 30 times

 **sjay2024** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Host-caching: Read-only is correct.

Writes are the only thing that's different with read/write caching. When writing with host caching is set to Read/write, the write only needs to be written to the host cache to be considered complete. The write is then lazily written to the disk when the cache is flushed periodically. Writes are the only thing that's different with read/write caching. When writing with host caching is set to Read/write, the write only needs to be written to the host cache to be considered complete. The write is then lazily written to the disk when the cache is flushed periodically.

upvoted 1 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

For the cache question.. There is no guarantee to the data stored in Cache. Hence Read Only is advised. Only application that can bear minor data loss can go for Read/Write Cache.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1350516/host-caching>

upvoted 10 times

  **MohsenSic** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it should be no caching at all, from the same link you provided:

Host caching is not a good choice for workloads that have the following characteristics:

Write frequently to the disk.

Cannot tolerate any data loss.

upvoted 3 times

  **iamchoy** Highly Voted  11 months, 1 week ago

Let's evaluate the requirements:

- **Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.****
 - Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides this capability by replicating data across multiple availability zones, ensuring that if one datacenter fails, the data is still available in other zones.
- **Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.****
 - Premium SSDs offer better performance and lower latency compared to Standard SSDs.
- **Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.****
 - Write caching can pose a risk of data loss in the event of a host failure. Thus, we need to be careful when enabling write caching.

Given the options:

Storage:

- Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS) is the right choice as it provides high performance and ensures data resiliency across datacenter outages.

Host caching:

To avoid data loss during a host failure, we should avoid using write caching.

- Read-Only would be the appropriate choice to enhance performance without risking data loss due to host failure.

upvoted 26 times

  **Forkbeard** Most Recent  3 months, 1 week ago

Regarding the caching question: you can safely turn on read-only caching. Read-only caching will not lead to *more* data loss in the event of a host failure. Since we're going with ZRS, there is a redundant storage location we can read from. This combination ensures that no data loss occurs if *a* host fails.

upvoted 2 times

  **Cheukie** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Is Host-caching: None not perhaps the correct option?

While Read-only caching reduces the risk, it doesn't entirely eliminate it because there's still potential for data loss in case of host failure before data is written to the disk. If data durability is a top priority and you want to minimize the risk of data loss in the event of host failure, is choosing the None caching option for the data disk not the safest choice?

upvoted 3 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

- Premium SDD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host-caching: Read-only

upvoted 1 times

  **ubiquituz** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Premium SDD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host-caching: none (no data loss)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/example-scenario/identity/adds-extend-domain#vm-recommendations>

upvoted 4 times

  **DH333** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I succeeded the exam today with 837 point and I can say that these dumps really helped me! About 70% from the questions were from here and even after 2 years most of the comments of Mlantonis are on point - You deserve a special thank you brother. To the rest; make sure you thoroughly check the discussions because the solutions given by ET aren't always correct. By going through the discussions and occasionally reading MSDOCS you wil learn all that is necessary. Good luck!

And yes I advise to pay for the full questions – those 30 days access were well spend!!

upvoted 12 times

  **CheapCheats** 11 months, 1 week ago

"You can enable host caching when you create your virtual machine and attach disks. You can also turn on and off host caching on your disks on an existing VM. By default, cache-capable data disks will have read-only caching enabled. Cache-capable OS disks will have read/write caching enabled."

upvoted 3 times

  **rikinetysix** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Here chatGPT's answer -

To meet the given requirements of providing data resiliency, low latency, high performance, and ensuring no data loss in case of a host failure for the 1-TB data disk on VM1 in Azure, you should make the following recommendations:

Storage type:

2. Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data across Availability Zones, which provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage. Premium SSDs offer low latency and high performance compared to Standard SSDs.

Host caching:

2. Read-only

For this scenario, it's recommended to use Read-only host caching. Read-only caching can help improve read performance while ensuring data consistency and minimizing the risk of data loss. This aligns with the requirement to ensure that no data loss occurs if a host fails, as write caching (Read/Write) can have some risks associated with data integrity during host failures.

Personally I think the both the answers are correct, and the reasoning is also accurate.

upvoted 3 times

  **rikinetysix** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Here chatGPT's answer -

To meet the given requirements of providing data resiliency, low latency, high performance, and ensuring no data loss in case of a host failure for the 1-TB data disk on VM1 in Azure, you should make the following recommendations:

Storage type:

2. Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data across Availability Zones, which provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage. Premium SSDs offer low latency and high performance compared to Standard SSDs.

Host caching:

2. Read-only

For this scenario, it's recommended to use Read-only host caching. Read-only caching can help improve read performance while ensuring data consistency and minimizing the risk of data loss. This aligns with the requirement to ensure that no data loss occurs if a host fails, as write caching (Read/Write) can have some risks associated with data integrity during host failures.

Personally I think the both the answers are correct, and the reasoning is also accurate.

upvoted 1 times

  **aldebaran65** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

There is no details regarding type of workload will be placed on the data disk. This is a bad question.

Let's go by the default.

By default, cache-capable data disks will have read-only caching enabled.

Cache-capable OS disks will have read/write caching enabled.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disks-performance>

upvoted 3 times

  **zixys** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

PremiumSSD(ZRS)/Read-only

upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1.

On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK).

You need to prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption.

Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Select Azure Virtual machines for deployment.
- B. Create a new key.
- C. Create a new secret.
- D. Configure a key rotation policy.
- E. Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption.

Correct Answer: BE

  **iamchoy** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

To prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption with a key encryption key (KEK):

1. ****You need to have a key in the Key Vault.**** This will be the KEK. Azure Disk Encryption uses BitLocker for Windows VMs, which requires a key for encrypting the data disk. If you're using a KEK, the BEK (BitLocker Encryption Key) will be wrapped by this KEK.

So, you should:

B. Create a new key.

2. ****The key vault itself should be configured for Azure Disk Encryption.**** This ensures the vault is set up to work with Azure VMs and their disks.

Therefore:

E. Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption.

So, the correct actions are B and E.

upvoted 24 times

  **rikinetysix** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

To prepare Azure Key Vault (Vault1) for Azure Disk Encryption using a key encryption key (KEK) on VM1, you should perform the following actions:

B. Create a new key: You need to create a key in the key vault to be used as the KEK for Azure Disk Encryption.

D. Configure a key rotation policy: Azure Disk Encryption typically requires key rotation. Configuring a key rotation policy is a best practice for managing encryption keys securely.

The correct options are B and D.

Option E, "Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption," is not the correct choice in this scenario because this action should be performed on the virtual machine (VM1) and not on the Azure Key Vault (Vault1).

upvoted 6 times

  **ajay01avhad** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

Correct Answers:

B. Create a new key.

E. Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

B and E is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **bacana** 7 months ago

Azure Disk Encryption and auto-rotation

Although Azure Key Vault now has key auto-rotation, it isn't currently compatible with Azure Disk Encryption. Specifically, Azure Disk Encryption will continue to use the original encryption key, even after it has been auto-rotated.

Rotating an encryption key won't break Azure Disk Encryption, but disabling the "old" encryption key (in other words, the key Azure Disk Encryption is still using) will.

upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-key-vault?tabs=azure-portal>

Vault is already created you now need to configure it for Azure Disk Encryption. The steps to do this are in the doc.

Azure portal

Select your key vault and go to Access Policies.

(E) Under "Enable Access to", select the box labeled Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption.

(A) Select Azure Virtual Machines for deployment and/or Azure Resource Manager for template deployment, if needed.

Click Save.

upvoted 4 times

  **aldebaran65** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-key-vault?tabs=azure-portal>

Steps:

1. Creating a resource group, if needed.
2. Creating a key vault. (B)
3. Setting key vault advanced access policies. (E)

Set key vault advanced access policies

The Azure platform needs access to the encryption keys or secrets in your key vault to make them available to the VM for booting and decrypting the volumes.

If you didn't enable your key vault for disk encryption, deployment, or template deployment at the time of creation (as demonstrated in the previous step), you must update its advanced access policies.

1. Select your key vault and go to Access Policies.
2. Under "Enable Access to", select the box labeled Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. ((E))
3. Select Azure Virtual Machines for deployment and/or Azure Resource Manager for template deployment, if needed.
4. Click Save.

upvoted 3 times

  **Esteban08** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

1. Create the key
 2. Enable "Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption" to give access to the boot process.
- Configure key rotation does not have effect.

"Although Azure Key Vault now has key auto-rotation, it isn't currently compatible with Azure Disk Encryption. Specifically, Azure Disk Encryption will continue to use the original encryption key, even after it has been auto-rotated.

Rotating an encryption key won't break Azure Disk Encryption, but disabling the "old" encryption key (in other words, the key Azure Disk Encryption is still using) will."

upvoted 3 times

  **ducklaorange** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

A little bit vague, but B and D seems correct, depending on how you look at it:

Relevant links:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-key-vault?tabs=azure-portal>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-windows>

upvoted 6 times

  **SivaPannier** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

To me B & E seems to be correct. The link Says the option A is optional.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-key-vault?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **ducklaorange** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Of course, a lot of things are optional, but read the question. It's about preparing Vault 1, so if you already have created a key what else is there except to configure a rotation policy.

upvoted 1 times

  **Exilic** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

ChatGPT

"To prepare Azure Key Vault (Vault1) for Azure Disk Encryption using a key encryption key (KEK) on VM1, you need to perform the following actions:

B. Create a new key:

You should create a new key in Vault1. This key will serve as the KEK for encrypting the VM's disks.

D. Configure a key rotation policy:

It's a best practice to configure key rotation for your KEK to enhance security. This helps ensure that your encryption keys are periodically rotated, reducing the risk associated with long-lived keys.

The other options (A, C, and E) are not directly related to preparing Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption using a KEK, so they are not necessary for this specific scenario."

upvoted 4 times

 **zixys** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Although Azure Key Vault now has key auto-rotation, it isn't currently compatible with Azure Disk Encryption. Specifically, Azure Disk Encryption will continue to use the original encryption key, even after it has been auto-rotated.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/disk-encryption-key-vault?tabs=azure-portal#azure-disk-encryption-and-auto-rotation>

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.

You need to configure encryption for VM1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Store and use the encryption key in KV1.
- Maintain encryption if VM1 is downloaded from Azure.
- Encrypt both the operating system disk and the data disks.

Which encryption method should you use?

- A. customer-managed keys
- B. Confidential disk encryption
- C. Azure Disk Encryption
- D. encryption at host

Correct Answer: C

vitodobra Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"You can protect your managed disks by using Azure Disk Encryption for Linux VMs, which uses DM-Crypt, or Azure Disk Encryption for Windows VMs, which uses Windows BitLocker, to protect both operating system disks and data disks with full volume encryption.

Encryption keys and secrets are safeguarded in your Azure Key Vault subscription. By using the Azure Backup service, you can back up and restore encrypted virtual machines (VMs) that use Key Encryption Key (KEK) configuration."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/encryption-overview>

upvoted 11 times

kyakya Most Recent 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/disk-encryption-portal-quickstart>
CMK in this article.

upvoted 2 times

lpexam 3 months ago

Correct..

The first requirement is to store a key in KV1, and from that reason you have to use CMK instead of PMK

upvoted 1 times

kyakya 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

not found CMK in Azure VM.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 5 months, 4 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

NU88 8 months ago

When Azure Disk Encryption uses Platform Managed Key, if a VM is downloaded in this case, will the VMs be readable? I mean when the key is platform managed.

I understand when customer managed key is used, downloaded VM from Azure is not readable, because the key is in the Vault. But not sure of the platform managed key, is it in Azure or within the VM?

upvoted 1 times

ricardona 8 months, 4 weeks ago

You should use C. Azure Disk Encryption.

Azure Disk Encryption (ADE) encrypts the OS and data disks of Azure virtual machines (VMs) inside your VMs by using the DM-Crypt feature of Linux or the BitLocker feature of Windows. ADE is integrated with Azure Key Vault to help you control and manage the disk encryption keys and secrets, with the option to encrypt with a key encryption key (KEK). This means it can store and use the encryption key in KV1, as per your requirement.

Moreover, Azure Disk Encryption maintains encryption if the VM is downloaded from Azure. This is because the encryption keys are stored in Azure Key Vault and not on the local machine. Therefore, even if the VM is downloaded, the data remains encrypted.

Finally, Azure Disk Encryption can encrypt both the operating system disk and the data disks, which is another one of your requirements. So, Azure Disk Encryption meets all your specified requirements.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-overview>.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disk-encryption-overview>.

upvoted 3 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Given the requirements, the best fit would be:

C. Azure Disk Encryption

This solution encrypts both the OS and data disks, allows for the keys to be stored in Azure Key Vault, and maintains encryption if the VM is downloaded from Azure.

upvoted 4 times

  **Vokuhila** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C seems to be correct: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/encryption-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **Exilic** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Has anyone done the test to confirm this new question?

upvoted 2 times

  **Basim1291** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

ChatGPT:

Let's evaluate each of the provided options in the context of the given requirements:

A. Customer-managed keys: Customer-managed keys are used for Azure Disk Encryption, which is a suitable choice for this scenario. This option allows you to store and manage the encryption keys in Azure Key Vault, which aligns with the requirement to use the encryption key from KV1.

B. Confidential disk encryption: Confidential disk encryption is not a standard Azure feature or encryption method. It doesn't directly apply to encrypting Azure virtual machines and their disks. Therefore, this option is not appropriate for the scenario.

C. Azure Disk Encryption: Azure Disk Encryption is the correct encryption method in this scenario. It enables you to encrypt both the operating system disk and data disks of a virtual machine using either Microsoft-managed or customer-managed keys from Azure Key Vault.

D. Encryption at host: Encryption at host refers to Azure Confidential Computing, a different feature focused on securing data in use, not data at rest as required in this scenario. This option is not suitable for encrypting virtual machines and their disks as specified.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You need to configure a shared access signature (SAS) to ensure that users can only download blobs securely by name.

Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Allowed services ⓘ
 Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ
 Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ
 Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process Immutable storage Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ
 Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ
 Read/Write Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Allowed services ⓘ
 Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ
 Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ
 Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process Immutable storage Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ
 Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ
 Read/Write Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Spoon3r Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Configure the SAS token settings:

Allowed services: Blob (since you want to access blobs).

Allowed resource types: Service (if you want users to access all blobs within a container) or Object (if you want users to access a specific blob by name).

Allowed permissions: Set to "Read" to allow downloading.

Specify the start and expiry date for the token.

If you're using a shared access policy, you can select it here. Otherwise, configure the SAS token directly.

upvoted 37 times

Rafi786_khan 8 months, 1 week ago

Thanks! Great explanation.

upvoted 1 times

CarlosMarin Highly Voted 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 17 times

  **sssishod** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

what's the right answer, also did you pass it?

upvoted 2 times

  **sebadito** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

asking the same. i'll perform 2nd chance on wednesday 6th of sept.

upvoted 7 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **mcclane654** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Solution is correct Object and read.

Tested in lab.

uploaded file to blob container. Copied url to file

created SAS.

when going to the url in incognito it says file does not exist. when adding SAS token. content of file appears

upvoted 5 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I have tested this in my lab and with the given options you can't connect to the storage account using the SAS token.

If you enable just Container, Object, Read, when you try to use the token you get the following error: The SAS cannot be used to connect to a storage account. An account SAS with at least service-level access ('srt=s') is required.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

If you enable Object, Read, List you get The SAS has inadequate permissions. An account SAS with at least List permission ('sp=l') is required.

If you enable Service, Object, Read, List, you can connect to the storage account but you can't see anything in the container, there is no data.

If you enable Service, Container, Read, List, you can connect to the storage account and see the blobs but you cannot download them.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

So what you actually need for this to work, is:

Allowed Services: Blob

Allowed Resource Types: Service, Container, Object

Allowed Permissions: Read, List

Make of this what you will but if this question came in my exam I would simply treat it as "which settings should you enable FIRST" and choose Service, Container, Object as without these the Allowed permissions make no difference.

There is also the possibility of just enabling Read/List access on the container itself via SAS tokens and that would be better in this case, but the screenshot in the question is from generating a SAS token at the storage account level, the container level SAS view looks different.

upvoted 2 times

  **BIOKU** 10 months, 1 week ago

Permissions:

Set the permissions to "Read." This allows users to read (download) blobs from the storage account securely. By setting this permission, users will only be able to download blobs and cannot perform other operations like uploading, deleting, or listing blobs.

Resource Type:

Set the resource type to "Object (Blobs)." This ensures that the SAS token is only applicable to blobs within the storage account. It restricts the access to blobs, specifically by name, rather than granting access to other types of resources in the storage account like containers or queues.

upvoted 4 times

  **EzBL** 11 months, 1 week ago

Allowed resources types: Objects (access by name)

Allowed Permissions: Read (you need download) and List (you need to see the object to read it)

upvoted 5 times

  **kzlo2** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Box1

Allowed resource types: Object (you want users to access a specific blob by name)

Box2

Allowed permissions: Read (to allow downloading)

upvoted 5 times

  **Vokuhila** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Resource type: Object : "Use a read-only SAS when possible. If a user needs only read access to a single object, then grant them read access to that single object, and not read/write/delete access to all objects. "

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-sas-overview>

It is not mentioned that the data will be overwritten, only downloaded, so Read seems to be the correct setting
upvoted 6 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You need to configure access to container1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Only allow read access.
- Allow both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.
- Apply access permissions to all the content in the container.

What should you use?

- A. an access policy
- B. a shared access signature (SAS)
- C. Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. access keys

Correct Answer: B

  **RanjanDeo** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

To configure read access to a container in an Azure Storage account while allowing both HTTP and HTTPS protocols and applying access permissions to all the content in the container, you should use a Shared Access Signature (SAS).

Therefore, the correct option is:

B. a shared access signature (SAS)

Shared Access Signatures (SAS) are used to grant limited access to specific resources in your storage account while maintaining fine-grained control over the allowed operations, including read access. You can create a SAS token with the necessary permissions and then provide this token to the users or applications that need access to the container.

upvoted 15 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **collardgreens** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B Shared Access Signature (SAS)

upvoted 1 times

  **PATTYKABASINGA** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B. a shared access signature (SAS)

upvoted 2 times

  **Vestibal** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Shared Access Signature (SAS):

SAS can be used to provide delegated access to resources in your storage account, allowing you to specify the types of permissions granted, the protocols allowed (HTTP and/or HTTPS), and the duration of the access.

By generating a SAS token, you can grant read-only access to container1, and allow both HTTP and HTTPS protocols for accessing the content in the container1.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-storage-custom-domain-https>

upvoted 3 times

  **NIK7894** 10 months, 1 week ago

was this question asked recently, in the exam. Would appreciate, if someone help with latest questions or PDF from EXAM TOPICS. I have exam scheduled next week. my email- nik.kmr47@gmail.com

upvoted 1 times

  **drumsack** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Who can send me this PDF version, please? oluwafemmyade@hotmail.com.... TIA

upvoted 2 times

  **Om81** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Me too please, if someone has access to download pdf. Please send it to omkar.ghaisas@gmail.com.. TIA

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Ctrl + P, save as PDF

upvoted 1 times

  **goalkiller** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

To configure read access to container1 in your Azure Storage account while allowing both HTTP and HTTPS protocols and applying access permissions to all content in the container, you should use a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token with the appropriate settings.

upvoted 2 times

You need to create an Azure Storage account named storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support Azure Data Lake Storage.
- Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.
- Automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region.

Which three options should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- B. the Cool access tier
- C. geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. the Hot access tier
- E. hierarchical namespace

Correct Answer: BCE

  **RanjanDeo** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B. The Cool access tier: The Cool access tier is suitable for infrequently accessed data and offers lower storage costs compared to the Hot access tier.

C. Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Geo-redundant storage replicates data to a secondary Azure region, providing data redundancy and disaster recovery capabilities.

E. Hierarchical namespace: The hierarchical namespace is required for Azure Data Lake Storage, as it enables the storage account to support the data lake's file system structure.

So, the correct options are B, C, and E.

upvoted 32 times

  **N3m86** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answers B, C, E

upvoted 10 times

  **ManfredAppleWhite** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

This is the way.

upvoted 2 times

  **Jobalos009** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

ANSWER: B C E

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B, C and E

upvoted 1 times

  **ValB** 9 months ago

I think it is BCDE. That is, I think it needs both hot and cold storage. Cold storage is indeed needed for minimising costs for infrequently access data, but you need to have a hot tier for data that is frequently used too. The requirements do not say that there is only infrequently accessed data, it only says that for such data they want to minimise the costs. There will always be some frequently used data so I believe that we need both hot and cold tier here.

upvoted 1 times

  **amsioso** 9 months ago

Answer; B,C, E

upvoted 2 times

  **Alscoran** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CDE

As Sam says below. Its asking for the lowest access cost. From the Learn site:

Hot tier - An online tier optimized for storing data that is accessed or modified frequently. The hot tier has the highest storage costs, but the lowest access costs.

upvoted 1 times

  **Alscoran** 9 months, 1 week ago

Just looking over this again... "Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data."

It didnt say exactly what I thought it said... At first I assumed it meant minimize access costs... but now you could also read this as saving money on storing this data. So I could really go either way.

upvoted 1 times

  **Vestibal** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct answer : B C E

upvoted 2 times

  **GODUSGREAT** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCE

To meet the given requirements for the Azure Storage account named storage1, you should configure the following options:

B. The Cool access tier: The Cool access tier is suitable for infrequently accessed data, as it offers lower storage costs compared to the Hot access tier. This option helps minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.

C. Geo-redundant storage (GRS): GRS provides data replication to a secondary Azure region, ensuring data durability and availability in case of a regional outage. This option automatically replicates data to a secondary Azure region.

E. Hierarchical namespace: Azure Data Lake Storage requires a hierarchical namespace to support its features. By enabling the hierarchical namespace, you can use Azure Data Lake Storage capabilities with the storage account.

So, the correct options to configure for storage1 are B. the Cool access tier, C. geo-redundant storage (GRS), and E. hierarchical namespace.

upvoted 2 times

  **CHOKRIBS88** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer : B C E

upvoted 2 times

  **samkhtb** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer should be :

C. geo-redundant storage (GRS)

D. the Hot access tier

E. hierarchical namespace

it is asking for "Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data." meaning that hot tier will have the minimum cost.Source:

Hot tier - An online tier optimized for storing data that is accessed or modified frequently. The hot tier has the highest storage costs, but the lowest access costs.

Cool tier - An online tier optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed or modified. Data in the cool tier should be stored for a minimum of 30 days. The cool tier has lower storage costs and higher access costs compared to the hot tier.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **BluAlien** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

NO, "Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data." means that data infrequently accessed have a higher cost in hot tier, so you must tier it down.

upvoted 2 times

  **GODUSGREAT** 10 months, 1 week ago

To meet the given requirements for the Azure Storage account named storage1, you should configure the following options:

B. The Cool access tier: The Cool access tier is suitable for infrequently accessed data, as it offers lower storage costs compared to the Hot access tier. This option helps minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.

C. Geo-redundant storage (GRS): GRS provides data replication to a secondary Azure region, ensuring data durability and availability in case of a regional outage. This option automatically replicates data to a secondary Azure region.

E. Hierarchical namespace: Azure Data Lake Storage requires a hierarchical namespace to support its features. By enabling the hierarchical namespace, you can use Azure Data Lake Storage capabilities with the storage account.

So, the correct options to configure for storage1 are B. the Cool access tier, C. geo-redundant storage (GRS), and E. hierarchical namespace.

upvoted 1 times

  **Alscoran** 9 months, 1 week ago

Nice catch on the access costs. You appear to be right.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains two containers named container1 and container2. Blob versioning is enabled for both containers.

You periodically take blob snapshots of critical blobs.

You create the following lifecycle management policy.

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "version": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 15
            },
            "tierToArchive": {
              "daysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThan": 7,
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 30
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "filters": {
        "blobTypes": [
          "blockBlob"
        ],
        "prefixMatch": [
          "container1/"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Batiste2023 Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Correct, YNN.

Y - See section tierToCool

N - rule1 only applies to container1, not container2, see section prefixMatch

N - This one is a bit complicated. Rehydrated files (that were in the archive tier first and then returned to hot or cool) wouldn't necessarily be archived after 30 days - as there's a condition that the last tier change must be at least 7 days ago. (I'll leave it open how these files became archived in the first place, before 30 days after creation...)

upvoted 20 times

Sanaz90 3 days, 4 hours ago

I guess first one is N because the rule is defined for version only.

The second one should be Y because blob index match is not supported as a filter for versions and snapshots.

And i'm not sure about third one tbh

upvoted 1 times

Sanaz90 3 days, 4 hours ago

I need to correct myself about the second one, because question is not using blob index as filtering

upvoted 1 times

MiniLa92 3 weeks, 4 days ago

Third one is No, because daysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThan is present in policy.

Please refer FAQs at <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-faq>

If there's a lifecycle management policy in effect for the storage account, then rehydrating a blob by changing its tier can result in a scenario where the lifecycle policy moves the blob back to the archive tier. This can happen if the last modified time, creation time, or last access time is beyond the threshold set for the policy. There are three ways to prevent this from happening:

Add the daysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThan condition to the tierToArchive action of the policy.

Disable the rule that affects this blob temporarily to prevent it from being archived again. Re-enable the rule when the blob can be safely moved back to archive tier.

If the blob needs to stay in the hot, cool, or cold tier permanently, copy the blob to another location where the lifecycle manage policy isn't in effect.

upvoted 2 times

WeepingMaplte 4 months ago

First is No.

Missing subtype "snapshot": { },

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/2021-02-01/storageaccounts/managementpolicies?tabs=json&pivots=deployment-language-arm-template#quickstart-templates>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1282997/azure-blob-storage-life-cycle-management-not-worki>

upvoted 5 times

dlouky 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I think it should be NNN.... the first is N for the same reason that the second is N
upvoted 6 times

  **Alscoran** 9 months ago

I agree. There is nothing in the first question to say that the action was taken on container 1.
upvoted 1 times

  **AmigosForever** 9 months ago

How that no? Just look for the prefixmatch in the last block
upvoted 3 times

  **clg003** Highly Voted 8 months ago

NNN

There is no snapshot section. Only a version section. So there is no policy defined for any snapshot not matter which container it is in.

There is no policy for container 2 since this one is filtered for only container 1. Hard No.

Rehydrated version keep their original creation date and the current rules still apply so if anything it will be less than 30 days.

upvoted 10 times

  **a6bd45e** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Incorrect - NNN

N - there is no section defining what to do with snapshots (only versions)

N - rule is defined for prefix container1

N - agree with rest of comments.

upvoted 2 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

This is what I think.

- A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.

Yes, a blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days according to the provided lifecycle management policy. This policy ensures efficient management of blob snapshots by transitioning them to cooler storage tiers over time.

- A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.

No, The provided lifecycle management policy does not explicitly state that a blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.

- A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.

No, the provided lifecycle management policy does not specify that a rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.

upvoted 1 times

  **JRH00** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Since snapshots are versions of blobs and the policy includes versioning, this statement is true.

upvoted 1 times

  **rdeleonp95** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

NNN

"A lifecycle management policy will not delete the current version of a blob until any previous versions or snapshots associated with that blob have been deleted. If blobs in your storage account have previous versions or snapshots, then you must include previous versions and snapshots when you specify a delete action as part of the policy" I guess that this is what Microsoft want to test you if there is not part or section marked as snapshot will be not applied the policy <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#:~:text=3%20A%20lifecycle,of%20the%20policy>.

upvoted 1 times

  **mkhlszf** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be NNN

1st N - The rule applies to "container1/". The field has 2 rules:

a.This field is case sensitive

b.There are no wildcards, those are assumed to already exist so "container1/" = "ANYTHINGHEREcontainer1" and "/container1" = "container1ANYTHINGHERE"

A snapshot from a container has the same name of the container with an append at the end e.g

"container1?snapshot=2011-03-09T01:42:34.9360000Z" so container1/ does not include the snapshot.

2nd N- The scope of the rule only includes container1

3rd N- You dont know when or how the rehydration happened, so you cant be 100% certain it will be archived after 30 days; if it was copied sure, if it happened to be changed to it 5 days ago, no. If your job depended on it, would you say yes?

upvoted 2 times

  **lexxone** 5 months, 1 week ago

YES NO NO

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **ceazyongo** 6 months ago

NNN

This rule is for version files only, there is no rule definition for baseBlob or snapshot files, see below code.

Also MS says "Changing a blob's tier doesn't affect its last modified time.", so we can have a version file for 31 days old, and rehydrated 6 days ago, this file will not be archived.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview>

```
rules: [  
  {  
    definition: {  
      actions: {  
        baseBlob: {  
          ...  
        }  
      }  
      snapshot: {  
        ...  
      }  
      version: {  
        ...  
      }  
    }  
  }  
]
```

upvoted 2 times

  **93d821b** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I think its NNN.

1. The Lifecycle management only applies to container 1. It says nothing about container. Thus, when this says "A blob snapshot" its talking about 1 and 2. So no, because container 2 doesn't have a lifecycle policy.

2. No, because container 2 doesn't have a lifecycle policy.

3. No, same as #1.

I checked and there is no automatic blob movement w/o a lifecycle management policy.

upvoted 6 times

  **Sanaz90** 3 days, 4 hours ago

Shouldn't the second one be yes? Because Blob index match is not supported as a filter for versions and snapshots?

upvoted 1 times

  **Sanaz90** 3 days, 4 hours ago

I need to correct myself because question is not using blob index match as filtering

upvoted 1 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, no no.

DaysAfterLastTierGreaterThan is equivalent to skip archiving for x number of days after a blob has been rehydrated.

upvoted 2 times

  **PrepaCertif** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I would say YNY

1. Question is singular, it apply at least to snapshot on blobs container1

2. rule1 only applies to container1, not container2, see section prefixMatch

3. Complicated

DaysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThan Property is only applicable for tierToArchive actions

So a rehydrated blob is a new blob and 30 days property apply, so YES

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.management.storage.models.dateaftercreation.daysafterlasttierchangegreaterthan?view=azure-dotnet-legacy>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **Forkbeard** 3 months, 1 week ago

'Question is singular' --> as a non-native speaker this is an excellent example of a subtlety that I would miss. "A blob snapshot" can mean either "any blob snapshot" (answer would be No) or "at least one blob snapshot" (answer would be Yes). Are there any native speakers who would like to comment on this?

upvoted 1 times

  **ggogel** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with YNY.

However, the first and third questions don't state the container name, which is weird.

upvoted 1 times

  **Alscoran** 9 months, 1 week ago

Where does it say the snapshot is in Container 1 ? It could be in either, couldn't it ? And therefore, 1 should be N
upvoted 1 times

  **moret12** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with YNY. What is more, for 3rd statement Microsoft recommends to copy archived blob to new blob:

"Copy an archived blob to an online tier: You can rehydrate an archived blob by copying it to a new blob in the hot or cool tier with the Copy Blob operation. Microsoft recommends this option for most scenarios." - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview>

It means that this rehydrated version will trigger tierToArchive after 30 days after creation

upvoted 1 times

  **pcman** 8 months, 1 week ago

Your explanation is not complete:

"There are two options for rehydrating a blob that is stored in the archive tier:

* Copy an archived blob to an online tier: You can rehydrate an archived blob by copying it to a new blob in the hot or cool tier with the Copy Blob operation. Microsoft recommends this option for most scenarios.

* Change an archived blob's access tier to an online tier: You can rehydrate an archived blob to the hot or cool tier by changing its tier using the Set Blob Tier operation."

It means that there is another option where you only change the tier. It will not create a new file. I vote "N" for number 3.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Not applicable
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
storage4	BlobStorage	Premium	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

Which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Correct Answer: B

  **Andreas_Czech** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. storage2

to convert to ZRS must the Kind be: Standard general-purpose v2 (StorageV2), Premium block blobs (BlockBlobStorage) or Premium file shares (FileStorage) and the Replication is from LRS possible (...from GRS/RA-GRS convert to LRS first)

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal#replication-change-table>

upvoted 15 times

  **Wojer** Most Recent 6 months ago

it should be storage2 and 4 ?

upvoted 4 times

  **rnd3131** 7 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 3 times

  **MOSES3009** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Storage2 - similar questions found earlier

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows
Device2	Ubuntu Linux
Device3	macOS
Device4	Android

On which devices can you install Azure Storage Explorer?

- A. Device1 only
- B. Device1 and Device2 only
- C. Device1 and Device3 only
- D. Device1, Device2, and Device3 only
- E. Device1, Device3, and Device4 only

Correct Answer: D

  **Andreas_Czech** Highly Voted  9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows#overview>
upvoted 9 times

  **MSExpertGER** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/products/storage/storage-explorer/>
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Nutmeg756** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows>
upvoted 3 times

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 Storage account named storage1.

You need to enable a user named User1 to list and regenerate storage account keys for storage1.

Solution: You assign the Storage Account Key Operator Service Role to User1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

 **Dash_888** 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Storage Account Key Operator Service Role - Permits listing and regenerating storage account access keys.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a container named container1. The container1 container stores thousands of image files.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a blob inventory rule named rule1.

You need to ensure that only blobs whose names start with the word finance are stored daily as a CSV file in container1.

How should you complete rule1? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

...

{

 "definition": {

 "filters": {

 "blobTypes":

appendBlob
blockBlob
pageBlob

 "includeBlobVersions": true,

 "includeSnapshots": true,

 "prefixMatch":

container1/*
container1/finance
finance

 },

 "format": "string",

 "objectType": "blob",

 "schedule": "daily",

 "schemaFields": ["Name"]

 },

 "destination": "CSV",

 "enabled": true,

 "name": "rule1"

}

...

Answer Area

...

{

"definition": {

"filters": {

"blobTypes":

appendBlob
blockBlob
pageBlob

"includeBlobVersions": true,

"includeSnapshots": true,

"prefixMatch":

container1/*
container1/finance
finance

},

"format": "string",

"objectType": "blob",

"schedule": "daily",

"schemaFields": ["Name"]

},

"destination": "CSV",

"enabled": true,

"name": "rule1"

}

...

Correct Answer:

  **ducklaorange** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

BlockBlob makes most sense for CSV files:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/understanding-block-blobs--append-blobs--and-page-blobs>

For prefixmatch consult: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-faq>

A prefix match string of container1/sub1/ applies to all blobs in the container named container1 that begin with the string sub1/. For example, the prefix will match blobs named container1/sub1/test.txt or container1/sub1/sub2/test.txt.

upvoted 11 times

  **ashtonez** Most Recent 4 months, 2 weeks ago

A little tricky because it says that it stores image files, then should be page, but then it says csv, a little bit confusing to me

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

  **amsioso** 9 months ago

blockBlob and container1/finance

If the data is truly append-only and you never need to modify or delete portions of the data, you might consider using Append Blobs. However, since is mentioned a requirement to store daily CSV files, and assuming that you may need to update or replace the data for a specific day, Block Blobs are likely a more suitable choice.

[https://www.smikar.com/differences-between-blob-](https://www.smikar.com/differences-between-blob-types/#:~:text=Block%20blobs%20are%20ideal%20for%20uploading%20large%20files,as%20log%20files%2C%20and%20optimizing%20for%20append%20operations.)

[types/#:~:text=Block%20blobs%20are%20ideal%20for%20uploading%20large%20files,as%20log%20files%2C%20and%20optimizing%20for%20append%20operations.](https://www.smikar.com/differences-between-blob-types/#:~:text=Block%20blobs%20are%20ideal%20for%20uploading%20large%20files,as%20log%20files%2C%20and%20optimizing%20for%20append%20operations.)

upvoted 4 times

  **J404** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Hm ... imho files which are stored daily should be stored as append blobs
upvoted 2 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months, 1 week ago

Append blobs are not designed to store images, specially thousands of it. "They are optimized for scenarios where you are continuously adding data, such as log files, telemetry data, or other sequential data streams."
upvoted 5 times

  **Batiste2023** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct!

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains blobs in a container named container1.

You plan to share access to storage1.

You need to generate a shared access signature (SAS). The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1.
- Use the principle of least privilege.

Which three settings should you enable? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Answer AreaAllowed services 

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types 

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions 

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process Immutable storage Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions 

Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions 

Read/Write Filter

Correct Answer:



The screenshot shows the 'Answer Area' with the following settings selected (indicated by checkboxes and red boxes):

- Allowed services:** Blob (checked)
- Allowed resource types:** Container (checked), Object (checked)
- Allowed permissions:** Read (checked), List (checked)

  **ggogel** Highly Voted  8 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer should be:

Allowed resource types: Container

Allowed permissions: List and Read.

Explanation:

Container: "Grants access to the content and metadata of any blob in the container, and to the list of blobs in the container."

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/create-user-delegation-sas#specify-the-signed-resource-field>

Specifying "Object" additionally would be redundant because it is a subset of "Container".

List: "List blobs non-recursively."

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/create-user-delegation-sas#specify-permissions>

Satisfies the requirement of enumeration.

Read: "Read the content, blocklist, properties, and metadata of any blob in the container or directory. Use a blob as the source of a copy operation."

Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/create-user-delegation-sas#specify-permissions>
Satisfies the requirement of download.

upvoted 33 times

  **alsmk2** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Copilot agrees with this.
upvoted 1 times

  **Andreas_Czech** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

From the Internet:
As far as I know, the resource type, you could regard as below:

Service (s): Access to service-level APIs (e.g., Get/Set Service Properties, Get Service Stats, List Containers/Queues/Tables/Shares)

Container (c): Access to container-level APIs (e.g., Create/Delete Container, Create/Delete Queue, Create/Delete Table, Create/Delete Share, List Blobs/Files and Directories)

Object (o): Access to object-level APIs for blobs, queue messages, table entities, and files(e.g. Put Blob, Query Entity, Get Messages, Create File, etc.)

therefore is the answer: Container, Object, Read correct

upvoted 7 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months, 1 week ago

Is it possible to enumerate with selecting "List" though?
upvoted 1 times

  **bhadrisn** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

@ggogel - i would agree to this as Container, object and read correct. Allowed permission of list is not needed, as when you specify service container, you get the list option of listing the blobs. and for download you select read option

Reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/create-account-sas?redirectedfrom=MSDN#blob-service>

upvoted 3 times

  **varinder82** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct:
- Container
- Read, List
upvoted 4 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

- Container
- Read
- List
upvoted 4 times

  **AliNadheer** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I would go with "container, read, list"
container: it's the resource type we want to generate SAS for
read: this will allow download
List: this will allow enumeration or count/listing

object: is for when you want to target a specific blob. So it's not necessary for this scenario however it was required in the previous question.

upvoted 7 times

  **clg003** 9 months, 1 week ago

I would say container and object.

You need container to list and you need the object to download.

You need the list option because that's the actions you want to perform on the container and you need read to download the object.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/67751/azure-sas-terms>

upvoted 5 times

  **BluAlien** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Tryed in lab and is exactly what happens. To do all requested operations you need container, object, read and list. So, the question is wrong.
upvoted 3 times

  **hahmed** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

yes, same result, the question is wrong,
to download you need read on the object.
to list you need container and list.
upvoted 1 times

  **Alscoran** 9 months ago

You get to pick three, not four.
upvoted 1 times

  **clg003** 9 months, 1 week ago

So thats...
container object

read list

upvoted 2 times

  **ki01** 8 months, 1 week ago

still 4, buddy...

upvoted 7 times

  **PrabodhM** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Why container? Only object should be sufficient as it is asked to enumerate all the blobs in the given container.

upvoted 3 times

  **Indy429** 8 months ago

Because if there's more containers, you would be able to read those too, and since it's principle of least privilege, container has to be selected.

upvoted 2 times

  **edurakhan** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

we don't care about other containers. The question is about container1

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

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

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

justITtopics Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answers!

On June 6, File 1 will be stored in the Cool access tier: NO - Rule 1 applies and File 1 will be in archive storage.
 On June 7, File 2 will be stored in the Cool access tier: YES - Rule 5 applies to all files due to the lack of a prefix, and File 2 will be in cool storage.
 On June 16, File 2 will be stored in the Archive access tier: NO - Rule 3 applies and File 2 will be deleted.
 upvoted 23 times

alsmk2 2 weeks, 3 days ago

After a back and forth with Copilot on this one, this is it's final answer which supports the above:

On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier:
 No. File1 in container1 will be moved to the archive tier after 3 days (on June 4) according to Rule1. It cannot be directly moved to the cool tier on June 6 because Azure doesn't support moving data directly from the archive tier to the cool tier. Data must first be rehydrated to the hot tier before it can be moved to the cool tier, and this process can take up to 15 hours.

On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier:

Yes. File2 is in container2. According to Rule2, it will be moved to cool storage after 5 days (on June 6).

On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier:

No. File2 is in container2. According to Rule3, it will be deleted after 10 days (on June 11), so Rule4 will not apply on June 16.

upvoted 1 times

  **op22233** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I do not agree with you. If you say rule 2 applies to all bobs, then the first question would also be yes, Because rule 2 would have taken it to cool access tiers. By your assumption that rule two applies to all bobs: The first and the second questions should both be Yes.If your assumption is wrong, then both would be No

upvoted 4 times

  **Forkbeard** 3 months, 1 week ago

I agree (with op22233): the answer to the first two questions must be identical because they both describe situations that fall under Rule2. They are either both in Cool or both not in Cool. It doesn't matter that File1 is in Archive - it still falls under Rule2.

On June 11, File2 will be deleted and therefor not end up in Archive.

Answers: Yes, Yes, No.

upvoted 1 times

  **fed4379** 3 months ago

Direct transition from Archive to Cool (or Archive to Hot) is not supported through lifecycle management rules. If you need to move from the Archive tier to the Cool tier, you must first rehydrate to the Hot tier and then, if necessary, manually move the blob to the Cool tier.

upvoted 2 times

  **j22j** 9 months ago

Plot twist, on June 7, File 2 already is in the Cool access tier because it was moved to there on June 6th.

upvoted 4 times

  **01111010** 9 months, 1 week ago

(Rule 5) is a typo for second answer. It's still 'Yes' but Rule 2 applies.

upvoted 3 times

  **HONEY898** Most Recent 3 weeks, 5 days ago

If you don't define prefixMatch, the rule applies to all blobs within the storage account. Prefix strings don't support wildcard matching. If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool.

Doesn't that means only rule2 will applied on all containers as it is least expensive ?
does that means YYN?

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#move-data-based-on-last-accessed-time>

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: Y Y N

upvoted 1 times

  **fed4379** 3 months ago

The answers are correct, N, Y, N.

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer :

N

N -

N - File will be deleted on day 11

upvoted 4 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **djhyfdgjk** 6 months ago

To Examtopics: Why are so many repeating questions here ?? Why do we have to spend our time on them ??

upvoted 4 times

  **c5ad307** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

1) NO - On June 6, 5 days passed from June 1. Rule 1 has been applied to File1 and the file is in archive storage.

2) YES - On June 7, 6 days passed, so more than 5. Rule 2 will move File2 in cool storage.

3) NO - On June 16, 15 days have passed. The file was moved in cool storage after 5 days by Rule2 and after 10 days it was deleted by Rule3. Rule 1 does not apply to container 1

Also you must remember that the rule is "More than X days ago", so the rules does not apply if X days have passed. X + 1 days must pass

upvoted 3 times

  **MoOshin** 8 months, 1 week ago

File1 is moved to archive storage after 3 days, per rule 1

- Answer is No

File2 is deleted after 10days, per rule 3.

- Answer is No

File2 is deleted after 10days, per rule 3.

- Answer is No

upvoted 4 times

  **Indy429** 8 months ago

On June 7th, 6 days will have passed, not 10 days. So answer to Q2 is Yes.

upvoted 4 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

correct

nearly as Topic 3 Question 49 (<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/93938-exam-az-104-topic-3-question-49-discussion/>)

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure Storage account named contoso2024 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You have users that have permissions for contoso2024 as shown in the following table.

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

The contoso2024 account is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

contoso2024 | Configuration Storage account

» Save Discard Refresh Give feedback

The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more about storage pricing](#)

Account kind
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Performance ⓘ
 Standard Premium

i This setting cannot be changed after the storage account is created.

Secure transfer required ⓘ
 Disabled Enabled

Allow Blob public access ⓘ
 Disabled Enabled

Allow storage account key access ⓘ
 Disabled Enabled

Allow recommended upper limit for shared access signature (SAS) expiry interval ⓘ
 Disabled Enabled

Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal ⓘ
 Disabled Enabled

Minimum TLS version ⓘ

Permitted scope for copy operations (preview) ⓘ

Blob access tier (default) ⓘ
 Cool Hot

Large file shares ⓘ
 Disabled Enabled

i The current combination of subscription, storage account kind, performance, replication and location does not support large file share

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read File1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can read File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can read File1 and File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can read File1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can read File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can read File1 and File2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

SK879 Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

N-N-N

User 1 does not have Storage Blob Data Reader or Storage Blob Data Contributor role to read File1.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access?tabs=portal>
upvoted 28 times

chucklu 2 weeks, 3 days ago

reader role with actions "*" / read" which includes
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/queueServices/queues/read
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/blobServices/containers/read
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/tableServices/tables/read
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/fileservices/files/read
upvoted 1 times

CheMetto 4 weeks ago

I confirm this. User 1 is missing data role, User 2 is missing Resource Role, user 3 can't access because storage access key is disabled. For those one who states is public access available, yes... so? You need the necessary role, or grant anonymous access which isn't granted so... so?
upvoted 1 times

Alandt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I'll go with your answer because you shared a source
upvoted 1 times

sismer Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer:
1- Yes: Public Access is enabled for blob
2- No: Azure Storage Account Contributor role can't access the file share
3- No: Access Key is disabled on the storage account
upvoted 18 times

SQL_Student 7 months, 3 weeks ago

There is a permission action on the storage account contributor role:
"Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/*"

The file share permissions are a sub category of this:

The storage file data DMB share reader role uses this:

"Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/fileservices/files/read"

I did not test this in a lab but I don't see how the contributor role is failing to grant read access to a file share.
upvoted 2 times

Andreas_Czech 7 months, 2 weeks ago

"Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/*" is a Action of the Storage Account Contributor, but
"Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/fileServices/fileservices/files/read" is a DataAction of the Storage File Data Privileged Contributor

Correct is therefore:

1: "yes"

2: "no"

3: "no"

upvoted 2 times

  **SQL_Student** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

typo DMB --> SMB

upvoted 1 times

  **nmsrwt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

reading data is a data action and is defined in dataAction not in AllowPermissions.

That's why even with storage account contributor you cannot perform read action on blob

upvoted 3 times

  **rnd3131** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-account-contributor> see data action part

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months, 1 week ago

ANSWERS = N-N-N

Storage Account Contributor: DataActions => none

Reader: DataActions => none

Storage account access keys: disabled

"These keys can be used to authorize access to data in your storage account via Shared Key authorization, or via SAS tokens that are signed with the shared key."

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-keys-manage?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 7 times

  **suddin1** 3 months ago

from your link : <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Storage Account Contributor : Permits management of storage accounts. Provides access to the account key, which can be used to access data via Shared Key authorization.

So this allows you to access data via key since keys are disabled in the question answer is NO

upvoted 1 times

  **SofiaLorean** Most Recent 3 months ago

The Reader role in Azure RBAC allows users to view Azure resources but not make any changes. Specifically, this role includes permissions to view the configuration of the storage account but does not grant permissions to read the data within the storage account, such as the contents of blob containers.

To read data within a blob container, you need a role that includes the necessary data access permissions. The appropriate role for this purpose is:

So, N N N

upvoted 2 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Answer:

N N N

upvoted 1 times

  **Chris76** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested it.

1. Y - Public access enabled (even my grandpa will have access, dont argue). Portal doesn't matter. If you have the URI you can read it whilst sipping coconut drink with umbrella on yacht.

2. N - File Share can use Entra Id or if user has access to Account Key use that see:(<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/authorize-data-operations-portal>)

But Account Key is DISABLED, so he can't fallback to that authentication method. So its N.

3. N.

upvoted 8 times

  **op22233** 4 months ago

N,N,N

Key Access is disabled, You can not access file shares without SAS. Since SAS can only be made with access keys. No one can gain Access. The same reason why user 3 can not gain access to files 1 and 2

upvoted 4 times

  **SDiwan** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be No-No-No

1. No, Reader does not allow to read contents . It only allows to read the metadata and other settings.

2. No, Storage account contributor also does not allow to read data. Only access to read/change settings.

3. No, since access keys are disabled
upvoted 7 times

  **mcclane654** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

NNN - tested in lab - not even my global admin can read data with these settings.

Allow public access setting means that is possible to open the containers data for public. but they are still by default private. if you make it public then all of them would have to be Y. but in portal its still no access.

Storage account contributor: Lets you manage storage accounts, including accessing storage account keys which provide full access to storage account data.

so even though it has no Data actions it would normally have access to the data trough the access key which is default auth method in portal. However since that is disabled it has no access. same issue with my global admin. and also why 3 i a N.

a role like Storage Blob Data Reader will have access without the keys.

upvoted 2 times

  **Strifel1fe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

No one can access since there's no key allowed and role access is disabled.

upvoted 2 times

  **edurakhan** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

just tested in lab, even I (creator of the container) couldn't access blobs once I disabled key access

upvoted 1 times

  **ggogel** 7 months ago

1 - No

Public blob access doesn't mean that any data is publicly accessible. It just means that it's in general allowed to make containers publicly accessible.

See:

By default, a storage account allows public access to be configured for containers in the account, but does not enable public access to your data.

Public access to blob data is never permitted unless you take the additional step to explicitly configure the public access setting for a container.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/de-de/updates/choose-to-allow-or-disallow-blob-public-access-on-azure-storage-accounts/>

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months, 1 week ago

ANSWERS = N-N-N

Storage Account Contributor: DataActions => none

Reader: DataActions => none

Storage account access keys: disabled

"These keys can be used to authorize access to data in your storage account via Shared Key authorization, or via SAS tokens that are signed with the shared key."

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-keys-manage?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 3 times

  **learnboy123** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

YNN, correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

You have an Azure subscription linked to a hybrid Microsoft Entra tenant. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	On-premises sync enabled
User1	No
User2	Yes

You create the Azure Files shares shown in the following table.

Name	Storage account
share1	contoso2024
share2	contoso2024
share3	contoso2025

You configure identity-based access for contoso2024 as shown in the following exhibit.

contoso2024 | Active Directory ...

File shares

 Refresh

Step 1: Enable an Active Directory source

Choose the Active Directory source that contains the user accounts that will access a share in this storage account. You can set up identity-based access control for user accounts located in either one of these three domain services.

- Active Directory domain controller you host on a Windows Server (generally referred to as "on-premises AD" even though you might host these servers in Azure)
- Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS), a platform as a service, hosted directory service and domain controller in Azure
- Azure AD Kerberos allows using Kerberos authentication from Azure AD-joined clients. In order to use Azure AD Kerberos, user accounts must be hybrid identities.

<p>Active Directory Enabled Configure</p>	<p>Azure Active Directory Domain Services Another access method is already configured</p>	<p>Azure AD Kerberos Another access method is already configured</p>
--	---	--

 Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is not a domain controller, only a directory service. User accounts solely based in Azure AD are currently not supported.

Step 2: Set share-level permissions

Once you have enabled Active Directory source on your storage account, you must configure share-level permissions in order to get access to your file shares. There are two ways you can assign share level permissions. You can assign them to all authenticated identities as a default share level permission and you can assign them to specific Azure AD users/user group. [Learn more](#)

Permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Default share-level permissions

- Disable permissions and no access is allowed to file shares
 Enable permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Select appropriate role *

Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area			
	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	User2 can access the content in share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

 **Rediwed** 1 day, 3 hours ago

I think it's NYN.

N - User1 does not have access to any Azure resources since it is not synced to Entra AD, even if AD is configured as the authentication source.

Y - User2 has access to to the storage account since it is a cloud-synced user, and AD is configured as the authentication source for storage2024.

N - User2 can't access the content in Share3 since AD isn't configured as a source for storage2025.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain.

The domain contains the identities shown in the following table.

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The file shares in storage1 have an identity source of AD DS and Default share-level permissions set to Enable permissions for all authenticated users and groups.

You create an Azure Files share named share1 that has the roles shown in the following table.

Identity	Role
User2	Storage File Data SMB Share Reader
Group1	Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains a cloud-only user named User3.

You use Microsoft Entra Connect to sync OU1 from the AD DS domain to the Microsoft Entra tenant.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access content in share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access content in share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can access content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Rediwed 1 day, 3 hours ago

I think it is NYN.

N - User 1 is in organizational unit 2, but OU2 isn't configured to sync from the AD DS domain to the Entra Tenant.

Y - User2 is in the OU1 domain which IS synced to the Entra tenant
N - User3 has not been granted access either as an authenticated user or through an authenticated group.
upvoted 3 times

Question #93

Topic 3

You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
storage1	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
storage3	BlobStorage	Premium	Locally redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

Which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication?

- A. storage1 only
- B. storage2 only
- C. storage3 only
- D. storage2 and storage3
- E. storage1, storage2, and storage3

Correct Answer: A

 **Rediwed** 1 day, 3 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

A - LRS can be converted to ZRS directly.

Indirectly, you can also convert RA-GRS by first stepping down to LRS, then stepping up to ZRS. But in this case I'd say it's a NO.

The premium tier also supports LRS, ZRS or Premium storage. However, there's no way to say storage 1 & storage 3 support conversion to ZRS. As such, my answer will be A.

upvoted 3 times

 **Fipek** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Correct answer

upvoted 2 times

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 Storage account named storage1.

You need to enable a user named User1 to list and regenerate storage account keys for storage1.

Solution: You assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **arunyadav09** 2 days, 23 hours ago

I think, You need to assign the "Storage Account Encryption Scope Contributor" role to the user. So given answer is right.
upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a Standard SKU Azure container registry named ContReg1.

You need to ensure that ContReg1 supports geo-replication.

What should you do first for ContReg1?

- A. Enable Admin user.
- B. Add a scope map.
- C. Add an automation task.
- D. Create a cache rule.
- E. Upgrade the SKU.

Correct Answer: E

  **Fipek** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Correct answer, geo-replication is the part of the premium tier feature of Azure container registry.
Source: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-skus>
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT

-

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

-

ADatum Corporation is consulting firm that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Existing Environment

-

Azure Environment

-

ADatum has an Azure subscription that contains three resource groups named RG1, RG2, and RG3.

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	Hierarchical namespace	Container	File share
storage1	StorageV2	West US	Yes	cont1	share1
storage2	StorageV2	West US	No	cont2	share2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	Operating system	Description
VM1	A	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses ephemeral OS disks
VM2	D	Windows Server 2022	Has a basic volume
VM3	B	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses a standard SSDs
VM4	M	Windows Server 2022	Uses Write Accelerator disks
VM5	E	Windows Server 2022	Has a dynamic volume

The subscription has an Azure container registry that contains the images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description	In resource group
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace	RG1
WebApp1	Azure App Service web app	RG1
VNet1	Virtual network	RG2
zone1.com	Azure Private DNS zone	RG3

Azure Key Vault

-

The subscription contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.

Vault1 contains the certificates shown in the following table.

Name	Content type	Key type	Key size
Cert1	PKCS#12	RSA	2048
Cert2	PKCS#12	RSA	4096
Cert3	PEM	RSA	2048
Cert4	PEM	RSA	4096

Vault1 contains the keys shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Key1	RSA	Has a key size of 4096
Key2	EC	Has Elliptic curve name set to P-256

Microsoft Entra Environment

-

ADatum has a Microsoft Entra tenant named adatum.com that is linked to the Azure subscription and contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Microsoft Entra role	Azure role
Admin1	Global Administrator	None
Admin2	Attribute Definition Administrator	None
Admin3	Attribute Assignment Administrator	None
User1	None	Reader for RG2 and RG3

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

The adatum.com tenant has a custom security attribute named Attribute1.

Planned Changes

-

ADatum plans to implement the following changes:

- Configure a data collection rule (DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648 from VM2 and VM4.
- In storage1, create a new container named cont2 that has the following access policies:
 - o Three stored access policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3
 - o A legal hold for immutable blob storage
- Whenever possible, use directories to organize storage account content.
- Grant User1 the permissions required to link Zone1 to VNet1.
- Assign Attribute1 to supported adatum.com resources.
- In storage2, create an encryption scope named Scope1.
- Deploy new containers by using Image1 or Image2.

Technical Requirements

-

ADatum must meet the following technical requirements:

- Use TLS for WebApp1.
- Follow the principle of least privilege.
- Grant permissions at the required scope only.
- Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
- Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

You implement the planned changes for cont2.

What is the maximum number of additional access policies you can create for cont2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Stored access policies: ▼

0
1
2
3
4
5

Immutable blob storage policies: ▼

0
1
2
3
4
5

Answer Area

Stored access policies:

0
1
2
3
4
5

Correct Answer:

Immutable blob storage policies:

0
1
2
3
4
5

  **Rediwed** 1 day, 2 hours ago

For me it is not clear whether the three stored access policies was already implemented or yet to be implemented. In any case. the maximum number of stored access policies on a container is 5. Assuming stored1 through stored3 are already implemented, then you can only add 2 more.

You can have one legal hold and one time-based retention policy on a container in Azure blob storage. Assuming the legal hold policy is already set, you can only add the time-based retention policy.

So the answer would be: 2 and 1 respectively.

upvoted 3 times

  **alsmk2** 7 hours, 4 minutes ago

100% agree. This is correct.

upvoted 1 times

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.

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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 -

ADatum Corporation is consulting firm that has a main office in Montreal and branch offices in Seattle and New York.

Existing Environment -

Azure Environment -

ADatum has an Azure subscription that contains three resource groups named RG1, RG2, and RG3.

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Location	Hierarchical namespace	Container	File share
storage1	StorageV2	West US	Yes	cont1	share1
storage2	StorageV2	West US	No	cont2	share2

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	Operating system	Description
VM1	A	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses ephemeral OS disks
VM2	D	Windows Server 2022	Has a basic volume
VM3	B	Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL)	Uses a standard SSDs
VM4	M	Windows Server 2022	Uses Write Accelerator disks
VM5	E	Windows Server 2022	Has a dynamic volume

The subscription has an Azure container registry that contains the images shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description	In resource group
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace	RG1
WebApp1	Azure App Service web app	RG1
VNet1	Virtual network	RG2
zone1.com	Azure Private DNS zone	RG3

Azure Key Vault -

The subscription contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.

Vault1 contains the certificates shown in the following table.

Name	Content type	Key type	Key size
Cert1	PKCS#12	RSA	2048
Cert2	PKCS#12	RSA	4096
Cert3	PEM	RSA	2048
Cert4	PEM	RSA	4096

Vault1 contains the keys shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Key1	RSA	Has a key size of 4096
Key2	EC	Has Elliptic curve name set to P-256

Microsoft Entra Environment -

ADatum has a Microsoft Entra tenant named adatum.com that is linked to the Azure subscription and contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Microsoft Entra role	Azure role
Admin1	Global Administrator	<i>None</i>
Admin2	Attribute Definition Administrator	<i>None</i>
Admin3	Attribute Assignment Administrator	<i>None</i>
User1	<i>None</i>	Reader for RG2 and RG3

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Group1	Security group
Group2	Microsoft 365 group

The adatum.com tenant has a custom security attribute named Attribute1.

Planned Changes -

ADatum plans to implement the following changes:

- Configure a data collection rule (DCR) named DCR1 to collect only system events that have an event ID of 4648 from VM2 and VM4.
- In storage1, create a new container named cont2 that has the following access policies:
 - o Three stored access policies named Stored1, Stored2, and Stored3
 - o A legal hold for immutable blob storage
- Whenever possible, use directories to organize storage account content.
- Grant User1 the permissions required to link Zone1 to VNet1.
- Assign Attribute1 to supported adatum.com resources.
- In storage2, create an encryption scope named Scope1.
- Deploy new containers by using Image1 or Image2.

Technical Requirements -

ADatum must meet the following technical requirements:

- Use TLS for WebApp1.
- Follow the principle of least privilege.
- Grant permissions at the required scope only.
- Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
- Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

You need to configure encryption for the virtual machines. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

Which virtual machines can you encrypt?

- A. VM1 and VM3
- B. VM4 and VM5
- C. VM2 and VM3
- D. VM2 and VM4

Correct Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Case study -

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- Ensure that Scope1 is used to encrypt storage services.
- Use Azure Backup to back up cont1 and share1 as frequently as possible.
- Whenever possible, use Azure Disk Encryption and a key encryption key (KEK) to encrypt the virtual machines.

You need to implement the planned changes for the storage account content.

Which containers and file shares can you use to organize the content?

- A. share1 only
- B. cont1 and share1 only
- C. share1 and share2 only
- D. cont1, share1, and share2 only
- E. cont1, cont2, share1, and share2

Correct Answer: B

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run `az aks`.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

  **Quantigo** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct Answer B - No

To deploy the YAML file you need to runs `kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml`

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 60 times

  **khengoolman** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 21 times

  **micro9000** 1 year, 7 months ago

Genius, nice one! :)

upvoted 3 times

  **Kosey** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Congrats bro, could you provide me pdf file on contributor access quockhoathcstq@gmail.com, I need to complete this cert in a limit time :(. I appreciate your help

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

To deploy a YAML file to AKS1, you would typically use the `kubectl` command. The `az aks` command in Azure CLI is primarily used to manage AKS clusters, not to deploy resources into them.

For example, to deploy a YAML file, you would use:

...

```
kubectl apply -f <filename>.yaml
```

...

Simply running `az aks` would not deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

So, the answer is:

B. No

upvoted 9 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 3 times

  **TestKingTW** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
use: kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml
upvoted 2 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago
Came in my exam today 17/05/23
upvoted 2 times

  **SimoneP** 1 year, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: B
kubectl for yaml file
upvoted 1 times

  **Manek** 1 year, 4 months ago
Am I the only one who thinks the wording is bit odd? 'deploy yaml file' ? You do not deploy yaml file, you deploy a pod, definitely not a yaml file.
upvoted 1 times

  **AzZnLuVaBoI** 1 year, 4 months ago
On the Exam 3/29/23.
upvoted 3 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: B
I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B
There are many version of this Q on the exam btw only using the kubectl is the correct answer.
upvoted 4 times

  **noorms** 1 year, 5 months ago
Hi Shadad, are these dumps enough to clear the exam and how many questions came from this dump?
upvoted 1 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago
Use the contributor access
upvoted 4 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Kubectl command to deploy yaml file into the container.
upvoted 1 times

  **LalitMF** 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: B
We use Kubectl command to deploy yaml file into the container.

kubectl apply -f filename.yaml
upvoted 3 times

  **prem007** 1 year, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer B - No
To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml
upvoted 1 times

  **prem007** 1 year, 8 months ago
Correct Answer: B
explanation: kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml
upvoted 1 times

  **Liriano** 1 year, 9 months ago
Today 11/01/2022 in exam go with highly voted
upvoted 5 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: B
B) "No"

Kubectl must be used to apply yaml manifests in Kubernetes clusters.
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run the kubectl client.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

  **walkwolf3** Highly Voted 2 years, 9 months ago
Answer is Yes.

To manage a Kubernetes cluster, use the Kubernetes command-line client, kubectl then run "kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>
upvoted 35 times

  **khengoolman** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago
Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 16 times

  **dp0601** 1 year, 4 months ago
you are awesome.
upvoted 1 times

  **rhamilton** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago
On exam today
upvoted 3 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago
Came in my exam today 17/05/23
upvoted 2 times

  **SimoneP** 1 year, 3 months ago
Selected Answer: A
kubectl command
upvoted 1 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago
On the Exam 3/29/23.
upvoted 4 times

  **djgodzilla** 1 year, 5 months ago
Selected Answer: A
But WTF does CLOUD CLI means . Did they mean Cloud shell????
upvoted 1 times

  **prettyppearl** 1 year, 2 months ago
CLI - Command line Interface
upvoted 1 times

  **rmsdg** 1 year, 8 months ago
Deploy the application using the kubectl apply command and specify the name of your YAML manifest:
kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml
upvoted 2 times

  **Liriano** 1 year, 9 months ago
Today 11/01/2022 in exam go with highly voted

upvoted 4 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "Yes"

Kubectl must be used to apply yaml manifests in Kubernetes clusters.

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **DrJones** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **stokazz** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam 07/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

wrong option given. The option should be the whole command and not "kubectl client"

upvoted 2 times

  **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

  **pappkarcsiii** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer: YES - To deploy a YAML file, the command is: kubectl apply -f example.yaml

upvoted 3 times

  **JohnPhan** 2 years, 9 months ago

Yes

At client is run kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml

have kubectl

upvoted 2 times

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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run azcopy.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

  **j5y** Highly Voted 3 years, 1 month ago

Answer: NO

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:
kubectl apply -f example.yaml

Src: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>
upvoted 17 times

  **fabylande** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

In exam October 16, 2021
upvoted 8 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.
upvoted 1 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23
upvoted 1 times

  **FlowerChoc1** 1 year, 4 months ago

I just cleared my exam!!! All the questions came from here. Thanks to you guys. I'm screaming... so happy!
upvoted 1 times

  **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.
upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Kubectl command to deploy yaml file into the container.
upvoted 1 times

  **Liriano** 1 year, 9 months ago

Today 11/01/2022 in exam go with highly voted
upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

Kubectl must be used to apply yaml manifests in Kubernetes clusters.

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

  **rdiaz** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: NO

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

upvoted 2 times

  **ohana** 2 years, 10 months ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: kubectl

upvoted 4 times

  **khengoolman** 2 years, 10 months ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 4 times

  **kunalv9768** 2 years, 10 months ago

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

  **Quantigo** 2 years, 10 months ago

Correct Answer B - No

To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml

upvoted 1 times

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You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure storage account and configure shared access signatures (SASs). You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the storage account as the source.

Does that meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in

Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

  **pakman** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Exam tomorrow. Really hope I pass. Pray for me y'all!
upvoted 54 times

  **Gor12** 2 years, 10 months ago

Did you pass?
upvoted 1 times

  **sk1803** 2 years, 10 months ago

Hopefully you passed the exam. If not, Can you please advise how many questions came from this dump and do we have to purchase contributor access?
upvoted 3 times

  **plove** 2 years, 10 months ago

hi pakman i hope that you pass this exam and please tell us that howmuch questions comes feom here in exam.
upvoted 1 times

  **SK_2_SK** 2 years, 8 months ago

Mine is tmr. Hope you passed and I pass
upvoted 3 times

  **PioWi** 2 years, 8 months ago

I also have tmr. you only count on those questions ot solmething else ?
upvoted 1 times

  **ShariqAzeez** 2 years, 7 months ago

Mine is tmr
upvoted 2 times

  **meeko86** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is "No".
You want to create an Alert which means you need Log analytics and Azure monitor.
1. You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.
2. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1.
3. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.
upvoted 39 times

  **D_Rin** Most Recent 5 months ago

My exam will be this sunday, March 24, 2024. Hope I pass!!
upvoted 5 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The solution provided doesn't meet the goal for several reasons:

1. Creating an Azure storage account and configuring shared access signatures (SASs) is not necessary for monitoring events on a virtual machine. Azure Monitor can directly collect events from the VM's System event log using the Microsoft Monitoring Agent.
2. The Microsoft Monitoring Agent can indeed collect logs and send them to Azure Monitor, but specifying a storage account as the source would not be the typical approach for monitoring System event logs. You would usually send the logs directly to a Log Analytics workspace.
3. To monitor the System event log for specific events, you would set up a Log Analytics workspace, configure the Microsoft Monitoring Agent to send logs to that workspace, and then set up an alert based on a query that examines those logs.

So, the answer is:

B. No

upvoted 8 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

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This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 5 times

  **zzreflexzz** 1 year, 3 months ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 9 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Need LAW

upvoted 3 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

You need to specify and Log Analytics Workspace not a Storage Account.

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 4 times

  **peymani** 2 years, 6 months ago

I think the correct answer is Yes

Log Analytics agent

Limitations of the Log Analytics agent include:

Cannot send data to Azure Monitor Metrics, Azure Storage, or Azure Event Hubs.

Difficult to configure unique monitoring definitions for individual agents.

Difficult to manage at scale since each virtual machine has a unique configuration.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **peymani** 2 years, 6 months ago

discard and ignore my explanation. I might be wrong.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mwavy** 2 years, 8 months ago

Siting for the exam on 14/12/2021. Pray for me y'all!

upvoted 4 times

  **ITCOL2021** 2 years, 8 months ago

Your pass de exam?

upvoted 1 times

  **SM22** 2 years, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

you create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.

upvoted 6 times

  **[Removed]** 2 years, 9 months ago

Was in Exam 15/11/21

upvoted 4 times

  **Zarzi** 2 years, 9 months ago

Exam today at 6:30pm :(hope i pass

upvoted 1 times

  **ohana** 2 years, 10 months ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: Yes

upvoted 3 times

  **Philly_cheese_steak** 2 years, 9 months ago

No idiot

upvoted 5 times

  **practical_93** 2 years, 9 months ago

no its not, admins please delete his comment!!

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and VNet2.

An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1.

Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.

You need to move the custom application to VNet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

First action:

▼

Create a network interface in RG2.

Detach a network interface.

Delete VM1.

Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

▼

Attach a network interface.

Create a network interface in RG2.

Create a new virtual machine.

Move VM1 to RG2.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

First action:

▼

Create a network interface in RG2.

Detach a network interface.

Delete VM1.

Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

▼

Attach a network interface.

Create a network interface in RG2.

Create a new virtual machine.

Move VM1 to RG2.

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

Reference:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2014/06/16/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure/>

<https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets>

Correct Answer:

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

Note: You can change the Subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2014/06/16/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure/>
<https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/network-overview>
upvoted 226 times

  **MandAsh** 5 months ago

finally you are back! For last 30+ questions I was wondering if I should trust answers are not. But hey trust restored now! lol
upvoted 9 times

  **Sidqtqt123** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank you bhai. Aap nhi hote toh kya he hota.
upvoted 3 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Correct , not possible to migrate from vnet to another vnet. Must delete VM while keeping the disk. then create a new vm using the saved virtual hard disk
upvoted 113 times

  **tom999** 3 years, 5 months ago

True. "You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet." (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/network-overview>)
upvoted 15 times

  **Def21** 2 years, 2 months ago

Still true 5/2022
"You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created. You can't change the virtual network."
upvoted 6 times

  **NU88** Most Recent  8 months ago

I think the correct answer should be:
A. create a network interface in RG2
B. attach the new network interface to the VM
C: (not mentioned in the choices), detach the old network interface form the VM.
upvoted 2 times

  **DWILK** 10 months, 1 week ago

Why wouldn't you just clone it from one vnet to another. You can do that now.
upvoted 1 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.
upvoted 5 times

  **lahart99** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

how many questions from here were on your exam?
upvoted 2 times

  **kodathedog** 1 year ago

Answer is still correct. See <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/950529/help-with-switching-a-vm-to-another-existing-virtu?childtoview=950519#answer-950519>
upvoted 1 times

  **Mahbus** 1 year, 2 months ago

Is the question changed now? It says "You need to move the custom application to VNet2". While we are here discussing about moving the VM itself. Isn't there an easier method to move the app?
upvoted 4 times

  **lulzsec2019** 1 year, 2 months ago

Did you read all sentences?
upvoted 2 times

  **Andreas_Czech** 1 year, 2 months ago

tested in LAB
because it said -> The solution must minimize administrative effort.
the Solution is:
1) "Delete VM1"

2) "Create a new Virtual Machine"

it's much more work to move to the other RG, maybe upsize it, create a second nic, ...

upvoted 6 times

  **vbohr899** 1 year, 5 months ago

Cleared Exam today 26 Feb, This question was there in exam.

upvoted 9 times

  **pythoncertification** 1 year, 8 months ago

Thank you @mlantonis for your explanations, I have passed the exam with 830,90% questions from here, I did udemy training on Microsoft learn and practice tests, and without ET would have never cleared exam in first attempt thank you all for the contribution.

upvoted 11 times

  **RubenGiess** 1 year, 8 months ago

Why cant you just detach the nic from vnet 1 and then attach to vnet 2?

upvoted 6 times

  **damnboy** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

It's not that technically would be impossible for Microsoft to allow us to do it, but when we create virtual resources, we actually don't know where they are placed inside the huge CPD's of Microsoft. When we "create" the VM's, they are provisioned close to the hardware provisioned to the VNet, so the communications mustn't traverse the whole CPD (or even between CPD's in a region) to be able to do ... regular communications with it's own virtual network. Because of that you can change between subnets, because they are all in the same Vnet, so they are all in the same "hardware region".

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) "Delete VM1"

2) "Create a new Virtual Machine"

One can't change the VNET from a VM. We must first delete the VM and re-create it, in the desired VNET.

upvoted 5 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

Note: You can change the Subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct - Currently azure does NOT allow for VNET migrations

upvoted 2 times

  **babzbabz** 2 years, 3 months ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 2 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Tested and indeed it is correct.

It is not possible to add a NIC from a different VNET, and you cannot detach the default NIC (for obvious reasons).

Only adding new NICs in the same VNET is allowed.

upvoted 5 times

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct. Answer is A using Azure Vault
upvoted 85 times

  **waterzhong** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

```
"adminPassword": {
  "reference": {
    "keyVault": {
      "id": "GEN-KEYVAULT-RESOURCE-ID"
    },
    "secretName": "GEN-KEYVAULT-PASSWORD-SECRET-NAME"
  }
}
```

upvoted 59 times

  **AThakor** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

This clarifies the answer, Thanks
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is:
A. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy

Explanation:

Azure Key Vault is a cloud service that safeguards encryption keys and secrets like certificates, connection strings, and passwords. When deploying resources through Azure Resource Manager templates, it's a best practice to store sensitive data like administrative passwords in Azure Key Vault rather than in the template itself. By referencing the Azure Key Vault in the ARM template, the password can be fetched securely during deployment.

The access policy in Azure Key Vault defines what operations can be done on the secrets (like read or write) and who can perform these operations.

Thus, the best way to securely store and reference an administrative password in an Azure Resource Manager template is by using Azure Key Vault and setting an appropriate access policy.

upvoted 1 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.
upvoted 2 times

  **GohanF2** 1 year, 4 months ago

answer is right. This question also appears on MS free assessment exam.
upvoted 3 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "an Azure Key Vault and an access policy"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli>
upvoted 2 times

LalitMF 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure key vault is the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

NaoVaz 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "an Azure Key Vault and an access policy"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli>
upvoted 3 times

EmnCours 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 2 times

Nathia 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Key Value is used to store sensitive data like password, keys
upvoted 2 times

JacquesV 2 years ago

In exam on 10Aug2022
upvoted 2 times

geeta28 2 years, 1 month ago

This came in June 25 2022 exam. Didn't pass :(
upvoted 4 times

CKRCKR 1 year, 1 month ago

Dont worry, try again
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
Azure Key Vault to store password
and an access policy to control access to the vault
upvoted 5 times

manalshowaei 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy
upvoted 3 times

epomatti 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct, it is A
upvoted 2 times

ajayasa 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

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

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

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

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

WebApp1: ▼

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2: ▼

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

WebApp1: ▼

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2: ▼

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3 -

Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.

Box 2: ASP1 -

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.
The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service Plan is in.
ASP2 is in Central US, not the same as WebApp1. Different locations.

Box 2: ASP1 only
ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only. Only ASP1 is in the same Location as the WebApp2 (West US).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage>
upvoted 169 times

  **CheMetto** 4 weeks ago

Correct. .net is cross platform, asp.net is windows only. You can check it by yourself on portal.azure.com. Go to create resource -> web app -> choose as runtime stack .net and asp.net. For the first one you have both linux and windows, for the second one you have only windows
upvoted 1 times

  **magichappens** 2 years, 4 months ago

The shared article actually writes "ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows." like in the first paragraph...
upvoted 3 times

  **manajerOfEmptyness** 2 years, 4 months ago

ASP.NET Core web apps are are cross-platform, not ASP.NET
upvoted 10 times

  **CubicTeach** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

he is actually right> it says "ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows

In this quickstart, you learn how to create and deploy your first ASP.NET web app to Azure App Service. App Service supports various versions of .NET apps, and provides a highly scalable, self-patching web hosting service. ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows. When you're finished, you have an Azure resource group consisting of an App Service hosting plan and an App Service with a deployed web application.
upvoted 1 times

  **JackGelder** 3 months, 1 week ago

because starting from .NET 5 it is called simply .NET so ASP.NET apps are simply called .NET without any postfixes and yes they are cross-platform, but before this there were ASP.NET Core apps that were cross-platform and ASP.NET apps that were based on .NET Framework.
+ There are no cross-platform .NET or .NET Core with version 4.7. Only .NET Framework
So here you can see ASP.NET app based on .NET Framework 4.7
upvoted 1 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer Correct. Web App can only created and identified in App Service plan in same region and resource group.
For ASP.NET, it only can be created with Windows App Service Plan
upvoted 105 times

  **Holydud** 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered:

App1: ASP1 and ASP3 only
App2: ASP1 only
upvoted 16 times

  **magichappens** 2 years, 4 months ago

Not anymore. It supports Windows and Linux now.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux>
upvoted 9 times

  **kilowd** 2 years, 2 months ago

ASP.NET CORE (Windows or Linux)
ASP.NET(Windows)
PHP(Windows or Linux)
Ruby(Linux)
Node.js(Windows or Linux)
Java(Windows or linux)
Python (Linux)
HTML (Windows or Linux)
upvoted 26 times

  **kveeswaran** 1 year, 7 months ago

Those links again take to the original common link, where it clearly mentioned... " ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows."... So recently they might have added support..

upvoted 1 times

  **manajerOfEmptyness** 2 years, 4 months ago

ASP.NET Core (on Windows or Linux)

ASP.NET (on Windows)

Here is a better link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview#next-steps>

upvoted 14 times

  **moshos** 1 year, 7 months ago

Jan 2023: Tried creating ASP in lab. The linux option was greyed out. Only option was Windows.

upvoted 9 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Seems like an outdated questions, as Microsoft references "ASP NET Core" simply as "ASP NET" in their documentation, which is supported by both Windows and Linux.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux>

upvoted 2 times

  **Saimons** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/fundamentals/choose-aspnet-framework?view=aspnetcore-8.0>

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

"ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows."

upvoted 1 times

  **amsioso** 9 months ago

Box1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

Box2: ASP1 only

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/fundamentals/choose-aspnet-framework?view=aspnetcore-7.0#framework-selection>

upvoted 2 times

  **Stannaa** 10 months ago

I am a sys admin not an app developer jeezz

upvoted 4 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Box 1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

"The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#move-an-app-to-a-different-region>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview#next-steps>

Box 2: ASP1 only

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 3 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023. Selected answers are correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **kmsalman** 1 year, 2 months ago

Was on the exam on 6/17

upvoted 2 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact same Q came in my exam on 30 April2023.Box 1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

2: ASP1 only

upvoted 5 times

  **Spooky7** 1 year, 5 months ago

ASP.NET 4.7 can't be hosted on linux! It is old .NET Framework which wasn't cross platform. Please don't bring confusion

upvoted 2 times

  **nicu1** 1 year, 7 months ago

ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows. When you're finished, you'll have an Azure resource group consisting of an App Service hosting plan and an App Service with a deployed web application.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=development-environment-vs&tabs=net60>

upvoted 1 times

  **SedateBloggs** 1 year, 6 months ago

Just to clarify that Asp.net (windows only) and Asp.net Core (linux and windows) are two different things - scroll to the very bottom of this article and you will see in blue at the bottom the platforms supported <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **SuryaVikas** 1 year, 8 months ago

Passed the exam today 28/11 with 830 score this question was in the exam today.

Before someone asks

1. Yes lot of questions are from this dump.
2. I also prepared from Measureup
3. MS seems to be changing the pattern there were Case studies question.
4. And quite a few new questions were there around Roles, AD and N/W

upvoted 9 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) WebApp1: "ASP1 and ASP3 only"

2) WebApp2: "ASP1 only"

Explanation:

WebApps must have App Service Plans in the same region.

ASP.NET is only supported on Windows: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview#next-steps>

upvoted 3 times

  **Mev4953** 1 year, 11 months ago

App1: ASP1(WEST US) and ASP3 only (WEST US) => same region

App2: ASP1 only => windows supported (WEST US)

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service Plan is in.

ASP2 is in Central US, not the same as WebApp1. Different locations.

Box 2: ASP1 only

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only. Only ASP1 is in the same Location as the WebApp2 (West US).

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage>

upvoted 3 times

  **MrJJ10** 1 year, 9 months ago

Thank you for your explanation, it helped clear up my confusion with ASP2

upvoted 1 times

  **Socca** 2 years ago

.net core is multipatforme that means that applications uses this framework can be hosted in windows and linux. ASP.NET is used only for windows

Correct answer:WebApp1---> .net core & ASP.net

WebApp2-----,>ASP.NET

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. [Learn more about VMSS scaling](#)

Instance

Initial instance count * ⓘ ✓

Scaling

Scaling policy ⓘ Manual Custom

Minimum number of VMs * ⓘ ✓

Maximum number of VMs * ⓘ ✓

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) * ⓘ ✓

Duration in minutes * ⓘ ✓

Number of VMs to increase by * ⓘ ✓

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) * ⓘ ✓

Number of VMs to decrease by * ⓘ ✓

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale ⓘ Disabled Enabled

[Review + create](#)

[< Previous](#)

[Next: Management >](#)

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

-
- 2 virtual machines
- 4 virtual machines
- 6 virtual machines
- 10 virtual machines
- 20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

-
- 2 virtual machines
- 4 virtual machines
- 6 virtual machines
- 8 virtual machines
- 10 virtual machines

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

	▼
2 virtual machines	
4 virtual machines	
6 virtual machines	
10 virtual machines	
20 virtual machines	

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

	▼
2 virtual machines	
4 virtual machines	
6 virtual machines	
8 virtual machines	
10 virtual machines	

Box 1: 6 virtual machines -

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher. The initial instance count is 4 and rises to 6 when the 2 extra instances of VMs are added.

Box 2: 2 virtual machines -

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to

0 as the minimum instances is set to 2. Instances are only added when the CPU threshold reaches 80%.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 6 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher. The initial instance count is 4 and rises to 6 when the 2 extra instances of VMs are added.

Box 2: 2 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to 0 as the minimum instances is set to 2. Instances are only added when the CPU threshold reaches 80%.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns>

upvoted 264 times

 **GodfreyMbizo** 2 years, 11 months ago

Powerful and very clear explanation

upvoted 3 times

 **McRowdy** 3 years, 2 months ago

Clearest explanation so far.

upvoted 5 times

 **matdin** 2 years, 6 months ago

Clear explanation

upvoted 1 times

 **Sharathjogi** 2 years, 6 months ago

Thank you for the clear explanation. I was in confusion before.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **sjccde** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Scale-out to 6 is correct.

Scale-in to 2 is also correct:

Starting with 4VMs.

Usage (25%) is below threshold, so scale-in happens to the min. of 2 machines.

(Calculate: If 4 VMs have 25%, then 2 VMs will have 50%; this does not trigger the Scale-out, so scale in will be done!)

Then for the next time it stays at 50%, so no changes are made and the set still consists of 2 VMs

upvoted 99 times

[-]  **Borbz** 3 years, 8 months ago

correct answer and justification.

upvoted 11 times

[-]  **varinder82** Most Recent 3 months ago

Final Answer : 6, 2

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Indy429** 8 months ago

This is just math at this point 🤖

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **AzSai** 9 months, 1 week ago

I took the exam today and got this question. Box 1 - 6 VMs, Box 2 - 2 VMs. I Passed the exam :). Around 30% to 40% questions came from this dumps.(free ones not paid ones)

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **deathazul** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

6 and 2

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

1) 6 virtual machines

2) 2 virtual machines

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Similar question was on today's exam.

(7th April 2023)

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. 6 (initial 4 + scale out 2)

2. 2 (min 2)

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Got this in Feb 2023 exam.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **typales2005** 1 year, 7 months ago

in the 09/01.2023 exam. I chose the given answers

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

Was on my 2nd test

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

sorry what I mean it was on 2nd test,

it was a similar question. Make sure you understand it.

because they will change the values, for instance.
The very first field was 2 and not 4

upvoted 3 times

  **chikorita** 1 year, 6 months ago

i see you under every damn discussion w different timestamp and similar comments
either u're a BOT or you work for MS or you keep failing these exams!

upvoted 2 times

  **Liriano** 1 year, 9 months ago

Today 11/01/2022 in exam but with different values and questions criteria.

upvoted 1 times

  **AZOU** 1 year, 11 months ago

it's simple - look at your scale-in and scale-out policies.

We have 4 instances (created with the VMSS).

If the CPU threshold is high than 80% and 6 minutes (exceeded the policy) we will have 4 + 2 added instances (=6 instances in total)

The same for the scaling-out policy.

We have now 6 VMs and the CPU is running lower than the threshold, so we will decrease by 4 which is 2 VMs in total.

upvoted 2 times

  **qwerty100** 1 year, 10 months ago

@AZOU, Your answer is correct but your second reasoning is wrong.

you don't have 6 VMs you have 4VMs

Box 2: 2 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to 0 as the minimum instances is set to 2.

upvoted 2 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Box 1 and Box 2 are two independent cases. So for Box 2 it will be 4 VMs and because the minimum is 2, the scale in rule cannot reduce 4 only 2 VMs, leaving 2.

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) 6

2) 2

mlantonis answer goes into further detail.

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 6 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher. The initial instance count is 4 and rises to 6 when the 2 extra instances of VMs are added.

Box 2: 2 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to 0 as the minimum instances is set to 2. Instances are only added when the CPU threshold reaches 80%.

upvoted 1 times

You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image. You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Upload a configuration script
- B. Create an automation account
- C. Create an Azure policy
- D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template
- E. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal

Correct Answer: DE

Virtual Machine Scale Sets can be used with the Azure Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension handler. Virtual machine scale sets provide a way to deploy and manage large numbers of virtual machines, and can elastically scale in and out in response to load. DSC is used to configure the VMs as they come online so they are running the production software.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-dsc>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A and D

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration / management task. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run-time.

The Custom Script extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can also be used with the Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, Azure portal, or the REST API

The following Custom Script Extension definition downloads a sample script from GitHub, installs the required packages, then writes the VM instance hostname to a basic HTML page.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

upvoted 225 times

  **SilverFox22** 2 years, 11 months ago

For the first time, I disagree with @mlantonis answer, but not the explanation. The reference link is spot on, and it has you 1. Create Custom Script Extension definition, which is editing the extensionProfile section So, D. Then 2. you create the Scale Set. That is E. So answer is D and E.
upvoted 14 times

  **GD01** 2 years, 10 months ago

As per question : "You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale".... so cannot be E and you require configuration script for post deployment installation of web server components...
upvoted 9 times

  **Netspud** 2 years, 7 months ago

Using the page reference, the page states the following order:
Create/configure Custom Script extension
Add the script (in this case upload)
Create the scaleset
upvoted 9 times

  **Netspud** 2 years, 7 months ago

So A and D is correct
upvoted 8 times

  **Navigati0n** 1 year, 1 month ago

Creating a new VM scale set in the portal doesn't automatically ensure that web server components are installed. You would need to upload a script and modify the ARM template (as stated in options A and D) regardless of whether you create the scale set in the portal or elsewhere.
upvoted 2 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

I know this is 3 months ago & I gather you must have figured out this is not the correct answer.

You're talking about a custom script extension, NOT a configuration. And you have to actually create the VMSS - your choice misses that part completely. This option appears to be false

upvoted 3 times

  **61Reasons** 2 years ago

hmmm. The question says "you plan to automate", which means he's not currently automating, thus no current configuration script, correct? Seems he'd have to initially upload one.

upvoted 2 times

  **boom666** 2 years, 10 months ago

Actually I can't see "you have to to actually create the VMSS" in the question. I see "you plan to automate the deployment of the VMSS" and "you have to ensure..." So if we plan to automate the deployment we need to upload a configuration script and update Resource Manager Template. Then we can deploy the VMSS using those things today, tomorrow or someday else.

upvoted 6 times

  **Holydud** 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered A and D

upvoted 20 times

  **fishbonemsk** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct Answer: A and D

This link could be useful for explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-deploy-vm-extensions>

upvoted 5 times

  **MisterNobody** Highly Voted  3 years, 10 months ago

A and D?

upvoted 56 times

  **Dady9** 3 years, 10 months ago

yes, AD works better here

upvoted 9 times

  **somenick** 3 years, 10 months ago

Agree. Here is the step by step guide how to do that: <https://adamtheautomator.com/azure-dsc-arm-template/>

upvoted 10 times

  **juandsanchez666** 3 years, 9 months ago

Agree, the correct answer are A and D.

upvoted 9 times

  **marcellov** 3 years, 3 months ago

Yes, because of the word "automate" you can't use the portal. So A and D should be the right answer.

upvoted 16 times

  **ajay01avhad** Most Recent  4 weeks ago

Correct Answers:

A. Upload a configuration script

D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template

upvoted 1 times

  **www_Dumpsvibe_com** 3 months ago

A. Upload a configuration script: This script can be used to install the necessary web server components on the VM instances. You can create a script that installs these components and upload it to be used during the VMSS provisioning.

D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template: The extensionProfile section allows you to specify VM extensions, which can be used to run scripts or other configuration tasks on the VM instances as they are provisioned. You would include a reference to the configuration script here.

Correct Answers:

A. Upload a configuration script

D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template

upvoted 12 times

  **bcv** 3 months ago

Correct answers : A and D

Even if we go by process of elimination, B and C are easily eliminated. E is tricky but since it involves manual work and not automation , that is also eliminated which leaves us with A and D as correct answers

upvoted 2 times

  **sergei86** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

as this is automating, you don't actually need the azure portal for the creation of the VMSS

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

To ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed, you need to:

A. ****Upload a configuration script****: This script will contain the necessary commands to install the web server components on a Windows Server 2016 Datacenter instance.

D. ****Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template****: The extensionProfile section in a Virtual Machine Scale Set ARM template allows you to specify extensions, which are
upvoted 2 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AD

The keyword here is "Automate". You cannot automate with Portal deployments. Need to use ARM/BICEP/PS etc. So option with portal is eliminated.

Out of others, Uploading a config script and then modifying extensionprofile part of ARM are correct steps.
upvoted 2 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answers are;

Upload a configuration script

Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration / management task. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run-time.

The Custom Script extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can also be used with the Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, Azure portal, or the REST API

The following Custom Script Extension definition downloads a sample script from GitHub, installs the required packages, then writes the VM instance hostname to a basic HTML page.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

upvoted 1 times

  **eduvilla** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AD

<https://adamtheautomator.com/azure-dsc-arm-template/>

upvoted 1 times

  **Tomix** 1 year, 1 month ago

To automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set with web server components installed, you should perform the following two actions:

A. Upload a configuration script: This script should include the necessary commands to install the web server components on the virtual machines in the scale set. You can upload this script to a storage account or any accessible location for the virtual machines to retrieve and execute during provisioning.

D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template: In the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template used for deploying the virtual machine scale set, you can include an extensionProfile section to specify the extensions to be installed on the virtual machines. You can add an extension that runs the previously uploaded configuration script to install the web server components.

Therefore, the correct options are A and D.

upvoted 2 times

  **Rams_84z06n** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Agree with mlantonis. Prepare a configuration script. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-deploy-vm-extensions> - store the script in GitHub, so you can access it with a URI. In the ARM template, edit the extension profile section (a) fileURI (b) commandToExecute - so you can access the ARM template and execute the script to install the web server on the VM.

upvoted 2 times

  **Confidence** 1 year, 5 months ago

A & D should be the answer

This question appeared in my exam 7th March 2023

Custom Script Extension is an effective way to auto install components (apps or features) on VMs without having to use manual methods.

upvoted 2 times

  **Venuvgp** 1 year, 5 months ago

A. Upload a configuration script: You can create a configuration script that installs the web server components and upload it to Azure. The script can be in PowerShell or another scripting language.

D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template: You can modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template to specify the configuration script that installs the web server components. The extension can be the CustomScriptExtension or the PowerShell DSC extension.

Option B is not required in this scenario, as you are not using Azure Automation to deploy and manage the scale set.

Option C is not required in this scenario, as you are not enforcing any policies related to the deployment of the scale set.

Option E is also not required, as you can modify an existing scale set template rather than creating a new one.

upvoted 5 times

  **CommanderBigMac** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

For this question, you are still in the planning phase, so A. MS is tricky, we need to read every word carefully.

upvoted 1 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

AD is the answer.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-dsc>

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration / management task. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run-time.

The Custom Script extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can also be used with the Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, Azure portal, or the REST API

The following Custom Script Extension definition downloads a sample script from GitHub, installs the required packages, then writes the VM instance hostname to a basic HTML page.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.

You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

	▼		▼	Install-cli
az		aks		
docker		/package		
msiexec.exe		-name		
Install-Module		pull		

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

	▼		▼	Install-cli
az		aks		
docker		/package		
msiexec.exe		-name		
Install-Module		pull		

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command.

Note: Azure cli commands start with az. We use Install-Module to install a Powershell module.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/reference-index?view=azure-cli-latest>
upvoted 155 times

Holydud 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered:

az aks install-cli
upvoted 15 times

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer correct
upvoted 27 times

Amir1909 Most Recent 6 months ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

mamamamn 6 months ago

Does anyone have contributor access? can you please share? I have an exam next week. Can't access all pages here. Thanks in heaps.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **LalitMF** 1 year, 7 months ago

Install kubectl locally using the az aks install-cli command:

az aks install-cli

upvoted 3 times

👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) "az" & 2) "aks"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks?view=azure-cli-latest#az-aks-install-cli>

upvoted 2 times

👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

👤 **JacquesV** 2 years ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 2 times

👤 **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Olrarn** 2 years, 4 months ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 4 times

👤 **techie_11** 2 years, 4 months ago

On exam 04/12/2022. answer correct

upvoted 2 times

👤 **sabyasachide** 2 years, 5 months ago

az aks install-cli

upvoted 1 times

👤 **InvisibleShadow** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rafi786_khan** 8 months, 1 week ago

from free or paid version?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **sid132** 2 years, 5 months ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

👤 **nidhogg** 2 years, 6 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 6 times

👤 **im82** 2 years, 9 months ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920

Correct answer: az aks install-cli

upvoted 5 times

👤 **[Removed]** 2 years, 9 months ago

Was in Exam 15/11/21

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You onboard 10 Azure virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of the virtual machine configurations.

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.

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

Select and Place:

Actions		Answer Area
Assign tags to the virtual machines		
Check the compliance status of the node		
Compile a configuration into a node configuration	➤	⬆
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration	⬅	⬇
Create a management group		

Correct Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
Assign tags to the virtual machines		Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
Check the compliance status of the node		Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Compile a configuration into a node configuration	➤	Assign tags to the virtual machines
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration	⬅	
Create a management group		

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

A DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 3: Assign the node configuration

Then: Check the compliance status of the node

Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.

On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:

The report status reflects whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant"

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Not correct. The right order is:

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
2. Compile a configuration into a node configuration
3. Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 315 times

op22233 4 months ago

Many thanks, ET is almost confusing me

upvoted 2 times

  **tfkfk** 1 year, 5 months ago

this is a demo tu better understand
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8plqKnxzDHA>

upvoted 12 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

- 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
- 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
- 3: Check the compliance status of the node.

Step 1: Create and upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Step 3: Register a VM to be managed by State Configuration
Step 4: Specify configuration mode settings
Step 5: Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Step 6: Check the compliance status of a managed node

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

upvoted 240 times

  **Dennis_SOn** 2 years, 1 month ago

Based on the 2nd link you provided, your answer is wrong
Configure machines to a desired state
Article
02/05/2022
4 minutes to read
11 contributors

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node
For this tutorial, we use a simple DSC configuration that ensures that IIS is installed on the VM.

upvoted 2 times

  **Dennis_SOn** 2 years, 1 month ago

sorry the option is not assign tagged, i think you are correct
upvoted 5 times

  **dotseree** 1 year, 5 months ago

You get it wrong. The answer provider by Exam Topics is rather right. The question present a a case that we have to deal with, note that the question is not about listing the appropriate step per theory, but per the situation at hand here. Per your answer you have not yet registered the nodes, you have not yet assigned node configuration to the nodes. Which compliance are you checking then? So per the case in the question after Step 1 and 2, you have to register the VMs (according to Azure steps). This is the case is not a single VM, so to easily locate and register the VMs you need to assign tags to them in order to carry on the next step easily.

upvoted 4 times

  **23169fd** Most Recent  2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct order:
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
Check the compliance status of the node
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

To manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations using Azure Automation State Configuration, you should follow these steps in sequence:

1. ****Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration****: Before you can apply a desired state to a machine, you need a configuration. This configuration defines the desired state.
2. ****Compile a configuration into a node configuration****: After uploading the configuration, you need to compile it. This process turns the human-readable configuration into a format that can be read and applied by the target machines (nodes).
3. ****Check the compliance status of the node****: After the node configuration is applied to machines, you can regularly check the compliance status

to ensure that the machines adhere to the defined desired state. If they drift from the desired state, Azure Automation State Configuration can correct them, depending on how you've set it up.

upvoted 6 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is wrong.

: Below are the steps.

1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration. Import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration. A DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 3: Assign the node configuration Step.

4: Check the compliance status of the node Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed

upvoted 1 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

Not correct. The right order is:

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

2. Compile a configuration into a node configuration

3. Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 1 times

  **jassa012** 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer provided is correct, just the visual is not. If you look at the steps they are right but if you look at the visual it is wrong.

Answer is :

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

2. Compile a configuration into a node configuration

3. Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 3 times

  **habbey** 1 year, 4 months ago

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration 3: Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 1 times

  **Durden871** 1 year, 5 months ago

From Udemy:

Explanation

Create and Import the DSC configuration into the Automation account.

Before you can apply a desired state to a node, a DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document) and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Enable an Azure Resource Manager VM for management with State Configuration and assign the node configuration.

Each time State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started>

upvoted 1 times

  **saf862** 1 year, 6 months ago

1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration

3: Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) "Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration"

2) "Compile a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration"

3) "Check the compliance status of the node"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

upvoted 4 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration

3: Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Given Answer is incorrect

Azure Automation State Configuration: is a configuration management solution built on top of PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC). State configuration works with Azure virtual machines, on-premises machines, and machines in a cloud other than Azure. Using state configuration, you can import PowerShell DSC resources and assign them to many virtual machines from a central location. Once each endpoint has evaluated and / or applied the desired state, state compliance is reported to Azure and can be seen on a built-in dashboard

More Detailed Steps:

Step 1: Create and upload a configuration to Azure Automation

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Step 3: Register a VM to be managed by State Configuration

Step 4: Specify configuration mode settings

Step 5: Assign a node configuration to a managed node

Step 6: Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 5 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

A DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 3: Assign the node configuration

Step 4: Check the compliance status of the node

upvoted 2 times

  **sankhagg** 2 years, 5 months ago

upload, compile and check

upvoted 6 times

  **deadhead82** 2 years, 7 months ago

Admin , please change the answer screenshot. The explanation provided however is accurate. tags make no sense.

upvoted 6 times

  **Jonangar** 2 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Assign a node configuration to a managed node

Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure Resource Manager template named Template1 that is used to deploy an Azure virtual machine.

Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": {
  "type": "String",
  "defaultValue": "eastus",
  "allowedValues": [
    "canadacentral",
    "eastus",
    "westeurope",
    "westus" ]
}
```

The variables section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": "westeurope"
```

The resources section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
"name": "[variables('vmName')]",
"location": "westeurope",
```

You need to deploy the virtual machine to the West US location by using Template1.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the location in the resources section to westus
- B. Select West US during the deployment
- C. Modify the location in the variables section to westus

Correct Answer: A

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources. Resources are used only for complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources. Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value.

Use location parameter. To allow flexibility when deploying your template, use a parameter to specify the location for resources. Set the default value of the parameter to resourceGroup().location.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-location?tabs=azure-powershell>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-syntax#resources>

upvoted 108 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer A: You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources.

Resources are used only for complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources.

Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value

upvoted 96 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023. Selected A

upvoted 5 times

  **Juanchooo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Came in my exam today 17/05/23

upvoted 6 times

[-]  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact same Q came in my exam on 30 April 2023. I got wrong ticked C
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Aluksy** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer A, came out in my exam today 08 April 2023.
upvoted 5 times

[-]  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: A
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.
upvoted 4 times

[-]  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

on the test, I selected B it was totally wrong lmao...
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **azaad_a** 1 year, 10 months ago

Part of Exam Question
upvoted 5 times

[-]  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "Modify the location in the resources section to westus"

The variable is not used on the shown snippet.
Seeing that this is a ARM template there will be not possibility to select the region during the deployment.
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **61Reasons** 2 years ago

I would have thought better to set the location variable to the desired region (and default was not mentioned).
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct..See others comments
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Modify the location in the resources section to westu
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Not the best option in the real world but "A" is correct for this question.
upvoted 6 times

[-]  **Veks** 2 years, 3 months ago

Yes, NOT the best option. I would never do that. Continue with using that template if u can fix it in two little steps :). I vote for option Y - change resource file to use variable location and then modify variable location to westus.
Correct the mistakes of others and don't continue doing their mistakes on and on and on :).
upvoted 1 times

You create an App Service plan named Plan1 and an Azure web app named webapp1.
You discover that the option to create a staging slot is unavailable.
You need to create a staging slot for Plan1.
What should you do first?

- A. From Plan1, scale up the App Service plan
- B. From webapp1, modify the Application settings
- C. From webapp1, add a custom domain
- D. From Plan1, scale out the App Service plan

Correct Answer: A

The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots.

If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.

Incorrect:

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots. If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>

upvoted 147 times

  **DA0410** Highly Voted 3 years, 10 months ago

correct . For more read <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>

upvoted 21 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

Yes A, and this is a better link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#app-service-limits>

upvoted 7 times

  **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 6 months ago

Just incase you had no idea what you're looking for. The chart clearly states that only standard, premium and isolated provide staging slots. (5,20,20) in that order.

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

To be able to create staging slots, your App Service plan must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier. The Free and Shared (Basic) tiers do not support slots.

Therefore, you need to scale up the App Service plan to a tier that supports deployment slots.

The correct answer is:

A. From Plan1, scale up the App Service plan.

upvoted 1 times

  **wendywen** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

correct

upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "From Plan1, scale up the App Service Plan"

"When you deploy your web app, web app on Linux, mobile back end, or API app to Azure App Service, you can use a separate deployment slot instead of the default production slot when you're running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated App Service plan tier. " -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

upvoted 3 times

  **Cool_Z** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. is the right answer.

From Plan1, scale up the App Service plan

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "From Plan1, scale up the App Service Plan"

"When you deploy your web app, web app on Linux, mobile back end, or API app to Azure App Service, you can use a separate deployment slot instead of the default production slot when you're running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated App Service plan tier. " -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **Mokilsin** 2 years ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots that you can use to test app in dev environment before deploy to production

upvoted 2 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. From Plan1, scale up the App Service plan

upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct, need to use Standard or higher.

upvoted 2 times

  **Pramu** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 5 times

  **Azure_daemon** 2 years, 5 months ago

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, ""staging slots"", autoscaling, and more. You scale up by changing the pricing tier of the App Service plan that your app belongs to.

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>
upvoted 2 times

You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription. After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines. You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance. What should you create?

- A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
- B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
- C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
- D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

Correct Answer: C

An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. As you create VMs within an availability set, the Azure platform automatically distributes your VMs across these update domains. This approach ensures that at least one instance of your application always remains running as the Azure platform undergoes periodic maintenance.

Reference:

<http://www.thatlazyadmin.com/azure-fault-update-domains/>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

VM Scale Set consists of a set of identically configured VMs.
Availability Set consists of a set of discrete VMs.

No more than 20% of the Scale Set upgrading at any time, then 2 machines out of 10 will have maintenance, the 8 remaining VMs will be up.

Virtual machine scale sets are created with five fault domains by default in Azure regions with no zones. For the regions that support zonal deployment of virtual machine scale sets and this option is selected, the default value of the fault domain count is 1 for each of the zones. FD=1 in this case implies that the VM instances belonging to the scale set will be spread across many racks on a best effort basis.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/build-app-with-scale-sets/2-features-benefits-virtual-machine-scale-sets>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade>

upvoted 254 times

  **gil906** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Thats true. " While you're upgrading a batch, there could be other concurrent planned or unplanned maintenance activities that could impact the health of your scale set instances. In such cases if more than 20% of the scale set's instances become unhealthy, then the scale set upgrade stops at the end of current batch."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade#upgrading-vms-in-a-scale-set>

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 4 months ago

What part of the question indicates if the VMs are identical or discrete?

upvoted 1 times

  **a6bd45e** 1 month, 1 week ago

Identical because they are to be created to serve App1.

upvoted 1 times

  **morito** 1 year, 5 months ago

"Virtual machine scale sets are created with five fault domains by default in Azure regions" I believe you're speaking of update domains?

upvoted 3 times

  **UWSFish** 1 year, 4 months ago

I agree with everyone here saying that answer C will do the job. I wouldn't get hunf up on that. The final line does not say, "which of these choices will meet the requirements". it says, "What SHOULD you create" (emphasis mine). Which of the options is cleanest, most elegant, way forward. Clearly A.

upvoted 3 times

  **nightfxll** 1 year, 2 months ago

Try making it and you can't. Only 1 update domain can be made if there is 1 fault domain and vice versa.

upvoted 7 times

  **KingHalik** 9 months ago

I think you cannot create an availability set with more than one update and only one fault domain.
upvoted 1 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is wrong. The correct Answer is A.
First: in case you created on fault domain, you are limited with one update domain. You can test this.
Second: By default, Azure uses 5 update domains and up to 3 fault domains. So, In case you created 10 vm in scale set. then you will have 2 vm in each update domain. So once one update domain is not available, then you get 4 domains with 8 vms as required.
upvoted 216 times

  **valente_sven1** 3 years ago

Thank you, now i know why.
upvoted 2 times

  **DodgyD** 3 years, 7 months ago

Well researched and explained. Appreciated! Agree. Very sneaky question leading us to think it is C when ans is A.
upvoted 7 times

  **QiangQiang** 3 years, 6 months ago

but if A is good, then isn't D better, well costs more
upvoted 4 times

  **QiangQiang** 3 years, 6 months ago

this is more like it. thanks
upvoted 3 times

  **edurakhan** Most Recent  2 months, 2 weeks ago

on the exam today 6/6/2024
upvoted 3 times

  **EdyCv** 3 months ago

10 update domains...
from 5, we start putting 2 together

UD1 - VM1
UD2 - VM2
UD3 - VM3
UD4 - VM4
UD5 - VM5
from here... we start putting the next VMS in the already assigned UD 1 by 1

VM6 -> UD1
VM7 -> UD2
VM8 -> UD3
VM9 -> UD4
VM10 -> UD5

Only 1 Update Domain is updated at time...
We will always have 4 update Domain On... which guarantees 8 VMs On always
upvoted 1 times

  **smorar** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: C

Option A suggests using a virtual machine scale set (VMSS) consisting of 10 virtual machine instances. However, the requirement states that the application must run on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.

The virtual machine scale set (VMSS) can automatically scale the number of virtual machine instances based on workload or defined scaling rules. However, it does not guarantee that there will be at least eight virtual machine instances running during planned maintenance.

In contrast, option C proposes using an Availability Set with 10 update domains and one fault domain. This ensures that during planned maintenance, at least eight virtual machine instances will be available to run the application, meeting the specified requirement.

upvoted 2 times

  **summercat** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A.
A-> UD is fixed at 5 for scale set. so during maintenance, 2 Vms will be down at each time. giving us at least 8VMs running
B-> Does not meet the min 8 virtual machines requirement
c->Not possible. availability Set will spread out the VM into 2-3 FD depends on region. so min is 2 FD for high availability. (Look at the comparison between scale sets and availability set under high availability in <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>)
D->will have min 9 or 10VM running
upvoted 1 times

  **bobothewiseman** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

Z_MU 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The minimum number of fault domains required for an availability set containing 10 virtual machines is 31. Each fault domain represents a group of VMs that are placed in separate physical racks or clusters to minimize correlated failures. By distributing the VMs across fault domains, you enhance reliability and reduce the risk of simultaneous failures affecting related VMs.

Additionally, an availability set can be configured with up to 20 update domains². Update domains determine groups of VMs that can be rebooted together during planned maintenance. However, the order of update domains being rebooted may not proceed sequentially.

upvoted 1 times

Z_MU 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The minimum number of fault domains required for an availability set containing 10 virtual machines is 3*

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 6 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

PhoenixAscending 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This was on my exam. The correct answer is provided by the one and only mlantonis.

upvoted 2 times

gyansinghnewdelhi 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The update domain count must be 1 when fault domain count is 1.

ANSWER IS A

upvoted 1 times

31c21da 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Qustion said "during planned Azure maintenance", AD potentially could be even all down during planned Azure maintenance.

upvoted 1 times

Tilakarasu 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Don't panic guys,

The Answer is A

Reason : When you have 1 fault Domain you can have only 1 Update Domain. (Option C is ruled out)

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

There is a lot of confusion around this question. Whilst C can potentially be used in this scenario, the key here is that they specify only one Fault Domain. With one FD you can only create A SINGLE Update Domain, hence the only logical choice is A.

upvoted 1 times

JoaoLoop10 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

BIOKU 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The Answer here is C

Let us first understand the distinction between Scaling and availability.

Scaling: Increase or decrease of VMs depending on loads

Availability: Presence of VMs on multiple servers

In these 2 definitions Scaling is automatic while availability is manual.

In the question, there is a key statement which is "App1 always run on at least 8VMs" this means that App1 must be present on at least 8vms. Here, we don't have any concern with scaling up or scaling down. So, our answer is already tending towards AVAILABILITY SET

Now, when you mention Availability set, you are already talking of Domains, both fault and update

Now when we have 10 update domains, the app will be distributed into 2VMs per domain and since we have 2VMs per domain, whenever an upgrade is to be done, only 2VMs can go down at a single time making us have 8VM i.e 4 update domains available every time.

upvoted 2 times

93d821b 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested in lab, its not possible to create an Availability Set with only one fault domain and 10 update domains. so C can't be right. I

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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an event subscription on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify VM1 as the source

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in

Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago
Correct Answer: B - No

You need to specify Log Analytics as the source for this alert, and not the VM as source for the alert.

1. You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.
2. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1.
3. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

upvoted 110 times

  **Pniaq** Highly Voted 3 years, 7 months ago
I can confirm, answer is correct.
upvoted 15 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months ago
No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago
No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago
No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to specify Log Analytics as the source for this alert, and not the VM as source for the alert.

1. You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.
2. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1.
3. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>
upvoted 1 times

  **Ashfaque_9x** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Passed today on 29Jan23 with a score of 970. This question was in the exam.
upvoted 2 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

was on my 2n test
upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

You need to create a Log Analytics Workspace.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview#install-the-agent-and-configure-data-collection>
upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B... comments as per others
upvoted 2 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No B. No
upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 4 times

  **atilla** 2 years, 5 months ago

I just test, you cannot create an event subscription for a VM
upvoted 1 times

  **anaphm** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to specify Log Analytics as the source for this alert, and not the VM as source for the alert.

1. You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.
2. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1.
3. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

upvoted 1 times

  **ohana** 2 years, 10 months ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: No
upvoted 3 times

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 subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Changing Subscription won't affect the downtime, it will just you change the billing. You would need to redeploy the VM. After you redeploy a VM, the temporary disk is lost, and dynamic IP addresses associated with virtual network interface are updated.

From Overview there is no option to move the VM to another hardware to skip the maintenance.

Ideally you need an Availability Set and defining the Update Domains.

Reference:

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

upvoted 120 times

  **yangxs** 2 years, 7 months ago

I hope MS can automatically move it to another hardware/ do maintenance once the VM is deallocated.

upvoted 2 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct . NO (B)

Changing Subscription won't change any change for the downtime, Just you change the billing

upvoted 29 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 5 months ago

Goto VM> Redeploy: As you redeploy , Vm will be re-pervision to new node, but make sure you save all running apps work before deploying, as you will loss that!!

upvoted 2 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: B

there are many version of this showing on the exam. the only right answer is Redeploy.

upvoted 7 times

  **JayLearn2022** 1 year, 6 months ago

There are several version of this question. The following are the valid and invalid solutions that may be presented.

Valid Solution: Meets the Goal

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Invalid Solutions: Does not Meet the Goal

-Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable.

-Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

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

upvoted 2 times

  **JayLearn2022** 1 year, 6 months ago

There are several versions of this question. The Following are the correct and incorrect answers that will be presented.

Correct Answer: Meets the goal.

-Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Incorrect Answers: Does not meet the goal.

-Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

-Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable.

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

Moving a VM between subscriptions does not cause downtime neither changes on the underlying host where the VM is running.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/move-vm>

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv honey because it is B

Changing Subscription or Resource group won't affect the downtime, it will just you change the billing. You would need to redeploy the VM. Remember Sun and RG keep the Metadata of the VM and hence irrelevant in this case

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No B. No

upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Moving subscriptions will not have an effect on the hardware.

upvoted 1 times

  **pappkarcsiii** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Changing Subscription won't affect the downtime, it will just you change the billing.

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

You redeploy the machine. Azure fundamental question

upvoted 2 times

  **mkoprivnj** 3 years, 2 months ago

No is correct!

upvoted 1 times

  **mg** 3 years, 5 months ago

No! changing the subscription is not the solution you need to redeploy the vm

upvoted 2 times

  **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago

No is correct :

Can Redeploy

upvoted 2 times

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 Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.

References:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago
Correct Answer: A - Yes

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.

Use the Azure portal. Select the VM you wish to redeploy, then select the Redeploy button in the Settings blade. You may need to scroll down to see the Support and Troubleshooting section that contains the 'Redeploy' button.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>
upvoted 99 times

  **meeko86** 1 year, 8 months ago
Agree answer is A.

From Azure Portal > Virtual Machine > Help > Redeploy + Reapply

Redeploy: Try redeploying your virtual machine, which will migrate it to a new Azure host. If you continue, the virtual machine will be restarted and you will lose any data on the temporary drive. While the redeployment is in progress, the virtual machine will be unavailable.
upvoted 1 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago
Answer Correct. YES (A)

The best solution , it will redeploy in a different location within Azure infrastructure in the same region
upvoted 20 times

  **magichappens** 2 years, 4 months ago
You mean a different host. Given that "location" is often used for region your answer is confusing.
upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago
Yes is right
upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.
upvoted 2 times

  **Aluksy** 1 year, 4 months ago
Correct Answer: A - Yes, Came out in my exam today 8th April 2023.
upvoted 1 times

  **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023
I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: A
upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.
upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "Yes"

Using the described steps the Vm will be re-deployed and will defnlty change the hosts where it is running.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
Yep Redeploy the VM will change the Host/Node/Hardware/Hypervisor
upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

A. Yes
upvoted 1 times

  **epomatti** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Perhaps "Disaster Recovery" replication would be a better option, but for this question the answer is "A" redeploy
upvoted 1 times

  **Pramu** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

  **shyams9977** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question is came up today on 3/20/2022
upvoted 2 times

  **atilla** 2 years, 5 months ago

is it guaranteed that the vm is redeployed to a new node?
upvoted 1 times

  **HenriKI2** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

From Azure Portal
Redeploy
Support+Troubleshoot > Redeploy + Reapply
Try redeploying your virtual machine, which will migrate it to a new Azure host. If you continue, the virtual machine will be restarted and you will lose any data on the temporary drive. While the redeployment is in progress, the virtual machine will be unavailable.Learn more about Redeploy
upvoted 2 times

  **anaphm** 2 years, 8 months ago

The answer is Yes
upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: B

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>
upvoted 43 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. NO (B)
upvoted 22 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Similar question set was on todays exam.
(7th April 2023)
upvoted 3 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You would need to redeploy the VM.
upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

This action would not make the Vm be re-deployed in a new host.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B
You would need to redeploy the VM.

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No .

upvoted 1 times

  **Pramu** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

Redeploying on the portal is very easy but you're using Powershell:

Set-AzVM -ResourceGroup MyResourcesGroup -Name MyVM -redeploy

upvoted 3 times

  **mkoprivnj** 3 years, 2 months ago

No is correct!

upvoted 1 times

  **nfett** 3 years, 3 months ago

previous question answers this one. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>. No it doesnt resolve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

  **mg** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct - No.

upvoted 1 times

  **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago

B :Is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **toniiv** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. Only way is to re-deploy the VM. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1.
You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1.
What should you do first?

- A. Create a DNS record
- B. Add a connection string
- C. Upload a certificate.
- D. Stop webapp1.

Correct Answer: A

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service.

You should use CNAME records for all custom DNS names except root domains (for example, contoso.com). For root domains, use A records.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

upvoted 113 times

  **nmm22** 11 months ago

mlantonin i would pay actual cash to attend a udemy course where u explain this az-104 scope

upvoted 4 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. A.

upvoted 50 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent  5 months, 1 week ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 1 week ago

The exact question came today in my exam.

upvoted 2 times

  **algokhan** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service.

upvoted 3 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

two tests I havent noticed any DNS questions

upvoted 4 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "Create a DNS record"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=a%2Cazurecli#3-create-the-dns-records>

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
U can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service and as per traditional AD DS, always best use CNAMEs for custom records except the root record
Also as NOTE: dont confuse this app service custom domain with Azure custom domains where the later requires either MX or TXT record
upvoted 9 times

[-]  **Vinod_Varma** 2 years ago

Is it Worth to purchase Contributor access ?
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **ssarah123** 1 year, 1 month ago

yes - case studies are in contributor access
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Create a DNS record
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **techie_11** 2 years, 4 months ago

On exam 04/12/2022. A answer correct
upvoted 6 times

[-]  **InvisibleShadow** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 5 times

[-]  **josevirtual** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **nidhogg** 2 years, 6 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 6 times

[-]  **AMT23** 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=cname>
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **JESUSBB** 2 years, 8 months ago

In exam today 11-DEC-2021.
Ans: A. Create a DNS record
upvoted 2 times

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 the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You move VM1 to RG2, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Instead, you should delete VM1. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.

To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.

Note: When you create an Azure Virtual Machine (VM), you must create a Virtual Network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet. You can also change the size of a VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

upvoted 98 times

 **Narendragpt** 2 years, 7 months ago

Questions Says Need to connect VM1 to VNET2not saying to Move it . SO which answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **mung** 1 year, 9 months ago

You are right, but the only way to connect VM1 to VNET2 is to delete VM1 and recreate it on RG2 and connect to VNET2.

Changing VNET is not an easy task once VM is deployed and running.

upvoted 3 times

 **waterzhong** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

If you create a VM and later want to migrate it into a VNet, it is not a simple configuration change. You must redeploy the VM into the VNet. The easiest way to redeploy is to delete the VM, but not any disks attached to it, and then re-create the VM using the original disks in the VNet.

upvoted 59 times

 **SinopsysHK** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think it is worth to complement the reponse with as mentioned later in the thread a reminder that vm + vnet + nic must be in the same location therefore if we have to connect vm1 to vnet2 we need first to move vm1 to same location (if not already same).

Because in the problem statement it is not requested to migrate vm from vnet1 to vnet2 but to connect to vnet2 and as the 2 vnets aren't in same location we hace to migrate.

upvoted 1 times

Amir1909 6 months ago

No is correct
upvoted 1 times

Tilakarasu 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is No,
Reason : when you Move VM you can choose RG only not Vnet. (So here Vm1 cannot connect to Vnet2)
upvoted 1 times

Andreas_Czech 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

tested in LAB (2023-06-06)
created all Resources, moved VM1 to RG2, created a NetInterface in RG2.
tried to connect it to VM1 -> grayed out -> must be NO
upvoted 1 times

obaali1990 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is NO
upvoted 1 times

UmbongoDrink 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.
upvoted 1 times

NaoVaz 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

The only way to change the VNET from a VM is by re-creating the VM in the desired VNET.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/130410/how-to-change-the-vnet-of-a-vm.html>

upvoted 4 times

EmnCours 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

i Luv Honey because it is B
Remember this: Network interface ****(VM <--> VNET <--> NIC. All the three resources MUST be in the same location)***, so Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.
upvoted 7 times

manalshowaei 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No <
upvoted 1 times

Dr.Joness 2 years, 4 months ago

Question appeared in exam today, April 7 2022
upvoted 3 times

ajayasa 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times

Bere 2 years, 8 months ago

The solution says:
You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

The right answer would be:
You delete VM1. You copy the disk from West US region to East Asia region. You recreate VM1 from the disk you have copied, and then you can connect VM1 to VNET2.

upvoted 3 times

Gumer 2 years, 10 months ago

I failed yesterday exam scored 697 and got this series of questions
upvoted 6 times

sachin007 2 years, 9 months ago

So close , give it another shot .Sure pass all the best
upvoted 4 times

  **orion1024** 2 years, 11 months ago

It says "you need to connect" not "you need to move".
So setting up the VM as multihomed should be a valid answer, hence answer A ?

Besides, it seems possible to change the primary vNIC of a VM after deployment, so I'm not getting this whole "need to delete VM to change VNET" thing. What am I missing ?

upvoted 1 times

  **orion1024** 2 years, 11 months ago

I found what I was missing, I mixed up vNIC and VNET. You can add multiple vNIC but they all belong to the VNET assigned to the VM at creation, which can't be changed.

upvoted 5 times

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storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

You should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You should delete VM1. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.

To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.

Note: When you create an Azure Virtual Machine (VM), you must create a Virtual Network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet. You can also change the size of a VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

upvoted 68 times

  **panileka** 2 years, 11 months ago

VNET1 and VNET2 are in two different regions.. I am not sure we can connect a VM to these two networks.

upvoted 3 times

  **ShivaUdari** 2 years, 8 months ago

We should move the OSdisk to destination region and then creating new VM will work.

upvoted 4 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. YES (A). To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2

upvoted 37 times

  **897dd59** Most Recent 10 months, 2 weeks ago

should be a NO. the reason why are

1/ VM 1 to connect to VNET 2 => connect, not migrate => means, to keep the VM 1 and make sure connection is gone through to VNET2

2/ In my opinion. If this were the case => NO . The only solution to make the VM1 to connect to VNET 2 => different region and RG => PEERING

connecting => VNET Peering help 2 VNET make a connection together => hence, the resources, VMs, for more specifically => able to connect. I did quite a lot of case and labs, once the VNET Peering is established, the VM on VN1 can ping the VM on VNET 2 => make a connection
upvoted 2 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You should delete VM1. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.
upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) "Yes"

The only way to change the VNET from a VM is by re-creating the VM in the desired VNET.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/130410/how-to-change-the-vnet-of-a-vm.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **Mev4953** 1 year, 11 months ago

Redeployment :)

upvoted 2 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yep A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **techie_11** 2 years, 4 months ago

On exam 04/12/2022. Answer correct A

upvoted 4 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 4 times

  **benvdw** 2 years, 5 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

  **josevirtual** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

YES - Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **InvisibleShadow** 2 years, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

  **Spandrop** 3 years, 1 month ago

You delete and recreate, fine. But the question says: you delete and recreate, and then you connect recreate where?! Same RG? Different one? ... I think that the question is not clear, but the overall idea is if you have to move a VM, delete and recreate it.

upvoted 8 times

  **dumz** 2 years, 10 months ago

Yes, I have same concern as yours.

We should re-create VM1 in same region as VNET2.

upvoted 2 times

  **ranajoy97** 3 years, 1 month ago

The correct answer is NO. In order to attach a VM to a VNET the VM and the VNET needs to be in the same zone. As VNET2 is in a separate zone it won't work

upvoted 3 times

  **Ahmed_Root** 2 years, 5 months ago

I agree with you, I don't understand why all people here vote for YES !!!
upvoted 1 times

  **Shiven12** 3 years, 1 month ago

This question came in the exam on 28/6/2021 - Passed the exam
upvoted 1 times

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storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Instead, you should delete VM1. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.

To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.

Note: When you create an Azure Virtual Machine (VM), you must create a Virtual Network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet. You can also change the size of a VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

upvoted 38 times

  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 1 month ago

Question...If you didn't want to worry about losing content of the VM in the OS could you just re-attach the disk to the new VM after you create it in the new desired VNET?

upvoted 1 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

The answer is correct . NO (B).

Even if you added a new network interface, this interface will be connected to the same VNET1.

upvoted 25 times

  **panileka** 2 years, 11 months ago

i am not sure if we can connect a VM to two networks that are not in the same region..

upvoted 1 times

  **Hibs2016** 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct specified in the constraints page at the bottom of this link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm>

"You can connect network interfaces in the same VM to different subnets within a virtual network. However, the network interfaces must all be connected to the same virtual network."

upvoted 6 times

[-]  **SinopsysHK** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is NO because VM1 is not in same location than vnet2 so we cannot connect VM1 to vnet2 even if we create a new NIC until VM1 is moved/recreated in same location as vnet2

(sorry for rephrasing but I feel like current preferred answer is not fully aligned with question)

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

No is correct

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Kai_123** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer: B- No

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Instead you should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

The only way to change the VNET from a VM is by re-creating the VM in the desired VNET.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/130410/how-to-change-the-vnet-of-a-vm.html>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

add new interface- dual homed VM maybe different subnets but still SAME VNET hence no way..Just delete VM and maintain the HD, create new one in other region attach the HD and then create new NIC

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **klasbeatz** 2 years, 1 month ago

So you can still attach the drive from the original VM to the new one right? So have the same content?

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No <

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **dasEnder** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer. NO.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **techie_11** 2 years, 4 months ago

On exam 4/12/2022. B correct answer

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Bere** 2 years, 8 months ago

The solution says:

You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

The right answer would be:

You delete VM1. You copy the disk from West US region to East Asia region. You recreate VM1 from the disk you have copied, and then you can connect VM1 to VNET2.

upvoted 1 times

  **joydeep1** 3 years, 2 months ago

Correct. answered B. In exam today
upvoted 2 times

  **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago

No is the answer : Can't attach a Network in a different Vnet (Attach NIC option will not suggest)
upvoted 1 times

  **toniiv** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. For two reasons: A VM cannot be connected to two different VNets, and second reason is VM cannot connect to a Vnet in different region.
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the quotas shown in the following table.

Quota	Location	Usage
Standard BS Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Standard D Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Total Regional vCPUs	West US	0 of 20

You deploy virtual machines to Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs	Location	Status
VM1	Standard_B2ms	2	West US	Running
VM2	Standard_B16ms	16	West US	Stopped (Deallocated)

You plan to deploy the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs
VM3	Standard_B2ms	1
VM4	Standard_D4s_v3	4
VM5	Standard_B16ms	16

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy VM3 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM4 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM5 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy VM3 to West US.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM4 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM5 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

The total regional vCPUs is 20 so that means a maximum total of 20 vCPUs across all the different VM sizes. The deallocated VM with 16 vCPUs counts towards the total. VM20 and VM1 are using 18 of the maximum 20 vCPUs leaving only two vCPUs available.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/quotas>

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Total regional vCPUs = 20
 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) = 18 vCPUs, which means that only 2 vCPUs left to exceed usage limit.

Box 1: Yes

We can add 1 vCPU. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 1 vCPU (VM3) = 19 vCPUs

Box 2: No

We cannot add 4 vCPUs. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 4 vCPU (VM4) = 22 vCPUs

Box 3: No

We cannot add 16 vCPU. 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 16 vCPU (VM5) = 34 vCPUs

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/quota>

upvoted 212 times

  **Spacecluster** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

But VM2 status is stopped (deallocated). Would that not make those stopped CPUs available for other machines?

upvoted 5 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months ago

"Quota is calculated based on the total number of cores in use both allocated and deallocated. If you need additional cores, request a quota increase or delete VMs that are no longer needed."

upvoted 3 times

  **trferreiraBR** 10 months ago

Correct - Y,N,N. I tested here in the lab enviroment!

On thing to be clear here is that people can be confused about VM's Family Bs and Ds vCPUs. They're different for sure, but Microsoft says:

"The vCPU quotas for virtual machines and scale sets are arranged in two tiers for each subscription, in each region. The first tier is the Total Regional vCPUs, and the second tier is the various VM size family cores such as the D-series vCPUs. Anytime a new VM is deployed the vCPUs for the VM must not exceed the vCPU quota for the VM size family or the total regional vCPU quota. If you exceed either of those quotas, the VM deployment won't be allowed. "

"Quota is calculated based on the total number of cores in use both allocated and deallocated. If you need additional cores, request a quota increase or delete VMs that are no longer needed."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/quotas>

upvoted 7 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Correct YES NO NO

The deallocated VM are still using and reserving the used 16 vCPU + 2 vCPU ,so in total we only have 2 vCPU available in the region

upvoted 145 times

  **walexkino** 3 years, 3 months ago

it makes sense.. Thanks

upvoted 12 times

  **656823** 1 year, 4 months ago

Thank you! Was about to ask this.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ni22** Most Recent  2 months, 1 week ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Final Anser: YYN

upvoted 1 times

  **varinder82** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correction YNN

upvoted 1 times

  **LovelyGroovey** 6 months, 1 week ago

Why does it say VM20?? It says, "VM20 and VM1 are using 18 of the maximum 20 vCPUs leaving only two vCPUs available." Isn't this supposed to be VM2 instead of VM20??

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Yes

No

No

upvoted 1 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 2 times

-   **ric2020** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
quotas in the table are by region and family, yes,yes,no
upvoted 1 times
-   **jeru81** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
last colum says: TotalRegional so it should be: Y,N,N ;)
upvoted 2 times
-   **lampayah** 11 months ago
was in my exam september2023
upvoted 3 times
-   **Mehedi007** 1 year ago
Y: 2 vCPUs (VM1) + 16 vCPUs (VM20) + 1 vCPU (VM3) = 19 vCPUs
N: 19 vCPUs + 4 vCPU (VM4) = 22 vCPUs > Total regional vCPUs limit
N: same reason

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Similar question came.
upvoted 2 times
-   **SIAMIANJI** 1 year, 3 months ago
It is Yes, Yes, No.
VM4 is a D family and there is not any other D family before deploying VM4 and we have 20 quota. So the answer for VM4 is "YES"
upvoted 2 times
-   **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago
The 20 limit of vCPUs contains all categories. The table makes it confusing and gives the impression we have 20 for each, but it's 20 in total.
upvoted 3 times
-   **rmsdg** 1 year, 8 months ago
Quota is calculated based on the total number of cores in use both allocated and deallocated. If you need additional cores, request a quota increase or delete VMs that are no longer needed.
upvoted 1 times
-   **Backy** 1 year, 10 months ago
B2ms has 2 vCPUs and not 1 as the table says
upvoted 2 times
-   **ZakySama** 1 year, 10 months ago
Thank you...
upvoted 1 times
-   **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago
1) You can deploy VM3 to West US: "Yes"
2) You can deploy VM4 to West US: "No"
3) You can deploy VM5 to West US: "No"

Explanation:
Even though the VM2 is in a Stopped (Deallocated) Status and we do not get charged for the CPU\RAM resources, the quota will not have the resources available to be consumed by other VM's.
Since the quota specifies a maximum of 20 Total regional vCPU's, we currently have 18 reserved by VM1 and VM2, so we can just deploy VM3. VM4 and VM5 surpass our budget.
upvoted 6 times
-   **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago
Correct YES NO NO
The total regional vCPUs is 20 so that means a maximum total of 20 vCPUs across all the different VM sizes. The deallocated VM with 16 vCPUs counts towards the total. VM20 and VM1 are using 18 of the maximum 20 vCPUs leaving only two vCPUs available.
upvoted 4 times
-   **HorseradishWalrus** 2 years ago
Why is the total regional vCPUs quota set to 20? I only found: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits>
But this is "Classic deployment model limits"
upvoted 1 times
-   **somshivam** 2 years, 1 month ago
Main point to note is deallocated VM are still counted and the other details of location and
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Availability Set named WEBPROD-AS-USE2 as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:\> az vm availability-set list -g RG1
[
  {
    "id": "/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/
RG1/providers/Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "location": "eastus2",
    "name": "WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "platformFaultDomainCount": 2,
    "platformUpdateDomainCount": 10,
    "proximityPlacementGroup": null,
    "resourceGroup": "RG1",
    "sku": {
      "capacity": null,
      "name": "Aligned",
      "tier": null
    },
    "statuses": null,
    "tags": {},
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
    "virtualMachines": [ ]
  }
]
Azure/
```

You add 14 virtual machines to WEBPROD-AS-USE2.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be **[answer choice]**.

	▼
2	
7	
10	
14	

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-USE2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be **[answer choice]**.

	▼
2	
7	
10	
14	

Answer Area

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

	▼
2	
7	
10	
14	

Correct Answer:

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-USE2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

	▼
2	
7	
10	
14	

Box 1: 2 -

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

Box 2: 7 -

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

Reference:

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

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 2

There are 10 update domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domains, so 4 update domains will have 2 VMs and 6 update domains will have 1 VM. Only one update domain is rebooted at a time.

D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10

vm1 vm2 vm3 vm4 vm5 vm6 vm7 vm8 vm9 vm10
vm11 vm12 vm13 vm14

Maximum Down = 2

Minimum Down = 1

Box 2: 7

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

14 VM in 2 Fault Domain

Rack 1 Rack 2

vm1 vm8

vm2 vm9

vm3 vm10

vm4 vm11

vm5 vm12

vm6 vm13

vm7 vm14

Maximum Down = 7

Minimum Down = 7

upvoted 645 times

  **Ash_B38** 2 years ago

You are a legend mate! Very wel explained.

upvoted 6 times

  **KeerthiVasanG** 1 year, 10 months ago

Here after I will never forget this Update Domains and Fault Domains.

I do not have to read this chapter again as the above pictorial view has gone into my subconscious mind. Thanks mlantonis.

upvoted 6 times

  **suriyaswamy** 3 years ago

Excellent Explanation

upvoted 7 times

  **PeterHu** 2 years, 6 months ago

thanks for clear explanation
upvoted 6 times

  **ZUMY** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

Box 1: 2 -

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

Box 2: 7 -

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

upvoted 60 times

  **psanta** Most Recent 5 months ago

Passed the exam today. This Q appeared. the exam had 53 Q's in total had 2 case study type Q's where you cannot come back for a review. around 30-35% of questions appeared as is from the free section of ET (First 28 pages). I do have a consolidated PDF of 288 Q's from these pages, send me a DM if you need it. ET is certainly helpful but I would not completely rely on it alone.

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **mark543** 11 months, 1 week ago

where is 14 VMs ?

upvoted 2 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 3 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gregsenn** 12 months ago

Came on exam 29/08/23

upvoted 2 times

  **fimbulvetrk** 1 year, 4 months ago

i just gave up to understand this question/topic so I just hope this questions doesn't appear to me

upvoted 8 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

I remember this might be on my 2nd test

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) "2"

2) "7"

Explanation:

We have 14 VM's and 10 Update Domains. this means that 6 VM's will each be in its isolated Update Domain and 8 VM's will share a Update Domain with another VM.

UpdateDomain1: 2 VM's

UpdateDomain2: 2 VM's

UpdateDomain3: 2 VM's

UpdateDomain4: 2 VM's

UpdateDomain5: 1 VM's

UpdateDomain6: 1 VM's

UpdateDomain7: 1 VM's

UpdateDomain8: 1 VM's

UpdateDomain9: 1 VM's

UpdateDomain10: 1 VM's

This means that when a scheduled update occurs at maximum 2 VM's will be down.

We also have 2 Fault Domains, which means that each Fault Domain will have 7 VM's inside. When a disaster occurs, at most 7 VM's will be impacted.

upvoted 22 times

  **Taher_Hares** 1 year ago

Good Explanation thanks

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Box 1: 2 -

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

Box 2: 7 -

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

upvoted 1 times

  **bassemkh** 2 years ago

I didn't have a clear idea about update domains until I found Saravana12g' Comment, thank you :

UD1=VM1 and VM11

UD2=VM2 and VM12

UD3=VM3 and VM13

UD4=VM4 and VM14

UD5=VM5

UD6=VM6

UD7=VM7

UD8=VM8

UD9=VM9

UD10=VM10

4 UD's are having 2 VM's each

6 UD's are having 1 VM's each

=> Only one update domain is rebooted at a time. Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline and a minimum of 1 VM will be offline.

upvoted 25 times

  **obaali1990** 1 year, 5 months ago

Sure, this is cleaeeeeer!!!!!!

upvoted 1 times

  **Jemo21** 1 year, 11 months ago

Clear when you put it this way... Thanks buddy

upvoted 3 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Yep answer is correct and explanation is correct - 2 and 7

upvoted 3 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Box 1: 2 -

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

Box 2: 7 -

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is correct 2 and 7 and explanation as per mlantonis (no need for me to reinvent the wheel)

upvoted 1 times

  **examsir** 2 years, 2 months ago

how about the 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domain as below, then max down is 3

UD1=VM1 and VM11 and VM12

UD2=VM2 and VM13 and VM14

UD3=VM3

UD4=VM4

UD5=VM5

UD6=VM6

UD7=VM7

UD8=VM8

UD9=VM9

UD10=VM10

upvoted 1 times

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

IP address	Assigned to
131.107.2.1	Load balancer front end
192.168.10.2	Kubernetes DNS service
172.17.7.1	Docket bridge address
10.0.10.11	Kubernetes cluster node

You need to provide internet users with access to the applications that run in Cluster1.

Which IP address should you include in the DNS record for Cluster1?

- A. 131.107.2.1
- B. 10.0.10.11
- C. 172.17.7.1
- D. 192.168.10.2

Correct Answer: A

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Correct Answer. (A).

To be able to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

upvoted 147 times

Zonci 2 years, 3 months ago

youre my idol

upvoted 5 times

vikki 3 years, 6 months ago

Appreciate! Help a lots.

upvoted 8 times

juniorccs 2 years, 7 months ago

thanks for this

upvoted 2 times

Holydud 2 years ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A

upvoted 15 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

To be able to access applications on Kubernetes, you need an application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public IP.

Note: 10.X.X.X range is private.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/load-balancer-standard>

upvoted 103 times

JoeRogersHi 3 years, 2 months ago

Plus, that's what "front end" means.

upvoted 6 times

prbandeira 1 year, 9 months ago

and 192.168... and 172.00 is private too,
RFC1918 Subnets

The RFC1918 address space includes the following networks:

10.0.0.0 – 10.255.255.255 (10/8 prefix)

172.16.0.0 – 172.31.255.255 (172.16/12 prefix)

192.168.0.0 – 192.168.255.255 (192.168/16 prefix)

upvoted 6 times

[-] 👤 **Limobakry** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer. (A).

To be able to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Amir1909** 6 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Rafi786_khan** 8 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer - A

To be able to access applications on Kubernetes, you need an application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public IP

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **shadad** 1 year, 5 months ago

I took Exam of Azure- 104 at 27/2/2023

I score 920 points out of 1000 points. This was on it and my answer was: A

upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **MB1982** 1 year, 1 month ago

Did you only use ET? Did you use contributor access?

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To be able to access applications on Kubernetes, you need an application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public IP.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **cnduknthm** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

To be able to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A) " 131.107.2.1"

In Kubernetes when we expose apps we either expose them through Ingress using a single front-end loadbalancer IP, or we expose them using Services like NodePort or LoadBalancer.

Based on the provided scenario we should map the DNS entry to the Load Balancer Front End Ip and expose applications using Ingress.

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Socca** 2 years ago

A is correct you need a proxy that is in the same time a load balancer such as nginx and haproxy the external users from internet uses the public ip adress of the proxy to access internal applications and the proxy knows the internal addresses and convert the ip packet and send them to the destination.

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **GowthamNara** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

ddsfsfd

upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. 131.107.2.1

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct... For me when It says Internet users/Access and I see load balancer with front IP that's mean it's the public IP and hence is the answer but also the Cluster IP can be considered if public LD was not there

upvoted 2 times

  **Ephert** 2 years, 2 months ago

This is the easiest of all if one is well versed with networking. Internet users will definitely require a public IP address to access the app and there is only one public IP in the provided answers.

upvoted 2 times

  **LHNING2** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

aaaaaaaaaaaaaa

upvoted 3 times

You have a deployment template named Template1 that is used to deploy 10 Azure web apps.
You need to identify what to deploy before you deploy Template1. The solution must minimize Azure costs.
What should you identify?

- A. five Azure Application Gateways
- B. one App Service plan
- C. 10 App Service plans
- D. one Azure Traffic Manager
- E. one Azure Application Gateway

Correct Answer: B

You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Creating one App Service Plan, you can support up to 10 Web Apps. Adding any of the other resources are pointless and not noted as a requirement.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans>

upvoted 148 times

  **Borowik9** 2 years ago

Looks like the number changed: It now ranges from 8 to 64: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans#should-i-put-an-app-in-a-new-plan-or-an-existing-plan>

upvoted 5 times

  **MothePro** 1 year, 4 months ago

Soo.. now we need TWO App Service plan? ... *16 max apps..

upvoted 1 times

  **Kosey** 10 months, 1 week ago

No, ref <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>
you should search for scale instance,

+ Free - N/A

+ Basic - 3 ins

+ Standard - 10 ins

+ Premium - 30 ins

upvoted 3 times

  **Shadoken** 2 years, 1 month ago

Yes, the correct is B. But i read in skillpipe that in an App Service plan:

Free: up 10

Shared: up 100

The rest plans unlimited web apps

upvoted 4 times

  **OmegaGeneral** Highly Voted 4 years ago

Correct: you only need a single App service plan, as your web apps will share the service plans resource availability.
Adding any of the other resources are pointless and not noted as a requirement.

upvoted 64 times

  **Ni22** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

PrepaCertif 9 months, 1 week ago

I got this question on exam today, I answered B
upvoted 2 times

iamchoy 11 months, 1 week ago

To deploy 10 Azure web apps, you will need an underlying infrastructure to run those web apps. The App Service plan defines the region (Datacenter) of the physical server where your web application will be hosted and dictates the amount of storage, RAM, and CPU the web app will have.

To minimize costs, you would want to host all 10 web apps within the same App Service plan, given they don't require separate scaling or resource needs. If you use 10 separate App Service plans, you would be provisioning and paying for resources for each of those 10 plans separately.

Therefore, the answer is:

B. one App Service plan.

upvoted 2 times

gauravit43 1 year, 5 months ago

I passed exam on 4th March,2023 and this question appeared in the exam. Correct answer is B
upvoted 4 times

UmbongoDrink 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan.

upvoted 1 times

NaoVaz 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "one App Service Plan"

One App Service Plan can a lot of Web Apps based on the SKU chosen: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans#should-i-put-an-app-in-a-new-plan-or-an-existing-plan>

upvoted 5 times

libran 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

JacquesV 2 years ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 4 times

Lazylinux 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Creating one App Service Plan should be your first priority and what type of Plan i.e. Basic, STD, premium, Isolated will depends on needs and once done then you can support up to 10 Web Apps.

upvoted 3 times

manalshowaei 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. one App Service plan

upvoted 1 times

shash_ank 2 years, 3 months ago

Seeing all the jerky questions Microsoft asks, these types of questions bring surprise and joy lol!

upvoted 2 times

dasEnder 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

benvdw 2 years, 5 months ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",
  "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
  "name": "webprod",
  "location": "westus",
  "properties": {
    "containers": [
      {
        "name": "webprod",
        "properties": {
          "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",
          "ports": [
            {
              "protocol": "TCP",
              "port": 80
            }
          ],
          "environmentVariables": [ ],
          "resources": {
            "requests": {
              "memoryInGB": 1.5,
              "cpu": 1
            }
          }
        }
      }
    ],
    "restartPolicy": "OnFailure",
    "ipAddress": {
      "ports": [
        {
          "protocol": "TCP",
          "port": 80
        }
      ],
      "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",
      "type": "Public"
    },
    "osType": "Windows"
  }
}
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Internet users **[answer choice]**.

▼
can connect to the container from any device
cannot connect to the container
can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, **[answer choice]**.

▼
the container will restart automatically
the container will only restart manually
the container must be redeployed

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to the container from any device
cannot connect to the container
can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].

the container will restart automatically
the container will only restart manually
the container must be redeployed

  **olsenOnS** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Correct.

Can connect from any dev.

Will restart autom.

upvoted 63 times

  **NaoVaz** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

1) Internet users "can connect to the container from any device"

2) If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fails, "the container will restart automatically".

Explanation:

No Access restrictions are specified.

The "restartPolicy" is set as "OnFailure".

upvoted 55 times

  **ZakySama** 1 year, 10 months ago

Thank you. why we have Ostype: Windows ?

upvoted 8 times

  **rqFamily** 1 year, 8 months ago

because the os type is windows, if you create Linux container then the os type will be Linux

upvoted 16 times

  **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

That is the OS of the container. The client can have any OS. Communication is done over the network through port 80

upvoted 4 times

  **Ni22** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 3 times

  **Blaze34tg** 2 months, 1 week ago

Today on exam 13.06.2024

upvoted 2 times

  **simplementeluca** 5 months ago

this question was there on 22/03/2024

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **1828b9d** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024

upvoted 4 times

  **devops_devops** 7 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam 15/01/24

upvoted 6 times

  **Indy429** 8 months ago

I love everyone who contribute to this site with in-depth explanations. Makes it so much better to really understand and retain.

upvoted 8 times

[-] 👤 **Ahkhan** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The second answer is wrong. It will be container will ONLY restart automatically.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-restart-policy>

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **AzureNobe** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer with 'only' it's manually not automatically, so it will be restart automatically.

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **nmm22** 11 months ago

stupid question

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.

upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **Kverma7** 12 months ago

This was in Exam 23-08-23

upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Whoever got confuse with windows os in template, please note:

That defines the Node OS where containers are deployed.

In real world example: Like we have whts app running either on underline OS IOS or android if you have apple or samsung phone respectively.

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct.

Can connect from any dev.

Will restart autom.

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **Olrarn** 2 years, 4 months ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 19 times

[-] 👤 **mubba** 2 years, 4 months ago

well done....

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **DrJoness** 2 years, 4 months ago

Question appeared in exam today, April 7 2022

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 hosts a line-of-business application that is available 24 hours a day. VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.

You plan to make the following changes to VM1:

- ☞ Change the size to D8s v3.
- ☞ Add a 500-GB managed disk.
- ☞ Add the Puppet Agent extension.
- ☞ Enable Desired State Configuration Management.

Which change will cause downtime for VM1?

- A. Enable Desired State Configuration Management
- B. Add a 500-GB managed disk
- C. Change the size to D8s v3
- D. Add the Puppet Agent extension

Correct Answer: C

While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

While resizing, the VM must be in a stopped state, therefore there will be a downtime.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines>
upvoted 129 times

  **Mahbus** 1 year, 2 months ago

Nowadays you don't need to stop the vm prior to resizing, even if the vm is running, you may resize, but it will restart the vm causing downtime anyway. Also another advantage of stopping vm prior to resizing is that it gives more choices to choose from in the vm list.
upvoted 6 times

  **multcloud** Highly Voted 3 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer. Resizing VM will cause downtime.
upvoted 39 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

C is right
upvoted 3 times

  **FlowerChoc1** 1 year, 4 months ago

Got this question on today's exam. Yes, I passed. Thanks to you guys!
upvoted 13 times

  **fimbulvetrk** 1 year, 4 months ago

my exam is tomorrow and I hope this one appears to me haha
upvoted 2 times

  **AzureNobe** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I hope you passed it
upvoted 1 times

  **juanmpmx** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.
upvoted 1 times

  **omgMerrick** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Change the size to D8s v3.

Changing the size of an Azure virtual machine involves a stop and restart of the virtual machine, which will cause downtime for the line-of-business application hosted on VM1. This downtime can be minimized by using Azure Availability Sets or by taking appropriate steps to prepare for the change, such as backing up data or moving the application to another virtual machine.

Adding a managed disk, installing the Puppet Agent extension, or enabling Desired State Configuration Management should not cause downtime for VM1.

upvoted 3 times

  **2cent2** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

...nothing to tell.

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C) " Change the size to D8s v3"

Reference: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C 

While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct as resizing requires shutdown because of the hardware specs also because the current hardware cluster may not be able to support it and hence VM will be moved to another one that have the resources to take on the new size

upvoted 2 times

  **amunator** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Change the size to D8s v3

upvoted 3 times

  **Carai** 2 years, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Azure_daemon** 2 years, 5 months ago

C is the correct answer, I actually tested it in my subscription and as soon as I restarted the resizing it shutdown the running VM

upvoted 2 times

  **Chole22** 2 years, 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/resize-vm?tabs=portal>

If the virtual machine is currently running, changing its size will cause it to be restarted.

If your VM is still running and you don't see the size you want in the list, stopping the virtual machine may reveal more sizes.

upvoted 1 times

  **SanjSL** 2 years, 10 months ago

If the virtual machine is currently running, changing its size will cause it to be restarted.

If your VM is still running and you don't see the size you want in the list, stopping the virtual machine may reveal more sizes.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/resize-vm?tabs=portal>

upvoted 4 times

You have an app named App1 that runs on an Azure web app named webapp1.
The developers at your company upload an update of App1 to a Git repository named Git1.
Webapp1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table.

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

You need to ensure that the App1 update is tested before the update is made available to users.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Swap the slots
- B. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-prod, and then test the update
- C. Stop webapp1-prod
- D. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-test, and then test the update
- E. Stop webapp1-test

Correct Answer: AD

  **sk1803** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct.

1. Deploy the App to "webapp1-test" which is staging environment and test it there.
 2. Once the test is success swap the slots, so the new changes will be available under production.
- upvoted 99 times

  **Pear7777** 1 year, 8 months ago

in that order, yes.
upvoted 4 times

  **Takloy** 2 years, 8 months ago

Thanks! straight to the point!
upvoted 3 times

  **Shailesh866** Highly Voted 2 years, 11 months ago

The answer is correct.

- Deploying an app to a slot first (Test is this case) and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production.
 - After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last known good site" back.
- upvoted 19 times

  **1828b9d** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question was in exam 01/03/2024
upvoted 4 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

A and D is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months ago

This is probably referring to "Swap with preview (multi-phase swap)", so no need to worry about going into production immediately after swapping the slots.

Thus, A and D should do the work.
upvoted 1 times

  **CarlosMarin** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This question was in my exam on 31/08/2023.
upvoted 2 times

  **YomanB** 11 months, 1 week ago

this guy put this note in every question in site
upvoted 6 times

[-] 👤 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AD

Deploy & test on the staging slot.
Swap the slots.

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.
upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **james** 1 year, 3 months ago

If you swap the slots it puts the test into production. Question says to test before available to users.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **james** 1 year, 3 months ago

Sorry disregard.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly the same question was on today's exam.
(7th April 2023)
upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **AzZnLuVaBol** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.
upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **GBAU** 1 year, 6 months ago

Ah, MS, where does it say the test passes? You might have just swapped a failed app into production according to this question/answer.
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **Iris** 1 year, 7 months ago

A & D, if you don't understand this question, don't even try the exam. just a tip
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **RougePotatoe** 1 year, 6 months ago

Bruh chill not everyone has a app development background.
upvoted 10 times

[-] 👤 **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was on my 2nd test
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

today in exam AD
upvoted 5 times

[-] 👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

D) " Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-test, and then test the update" & A) " Swap the slots"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>
upvoted 10 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Correct Answer: AD
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered:

- ☞ Authorization
- ☞ Automation
- ☞ Resources
- ☞ Compute
- ☞ KeyVault
- ☞ Network
- ☞ Storage
- ☞ Billing
- ☞ Web

Subscription1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has the following configurations:

- ☞ Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- ☞ Network security group (NSG): NSG1
- ☞ Public IP address: None
- ☞ Availability set: AVSet
- ☞ Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- ☞ Managed disks: No
- ☞ Location: East US

You need to record all the successful and failed connection attempts to VM1.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Enable Azure Network Watcher in the East US Azure region.
- B. Add an Azure Network Watcher connection monitor.
- C. Register the MicrosoftLogAnalytics provider.
- D. Create an Azure Storage account.
- E. Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider.
- F. Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs.

Correct Answer: AEF

You can log network traffic that flows through an NSG with Network Watcher's NSG flow log capability.

- ☞ In the Azure portal, enable Network Watcher
- ☞ Register Insights provider. NSG flow logging requires the Microsoft.Insights provider.
- ☞ Enable NSG flow log. NSG flow log data is written to an Azure Storage account, Subscription1 has storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

 **HenriK12** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: DEF

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

When you create or update a virtual network in your subscription, Network Watcher will be enabled automatically in your Virtual Network's region. There is no impact to your resources or associated charge for automatically enabling Network Watcher. For more information, see Network Watcher create.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

Create a VM with a network security group

Enable Network Watcher (done by default with the vnet/subnet creation)

-- and register the Microsoft.Insights provider -----todo

Enable a traffic flow log for an NSG, using Network Watcher's NSG flow log capability --todo BUT !

NSG flow log data is written to an Azure Storage account. Complete the following steps to create a storage account for the log data.

So you need to create a storage account before enable the NSG flow

Download logged data

View logged data

upvoted 75 times

 **cnduknthm** 1 year, 9 months ago

you are right but in this scenario, there is no mention of Virtual Network creation or updation. It just said the subscription contains Network Provider registered but not VNET created or updated. So, in that Network Watcher is yet to be enabled correct?

upvoted 2 times

  **Marz** 1 year, 8 months ago

It is mentioned that a VM is already created. You cannot create a VM when there is no VNET. So my conclusion is that the VNET is there, and so Network Watcher already enabled. leaves DEF for answer.

upvoted 7 times

  **holytoni** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think its AEF. As the machine has an unmanaged disk, therefore a storage account should already be there.

upvoted 2 times

  **_punky_** 2 years, 7 months ago

Checked! This ans is correct.

upvoted 5 times

  **jackAttew_1** Highly Voted 2 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct so AEF.

1. Create a VM with a network security group
2. Enable Network Watcher and register the Microsoft Insights provider
3. Enable a traffic flow log for an NSG, using Network Watcher's NSG flow log capability
4. Download logged data
5. View logged data

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

upvoted 35 times

  **yeanningmedal71** 2 years, 4 months ago

D, E, F - options are changed

upvoted 5 times

  **adilkhan** Most Recent 2 months ago

AEF is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer D, E, F.

A is not correct because it is automatically enabled.

Option E will include Azure monitor and Log Analytics.

Option D will ensure the logs are stored.

Option F for capture traffic.

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer: A E F

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

A, E and F is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Wojer** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/nsg-flow-logs-tutorial>

upvoted 1 times

  **ITpower** 6 months, 1 week ago

the answer for this ABF

not AEF and not DEF cuz option E: is used for the monitoring the subscription i mean option E is a step to enable Azure Monitor, which is a comprehensive solution for collecting, analyzing, and acting on telemetry from Azure resources. in our case is the network connection flow. Already tested

upvoted 1 times

  **jeru81** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AEF

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered: STORAGE

Why D?

upvoted 3 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months ago

Answer = EDF (in this order)

Full list of steps:

1. Create a virtual network = already exist (can't create VM without it)
2. Create a virtual machine with a network security group associated to its network interface (already exist)
3. Register Microsoft Insights provider

5. Create a storage account
6. Enable flow logging for a network security group using Network Watcher flow logs
7. Download logged data
8. View logged data

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/nsg-flow-logs-tutorial>

upvoted 5 times

  **clg003** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DEF

"By default, Network Watcher is automatically enabled." The only reason you would have to enable it is if you had disabled it. So A is not the answer.

The question states you need to record the data and since there are no disks on the VM you must create storage.

Network security group flow logging is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that allows you to log information about IP traffic flowing through a network security group.

First step of flow logging is registering insights.

Register-AzResourceProvider -ProviderNamespace 'Microsoft.Insights'

upvoted 7 times

  **ajdann** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AEF

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/nsg-flow-logs-tutorial>

upvoted 1 times

  **ajdann** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

DEF*****

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AEF

The storage account (option D) is typically needed to store NSG flow logs, but since the question doesn't specify that the logs should be retained for an extended period, enabling flow logs would suffice for the immediate need.

upvoted 2 times

  **Mule102** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

D,E,F are correct,

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **MinhNguyen01** 12 months ago

Does anyone discover that this question (30) and question 61 are identical?

Question 61: <https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/20496-exam-az-103-topic-16-question-61-discussion/>

But the answers are different. Weird.

upvoted 3 times

  **binhdortmund** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Go through the link HenriK12 provided above <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

Its correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MEG_Florida** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AEF

Storage already exists so no reason to add that stuff again.

upvoted 3 times

  **8c5e41b** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Network security groups flow logging is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that allows you to log information about IP traffic flowing through a network security group. Flow data is sent to Azure Storage from where you can access it and export it to any visualization tool, security information and event management (SIEM) solution, or intrusion detection system (IDS) of your choice.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **sakibmas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AEF

Not DEF => Subscription already has storage

upvoted 2 times

  **ignorica** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

and Azure Network Watcher is automatically enabled (so it cannot be A either, why would you redo work that has already been done)

upvoted 1 times

You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine scale set that contains five instances as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Deploy five virtual machines. Modify the Availability Zones settings for each virtual machine.
- B. Deploy five virtual machines. Modify the Size setting for each virtual machine.
- C. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.
- D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/orchestration-modes>

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct (D).

the main idea is to create 5 VMs asap. To do this you should let Azure do it for you with the least steps. either by using ARM template which is not mentioned here or VM scale set. That leaves us with 2 options C or D. C is like unmanaged Scale set where you add the VMs manually to the scale set as a unmanaged group. while D is managed scale set by Azure where it is based on configuration set during the setup of the VM Scale set
upvoted 193 times

  **Shadoken** 2 years, 1 month ago

The oschestration mode have different names at the present:

In flexible orchestration mode, you manually create and add a virtual machine of any configuration to the scale set. In uniform orchestration mode, you define a virtual machine model and Azure will generate identical instances based on that model.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

upvoted 36 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

ScaleSetVM orchestration mode: Virtual machine instances added to the scale set are based on the scale set configuration model. The virtual machine instance lifecycle - creation, update, deletion - is managed by the scale set. It the current default VMSS behavior. (Scale set VMs are created in a single shot).

VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode: Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scale set. The orchestration mode VM will only create an empty VMSS without any instances, and you will have to manually add new VMs into it by specifying the VMSS ID during the creation of the VM. (Separately VMs are created and added to scale set later)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/orchestration-modes>

upvoted 139 times

  **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

thank you for this. I wandered what the difference was between the 2. They sound the same. Never came across a situation where machines were to be added manually, which in my opinion defeats the purpose of using a scale set unless you've got legacy equipment of something like that. But hey, it must be there for a reason and at least I know. Again, thank you

upvoted 3 times

  **KingChuang** 1 year, 9 months ago

Out date question.

New Mode:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/zh-tw/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

upvoted 7 times

  **76d5e04** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Exam Topic admin,

Please remove the outdated questions and information not only here. Many of the questions have outdated information and wrong answers. It is very confusing. I studied Azure from some tutorials and never came across orchestration mode as ScaleSetVM

As per the below link only Uniform and Flexible exists

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

Please correct me if wrong. Sorry if this caused any inconvenience to any of you here

upvoted 2 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct because it specifically supports the deployment and management of a set of identical, load-balanced VMs, which is what a scale set requires for efficient scaling and management.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months ago

Outdated question. Now it's called:

- Scale sets with Uniform orchestration
- Scale sets with Flexible orchestration

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

upvoted 3 times

  **mihir25** 9 months ago

NAME HAS BEEN CHANGED NEW NAME IS SOMETHING LIKE THIS

FLEXIBLE ORCHESTRATION == VM ORCHESTRATION MODE

UNIFORM ORCHESTRATION == SCALESETVM ORCHESTRATION MODE

Answer according to this will be Uniform Orchestration Mode

upvoted 14 times

  **udaranawodya** 9 months ago

good point

upvoted 2 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

To deploy multiple virtual machine instances as quickly as possible, you should use a virtual machine scale set.

Between the given options regarding virtual machine scale sets and their orchestration mode:

- VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode allows you to manage each instance of a virtual machine as a separate entity. This is mainly used for situations where you want to customize the instances individually.

- ScaleSetVM orchestration mode (the default mode) treats the instances in the scale set as a set, making it easier to manage them as a group, which is ideal for deploying multiple instances quickly.

Therefore, the answer is:

D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode.

upvoted 1 times

  **oopspruu** 1 year ago

Outdated terminology. Today, the correct answer will be "Uniform Orchestration Mode".

upvoted 5 times

  **Mustapha_Hadrich** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

correct is D :

reference: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

ScaleSetVM orchestration mode: Virtual machine instances added to the scale set are based on the scale set configuration model. The virtual machine instance lifecycle - creation, update, deletion - is managed by the scale set. It is the current default VMSS behavior. (Scale set VMs are created in a single shot).

upvoted 1 times

  **alirasouli** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

This question is outdated. The two Orchestration Modes are:

- Uniform orchestration: Virtual machine scale sets with Uniform orchestration use a virtual machine profile or template to scale up to desired capacity. While there is some ability to manage or customize individual virtual machine instances, Uniform uses identical VM instances.
- Flexible orchestration: With Flexible orchestration, Azure provides a unified experience across the Azure VM ecosystem. Flexible orchestration offers high availability guarantees (up to 1000 VMs) by spreading VMs across fault domains in a region or within an Availability Zone.

I can say that Uniform orchestration superseded ScaleSetVM while Flexible orchestration superseded VM mode.

Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes>

upvoted 9 times

[-]  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) " Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode. "

Currently the correct option is the Uniform Orchestration Mode - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes#scale-sets-with-uniform-orchestration>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D 

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/orchestration-modes>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Yep D

Optimized for large-scale stateless workloads with identical instances.

Virtual machine scale sets with Uniform orchestration use a virtual machine profile or template to scale up to desired capacity. While there is some ability to manage or customize individual virtual machine instances, Uniform uses identical VM instances. Individual Uniform VM instances are exposed via the virtual machine scale set VM API commands.

NOTE

You cannot add existing Machine to any type of VM scale set,

In Flexible Orchestration ScaleSet ONLY newly created VMs or VMS spawned by the Condition of the scaleset Can be added to scale set

Uniform Scaleset DO NOT allow of addition of newly created VM to the scale set

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Change the size to D8s v3

upvoted 1 times

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.1(LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
WebApp3	PHP 7.3
WebApp4	Ruby 2.6

What is the minimum number of App Service plans you should create for the web apps?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Correct Answer: A

 **EleChie** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B

.NET Core 3.0: Windows and Linux ASP

.NET V4.7: Windows only

PHP 7.3: Windows and Linux

Ruby 2.6: Linux only

Also, you can't use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan, because when you create a new App Service plan you have to choose the OS type. You can't mix Windows and Linux apps in the same App Service plan. So, you need 2 ASPs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview>

upvoted 91 times

 **Indy429** 8 months ago

Makes a lot of sense. At first I thought A, but I forgot about the fact that you can only have 1 OS per App Service Plan.

B seems to be the safest answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **Ozzy3458** 1 year, 10 months ago

Ruby 2.6 can run on Windows. check it ! So the answer is correct. A is the correct answer.

RubyInstaller for Windows <https://rubyinstaller.org>

upvoted 7 times

 **adeyhtech87** 1 year, 6 months ago

Ruby 2.7 works with only the Linux App service plan, as I can check in Jan 2023. Not sure, if Ruby 2.6 would have ever supported Windows. So the answer is B correct. We basically need 1 service plan for Linux App setup environment and one for windows based workload.

upvoted 7 times

 **slovik** 1 year, 10 months ago

Maybe it can but it's not listed as webapp runtime for windows:

```
$ az webapp list-runtimes --os windows
```

```
[
  "dotnet:7",
  "dotnet:6",
  "DOTNETCORE:3.1",
  "ASPNET:V4.8",
  "ASPNET:V3.5",
  "NODE:18LTS",
  "NODE:16LTS",
  "NODE:14LTS",
  "PHP:7.4",
  "java:1.8:Java SE:8",
  "java:11:Java SE:11",
  "java:17:Java SE:17",
  "java:1.8:TOMCAT:10.0",
  "java:11:TOMCAT:10.0",
  "java:17:TOMCAT:10.0",
  "java:1.8:TOMCAT:9.0",
  "java:11:TOMCAT:9.0",
  "java:17:TOMCAT:9.0",
  "java:1.8:TOMCAT:8.5",
  "java:11:TOMCAT:8.5",
```

```
"java:17:TOMCAT:8.5"  
]
```

upvoted 25 times

  **simonseztech** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested on 2022-10-12 in the portal : PHP & Ruby are Linux only so the answer is 2
upvoted 18 times

  **3b66239** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B:
ASP.NET requires Windows
Ruby requires custom container with Linux

From April 2023, App Support for Ruby finished and can only be ran from custom containers
Reference: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/updates/rubysupport/>

To create a custom container for Ruby you can follow Azure guide that uses Linux:
https://github.com/Azure/app-service-linux-docs/blob/master/HowTo/use_ruby_with_container.md
upvoted 1 times

  **marerad** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

This is not clear to me, I have found sites stating that ruby can be easily installed on Windows OS platform:
<https://rubyinstaller.org/>
<https://stackify.com/install-ruby-on-windows-everything-you-need-to-get-going/>
I would go rather with A (1). Please let me know what you think.
upvoted 1 times

  **Dhelaila** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Just tested on my lab after googled it and all 4 apps worked on Windows.
So you just need 1 App Service plan.
upvoted 1 times

  **et20230303** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

how did you get Ruby to work on windows?
upvoted 2 times

  **Dhelaila** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

With the Windows Package Manager: <https://www.ruby-lang.org/en/documentation/installation/>
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **iamchoy** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Azure App Service plans define the region (Datacenter) of the physical server where your web app will be hosted and the amount of storage, RAM, and CPU the underlying virtual machine will have. One App Service plan can host multiple web apps, mobile apps, API apps, and function apps. All apps in the same plan run on the same VM instance(s) and share the same resources.

Different runtime stacks (like .NET Core, ASP.NET, PHP, or Ruby) can coexist in the same App Service plan, provided they are supported by the operating system of the plan (Windows or Linux).

Given the web apps you have:

- WebApp1: .NET Core 3.1 (LTS) runs on both Windows and Linux.
- WebApp2: ASP.NET v4.8 runs only on Windows.
- WebApp3: PHP 7.3 runs on both Windows and Linux.
- WebApp4: Ruby 2.6 typically runs on Linux.

You can choose to have:

1. One App Service plan for WebApp1, WebApp2, and WebApp3 all on Windows.
2. A separate App Service plan for WebApp4 on Linux.

This results in a total of 2 App Service plans.

The answer is:
B. 2

upvoted 7 times

  **riccardoto** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is still "B", but probably this question will soon require some update.

- current LTS version of .NET Core is called .NET 6 (goes both in windows and Linux)
- .NET 4.7 is not available (.NET 4.8 is) - this goes in windows only
- PHP is available in versions 8.0, 8.1, 8.2 --> this goes in linux only
- Ruby support has ended in April 2023.

All in all, the table is specifying "runtime stack", so I guess it should state more clearly that it expect answers with "code" publish mode. Actually, one could also just deploy 1 service plan by using the "docker container" mode - though the operational effort would be higher.

upvoted 5 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

OpenAI: if you want to minimize the number of App Service plans to just one, you would need to choose an App Service plan that can accommodate all the different runtime stacks. In this case, you can use a "Windows" based plan since it can support .NET, ASP.NET, PHP, and Ruby applications.

So, you would need one App Service plan for all the web apps:

App Service Plan for Multiple Runtime Stacks:

webapp1 (Runtime stack: .NET Core 3.1)
webapp2 (Runtime stack: ASP.NET v4.8)
webapp3 (Runtime stack: PHP 7.3)
webapp4 (Runtime stack: Ruby 2.6)

upvoted 1 times

  **sakibmas** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

Ruby 2.6 can run on Windows

upvoted 1 times

  **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview#next-steps>

Also you can't use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan.

Passed the exam on 26 July 2023. Scored 870. Exact question came.

upvoted 3 times

  **LGWJ12** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

WebApp1 and WebApp2 in windows appservice plan and WebApp3 and WebApp4 in linux.

The correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

  **Bentot** 1 year, 1 month ago

It is stated that Ruby 2.6, the 2.6 version can run on windows. Tricky question.

upvoted 1 times

  **someonewaiting** 1 year, 2 months ago

I suspect that does az-104 really worth it. This question shouldn't be for operators, it should be for developers.

upvoted 4 times

  **sankar07** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

2 is right. You need 1 for windows and 1 for linux. Because .Net 47 runs only on windows. Ruby runs only on linux. The other 2 can run on both.

upvoted 2 times

  **macrawat** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is a dumb question

upvoted 13 times

HOTSPOT -

You have a pay-as-you-go Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Daily cost
VM1	RG1	20 euros
VM2	RG2	30 euros

You create the budget shown in the following exhibit.

Budget1
Resource group

Edit budget Delete budget



BUDGET SUMMARY

Name	Budget1
Scope	RG1 (Resource group)
Filters	-
Amount	1,000.00 EUR
Budget period	Resets billing month
Start date	6/20/2019
End date	6/19/2021

BUDGET ALERTS

Alert conditions	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	ACTION GROUP	ACTION GROUP
	50%	€500	AG1	1 Email
	70%	€700	AG2	1 SMS
	100%	€1,000	AG3	1 Azure app
Alert recipients (email)	User1@Contoso.com			

The AG1 action group contains a user named admin@contoso.com only.

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached, [answer choice].

▼

VM1 and VM2 are turned off

VM1 and VM2 continue to run

VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines, [answer choice].

▼

no email notifications will be sent each month

one email notification will be sent each month

two email notifications will be sent each month

three email notifications will be sent each month

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached, [answer choice].

VM1 and VM2 are turned off
VM1 and VM2 continue to run
VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines, [answer choice].

no email notifications will be sent each month
one email notification will be sent each month
two email notifications will be sent each month
three email notifications will be sent each month

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run

The budget alerts are for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. However, when the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered. None of your resources are affected and your consumption isn't stopped.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month.

Budget alerts for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day. The 50%, 500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days, and an email will be sent.

The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway.

Credit alerts: Credit alerts are generated automatically at 90% and at 100% of your Azure credit balance. Whenever an alert is generated, it's reflected in cost alerts and in the email sent to the account owners. 90% and 100% will not be reached though.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-create-budgets>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run

The Budget's scope is RG1, so only VM1 will be handled.

When the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered.

To stop resources, you need to setup additional things, none of which are mentioned in the question.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month.

Budget alerts have scope in Resource Group RG1, which includes VM1, but not VM2.

VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day, so 20 euros * 30 days = 600 euros.

The 50%, 500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days (25*20 = 500), so an email will be sent.

The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway, because AG1 action group contains a user.

Credit alerts: Credit alerts are generated automatically at 90% and at 100% of your Azure credit balance. Whenever an alert is generated, it's reflected in cost alerts and in the email sent to the account owners. 90% and 100% will not be reached though.

upvoted 343 times

 **Sharathjogi** 2 years, 5 months ago

Picture perfect!

upvoted 4 times

 **Howard20717** 4 months ago

you are my sun and star (From GOT)

upvoted 3 times

 **Takloy** 2 years, 8 months ago

Yo Da'man!

upvoted 6 times

 **Hrydar** 2 years, 9 months ago

Sir, you are a rock star. I learn from you.

upvoted 11 times

 **Hrydar** 2 years, 9 months ago

I hope addressing you as sir, is correct. If not, fill it in.

upvoted 6 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Wrong. Correct is

- VM1 and VM2 continues to run. First the Alerts is managed only for VM1 in the scope of RG1. Second, when alert hits 100%, the action group is a Azure app, which I assume a Azure logic App. It is not clear what this app does. accordingly, we can assume no action to stop the VM as a spending limit. It is just an alert.

- The second answer is wrong. the alert will send an two email notification , one based on Action group AG1 and another based on the alert recipients (the admin)

upvoted 99 times

  **Hibs2016** 3 years, 8 months ago

Do you have any links explaining your point on the email notifications? I think it would only be one email notification.

upvoted 5 times

  **nzwasp** 3 years, 8 months ago

I selected one email based on the math, AG1 is reached but AG2 is not reached because 30 days of 20 dollars a day is only \$600. Also even if AG2 was triggered it still wouldnt send out a 2nd email.

upvoted 12 times

  **Lkk51** 3 years, 2 months ago

2nd mail is from "Alert recipient" to user1@contoso.com

upvoted 2 times

  **e_karma** 2 years, 9 months ago

the alert is for resoruce group AG1 only. So no need of looking to AG2

upvoted 2 times

  **Lapiduse** 3 years, 7 months ago

Agree:

- the alert will send an two email notification:

one based on Action group AG1 (admin) 50% and another based on the alert recipients (user) 100% of the budget.

upvoted 5 times

  **thuylevn** 3 years ago

what happened if they under budget ?

=> so answer 1 email is correct (policy apply only for RG1)

upvoted 2 times

  **thuylevn** 3 years ago

when they 100% of budget will send SMS

upvoted 1 times

  **Takloy** 2 years, 9 months ago

That's what I thought! Thanks for the clear-cut explanation.

upvoted 4 times

  **jaydee7** 2 years, 8 months ago

Did we miss 'pay-as-you-go' Azure subscription?

upvoted 2 times

  **tcoelho28** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Wrong answer

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run

Box 2: two email notification will be sent each month.

Because is also send to alert recipients

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending#budget-alerts>

upvoted 1 times

  **Ni22** 2 months, 1 week ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

Given answers right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **AntaninaD** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Got this question on 09/09/23

upvoted 2 times

  **hebbo777** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

which answer and did you passed?

upvoted 1 times

  **Z_MU** 1 year, 1 month ago

is it me or the question is not phrased properly?!

Did you notice the second question where it says "based on the current usage cost" not daily cost?

If that is correct, then no email notification will be sent, did I understand it correctly?

upvoted 3 times

  **harisavt47** 1 year, 5 months ago

These questions are phrased so bad...

upvoted 4 times

  **zellck** 1 year, 6 months ago

1. VM1 and VM2 continue to run.

2. one email will be sent monthly.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/cost-management-budget-scenario>

Budgets are commonly used as part of cost control. Budgets can be scoped in Azure. For instance, you could narrow your budget view based on subscription, resource groups, or a collection of resources. In addition to using the budgets API to notify you via email when a budget threshold is reached, you can use Azure Monitor action groups to trigger an orchestrated set of actions resulting from a budget event.

upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 10 months ago

Box 2: 2 emails each month i.e. AG1 and Alert recipient.

Whenever an alert is generated, it's shown in cost alerts. An alert email is also sent to the people in the alert recipients list of the budget.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending>

upvoted 2 times

  **GBAU** 1 year, 6 months ago

But is one email going to two recipients one email or two? i.e. is the question a poorly worded question of how many email notification triggers will occur each month, or how many recipients will receive emails each month.

If I send an email to 20 recipients, I don't say I sent 20 emails...

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached: "VM1 and VM2 continue to run".

2) Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines: "one email notification will be sent each month".

Explanation:

Budgets don't by default interact with resources when thresholds are reached.

Only one email will be sent because on RG1 the VM1 will cost around 600€ (20€ per day).

upvoted 2 times

  **vadi123** 1 year, 11 months ago

appeared in exam 9/5/22

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run

The budget alerts are for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. However, when the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered. None of your resources are affected and your consumption isn't stopped.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month.

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The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway.

Credit alerts: Credit alerts are generated automatically at 90% and at 100% of your Azure credit balance. Whenever an alert is generated, it's reflected in cost alerts and in the email sent to the account owners. 90% and 100% will not be reached though.

upvoted 1 times

  **JacquesV** 2 years ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 3 times

  **Gino_Slim** 2 years, 1 month ago

Ugh...more math (lol)

upvoted 2 times

  **most_lenyora** 2 years ago

I feel you hahaha

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Given answer is WRONG correct is

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run => budget scope is for VM1 ONLY and hence consider it, so if another option said VM1 running and VM2 is

off then it can be correct but NOT other way round

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month. as \$600 is reached which is above 500 but below 700

upvoted 2 times

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 Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>
upvoted 98 times

  **bobbywilly** Highly Voted 3 years, 12 months ago

No is the correct
upvoted 14 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **Nick7500** 1 year ago

Only we can access 240 Questions in free trial
upvoted 1 times

  **Nick7500** 1 year ago

I mean only 240 questions are free in Exam Topic...?
upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.
upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell#verify-deployment>
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

  **minix** 2 years, 2 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022
upvoted 3 times

👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B => check from RG =>Deployment
upvoted 2 times

👤 **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No .
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Olrarn** 2 years, 4 months ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 4 times

👤 **josevirtual** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct: B (No)

You can find this information in the RG1 Blade - Deployments
upvoted 1 times

👤 **AubinBakana** 3 years ago

Here's something I could only learn here. I often went to the Activity Log for the resource or in the Azure monitor. No wonder why it never found a good answer. :)
upvoted 3 times

👤 **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

Technically you're correct. But azure does in its ways
upvoted 1 times

👤 **mg** 3 years, 5 months ago

Answer is correct
To find the details of resource deployment - deployment from RG1 blade
upvoted 2 times

👤 **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago

B is the Answer
upvoted 4 times

👤 **toniiv** 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. You should use the Deployments blade.
upvoted 4 times

👤 **fedztedz** 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. NO
upvoted 9 times

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 the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region
RG1	Resource group	West US
RG2	Resource group	East Asia
storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You create a new network interface, and then you add the network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

You should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1.

Note: When you create an Azure virtual machine (VM), you must create a virtual network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Instead, you should delete VM1. Then recreate VM1 and add the network interface for VM1.

To migrate a VM from a VNET to another VNET. The only option is to delete the VM and redeploy it using a new NIC and NIC connected to VNET2.

Note: When you create an Azure Virtual Machine (VM), you must create a Virtual Network (VNet) or use an existing VNet. You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet. You can also change the size of a VM.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/network-overview>

upvoted 64 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. NO (B)

upvoted 21 times

  **UmbongoDrink** Most Recent 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You should delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you add the network interface for VM1. (repeated question!)

upvoted 1 times

  **Nick7500** 1 year ago

Only 240 questions are free on this website..?

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B) "No"

The only way to change a VNET on a VM is by deleting and re-creating the VM.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B => VM=>VNET=>VNIC cannot migrate/move MUST all be in same region so either redeploy VM or create NEW one and attach disk to it
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No .
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **dasEnder** 2 years, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 4 times

[-]  **Azure_daemon** 2 years, 5 months ago

once you create a VM you can change the VNET unless redeploy the VM
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **deltarj** 2 years, 6 months ago

q27, q28, q29 & q42 are in pack. [remember: Delete&Recreate!]
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **[Removed]** 2 years, 9 months ago

Was on exam 15/11/2021
upvoted 6 times

[-]  **Khana** 2 years, 10 months ago

repeated question
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **nfett** 3 years, 3 months ago

Answer is B. repeated question.
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Sandroal29** 3 years, 5 months ago

The provided answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago

No is correct
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **NickyDee** 3 years, 7 months ago

Delete and recreate VM
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	None
User2	Global administrator
User3	Cloud device administrator
User4	Intune administrator

Adatum.com has the following configurations:

- ☞ Users may join devices to Azure AD is set to User1.
- ☞ Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices is set to None.

You deploy Windows 10 to a computer named Computer1. User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com.

You need to identify the local Administrator group membership on Computer1.

Which users are members of the local Administrators group?

- A. User1 only
- B. User2 only
- C. User1 and User2 only
- D. User1, User2, and User3 only
- E. User1, User2, User3, and User4

Correct Answer: C

Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. Users added here are added to the Device Administrators role in Azure AD. Global administrators, here User2, in Azure AD and device owners are granted local administrator rights by default.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct . User 1 and User 2 only.

First the only user who can join Azure AD devices is User 1 . since User1 is admin on machine. So, the machine can be added.

Second, the ones that can be local admins on Windows 10 are managed under "Additional local administrators" , since this is not mentioned, so we can assume default.

By default, the ones are global administrator and device owners (device administrators). This lead us to User1 and User2 only

upvoted 222 times

  **ik96** 2 years, 11 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 14 times

  **CheapCheats** 11 months, 1 week ago

nice deduction

upvoted 1 times

  **kt_tk_2020** Highly Voted  3 years, 8 months ago

ans : D,

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principals to the local administrators group on the device:

The Azure AD global administrator role

The Azure AD device administrator role

The user performing the Azure AD join

upvoted 36 times

  **Rob89435** 3 years ago

It's the 'Azure AD joined device local administrator role' not the 'Cloud Device Administrator'.

So C is correct.

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principals to the local administrators group on the device:

The Azure AD global administrator role

The Azure AD joined device local administrator role
The user performing the Azure AD join
upvoted 20 times

  **go4adil** 7 months ago
Rightly explained.
Thanks
upvoted 1 times

  **Lkk51** 3 years, 2 months ago
Cloud Device Administrator

Users in this role can enable, disable, and delete devices in Azure AD and read Windows 10 BitLocker keys (if present) in the Azure portal. The role does not grant permissions to manage any other properties on the device.

answer is C
upvoted 13 times

  **Iodo** 3 years, 8 months ago
Ans C, cause the AZ AD device admin is added, not the AZ AD CLOUD device admin
upvoted 10 times

  **Pukacz** 3 years, 7 months ago
Yes, here are the role descriptions <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference>
so the answer C is correct.
upvoted 5 times

  **akash2504** 3 years, 3 months ago
When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principals to the local administrators group on the device:

The Azure AD global administrator role
The Azure AD device administrator role
The user performing the Azure AD join

ans is D
upvoted 5 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago
C is right
upvoted 1 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months ago
User 1 = user performing the join
User 2 = Global Admin

There is no "Microsoft Entra Joined Device Local Administrator role" mentioned.

"At the time of Microsoft Entra join, we add the following security principals to the local administrators group on the device:

The Microsoft Entra Global Administrator role
The Microsoft Entra Joined Device Local Administrator role
The user performing the Microsoft Entra join"

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/entra/identity/devices/assign-local-admin>
upvoted 2 times

  **kukuli** 9 months ago
Is it sufficient to practice only free dumps as 270 questions only or need to have all to pass the exam ?
upvoted 4 times

  **YesPlease** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>
upvoted 2 times

  **Puja_Azure** 1 year, 1 month ago
Is it sufficient if I only go through free questions available and not the paid one ? Please suggest.
upvoted 2 times

  **rishisoft1** 1 year, 2 months ago
It should be user 1 & User 2 only.
Azure AD Cloud Device Administrator role itself does not automatically grant local administrative privileges on Azure AD Joined devices. You need to use additional configuration steps, such as policies or group membership settings, to grant administrative access to users or groups on the local device. So user can't be the part of local administrator group
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **AZcheck** 1 year, 3 months ago

User 1 & 2 only
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **CommanderBigMac** 1 year, 6 months ago

This question feels very badly worded
upvoted 12 times

[-] 👤 **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

User1 and User2 only
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **LiamAzure** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Global Admin, Azure AD joined device local administrator role, User joining the device. The additional local administrators box is for any addition local admins you want to manually add, but default is set to none
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C) " User1 and User2 only "

User1 because he joined the Device to the tenant so he must be Admin on the device.
By default, Local administrators on joined devices, are the device owners and Global Administrators, so User2 is also.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin#how-it-works>
upvoted 8 times

[-] 👤 **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C 📄

Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.
Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. Users added here are added to the Device Administrators role in Azure AD. Global administrators, here User2, in Azure AD and device owners are granted local administrator rights by default.

Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principals to the local administrators group on the device:

- *The Azure AD global administrator role
- *The Azure AD device administrator role
- *The user performing the Azure AD join
- *Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.
- *Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet
- *The Users may join devices to Azure AD setting enables you to select the users who can join devices to Azure AD. Options are All, Selected and None. The default is All

**remember AZ AD device admin is NOT same as Cloud device admin, MS misleading here*

upvoted 9 times

[-] 👤 **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. User1 and User2 only
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **scottims** 2 years, 3 months ago

Ans. C

Tested this in lab

Azure Joined device with User1. Was presented with a box stating domain joining and User1 would be Administrator of device.

Added User2 to Cloud Device Administrator Role. Signed into the device and tried to run cmd as administrator. Result...UAC screen requesting administrative credentials. Entered User1 credentials and administrative cmd opened.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

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

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

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

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

RG2 is read only. ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they cannot delete or update the resource.

Box 2: Yes -

Box 3: Yes -

Note:

App Service resources are region-specific and cannot be moved directly across regions. You can move the App Service resource by creating a copy of your existing App Service resource in the target region, then move your content over to the new app. You can then delete the source app and App Service plan.

To make copying your app easier, you can clone an individual App Service app into an App Service plan in another region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-move-across-regions> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move-limitations>

fedztedz Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. Yes Yes Yes

- the lock is only effecting the resources itself with edit/delete. Which means If the resource is in a resource group with no lock types then it is free to move to any other group even if the other group has lock type read only or delete.

However if the resource is a RG with read-only lock , it can NOT be moved. In case of no delete lock , it can be moved.

upvoted 130 times

  **magichappens** 2 years, 4 months ago

First answer should be no. A read-only lock makes the RG read-only (as indicated by the name). You won't be able to make ANY changes including moving resources into it so NO/YES/YES

upvoted 21 times

  **s9p3r7** 3 years, 2 months ago

NYY, I just test it the first one , moving resources to a read-only RG will fail in the validation operation with "cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked..."

upvoted 42 times

  **Shailen** 3 years, 1 month ago

Yes NYY is the correct answer, since move resources to read only RG will raise error "ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed"

upvoted 13 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

You have clearly not tested this. If you did you would see the read-only lock prevents changed to the RG.

upvoted 17 times

  **poosau** 2 years, 8 months ago

Incorrect. Tested in my account. Cannot move resources to a RG which has Read-only lock..

Ans is

N: Cant move

Y: Can move

Y: Can move

upvoted 28 times

  **ShivaUdari** 2 years, 8 months ago

Earlier it's possible to RG even if it has RO lock. After move the lock effects on App moved to.

upvoted 4 times

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Locks are designed for any update or removal. In this case we want to move only, we are not deleting, and we are not changing anything in the resource. For this reason, all of them are 'Y'.

Box 1: Yes

Box 2: Yes

Box 3: Yes

upvoted 85 times

  **edurakhan** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group.

NYY

upvoted 5 times

  **osnop** 3 years, 2 months ago

I tested the first question and i cannot move resources in a RG with a Read-Only lock, so the Box1 should be "No"

upvoted 21 times

  **pappkarcsiii** 2 years, 6 months ago

Tried again, same. Cant move:

```
{ "code": "ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed", "message": "Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: subscription id '082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe', request correlation id 'eec62f30-ecd6-49b1-995c-e8efc3072e0a'.", "details": [{"code": "ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed", "target": "Microsoft.Network/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/test1", "message": "{ \"error\": { \"code\": \"ScopeLocked\", \"message\": \"The scope '/subscriptions/082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe/resourcegroups/pk_test_2/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/test1' cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe/resourceGroups/pk_test_2'. Please remove the lock and try again.\" } } }"} ] }
```

upvoted 10 times

  **op22233** 4 months ago

Many thanks for the clarification

upvoted 1 times

  **Dileep75** 2 years, 1 month ago

Box 1 is No, you can not move when you have read only lock.

upvoted 7 times

  **matejka** 1 year, 9 months ago

You are not correct in this case. Box 1 = N. I tested in lab and you cannot move a resource to an RG that has a read-only lock.

upvoted 8 times

  **Nino1928** Most Recent  1 month, 1 week ago

Isn't it No, No, No?

An app is regional right, it can't be moved to another region you'll have to make a new app?

upvoted 2 times

  **ayegwalo** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

NNY,

When you move a Web App to a different subscription, the location of the Web App remains the same, but its policy is changed. For example, if your Web App is in Subscription1 located in Central US and has Policy1, and Subscription2 is in the UK South and has Policy2. If you move the Web App to Subscription2, the location of the Web App remains the same (Central US); however, it will be under the new policy which is policy2.
LINK.

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

upvoted 1 times

  **Ni22** 2 months, 1 week ago

6/13/24 on exam

upvoted 4 times

  **76d5e04** 2 months, 1 week ago

Exam Topic admin

Azure cloud undergoes a lot of changes now and then e.g. Log Analytics agent will be invalid after 2024-August. So please update the discussions which are not relevant to the current situation. A 3 year back discussion may be or not at all relevant.

The below discussion confuses and makes to do a lot of researches and not able to come to a conclusion. Please be considerate to your clients who have purchased this course

Answer is Correct. Yes Yes Yes

- the lock is only effecting the resources itself with edit/delete. Which means If the resource is in a resource group with no lock types then it is free to move to any other group even if the other group has lock type read only or delete.

However if the resource is a RG with read-only lock , it can NOT be moved. In case of no delete lock , it can be moved

upvoted 3 times

  **Forkbeard** 3 months, 1 week ago

What I find frustrating is that re-creating a new App Service and deleting the old one is referred to here as 'moving' the App Service, while in earlier questions we were told that moving a VM to a different VNET was not possible, instead we needed to re-create the VM and delete the old one.

So in one case re-creation is called moving, in another case not.

upvoted 1 times

  **Arash123** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct:

You cannot move a resource to a ReadOnly locked RG. Here is result of my test:

cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/f8d93f6e-2b7c-4db1-b903-/resourceGroups/test'. Please remove the lock and try again.

upvoted 2 times

  **Sekkakizzan** 5 months, 1 week ago

Correct:

answer is N,Y,Y

We can not move resources while Readonly lock is active

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json#:~:text=A%20read%20only%20lock%20on%20a%20resource%20group%20prevents%20you%20from%20moving%20existing%20resources%20in%20or%20out%20of%20the%20resource%20group.>

upvoted 1 times

  **marcosfmarcos2020** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Attention! The answer is N-Y-Y. Probably some things changed and cause that you gonna see a lot of YYY in the comments but are you the majority old comments

upvoted 2 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months, 1 week ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 2 times

  **MatAlves** 7 months ago

1. N - "A read-only lock on a resource group prevents you from moving existing resources in or out of the resource group."

2. Y - nothing mentioned about "delete lock" move operations

3. Y - Neither rg1 or rg4 have locks.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 1 times

  **EzBL** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

No, you cannot directly move a web app from one resource group in a subscription to another resource group in a different subscription RG3 and RG4 are in subscription2 not in subscription1, then App1 cannot be moved to them.

upvoted 1 times

  **MiniLa92** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

You can move Azure App services across RGs and subscriptions

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

upvoted 1 times

  **alverdiyev91** 8 months ago

N-Y-Y

A read-only lock on a resource group prevents users from moving any new resource into that resource group.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 2 times

  **sismer** 8 months, 1 week ago

Anyone with a little Azure experience in real-world knows the answer is Y-Y-Y

upvoted 1 times

  **Trs223333** 9 months ago

N Y Y. Test in lab and RG1 resource cannot be moved to GRG2

upvoted 1 times

  **hebbo777** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

what about others? did you test moving to Rg3 and RG4? those not in same app1 region? i got confused here

upvoted 2 times

  **Ahkhan** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Read Lock just gives you Reader role on any resource.

Can a person with Reader role move resources across resource group?

Hence, the answer to first question is N. So it is N,Y,Y.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:

- ☞ Name: RG1
- ☞ Region: West US
- ☞ Tag: `tag1`: `value1`

You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:

- ☞ Exclusions: None
- ☞ Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- ☞ Assignment name: Policy1
- ☞ Parameters:
- ☞ Tag name: tag2

Tag value: value2 -

▪

After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configuration:

- ☞ Name: storage1
- ☞ Location: West US
- ☞ Resource group: RG1
- ☞ Tags: `tag3`: `value3`

You need to identify which tags are assigned to each resource.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1: ▼

"tag1": "value1" only
"tag2": "value2" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1: ▼

"tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Tags assigned to RG1: ▼

"tag1": "value1" only
"tag2": "value2" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1: ▼

"tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only
"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only -

Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

  **michaelmorar** Highly Voted  2 years, 3 months ago

Tag assigned to RG1 - tag1: value1
Tag assigned to storage1: tag2: value2 and tag3: value3

RG1 already exists so does not receive tag2.
According to the documentation:

"Add a tag to resources"

Adds the specified tag and value when any resource missing this tag is created or updated. Existing resources can be remediated by triggering a remediation task. If the tag exists with a different value it will not be changed. Does not modify tags on resource groups.

upvoted 98 times

  **ki01** 8 months, 1 week ago

correct answer but incorrect reasoning.

Assigning a policy goes through all the items that might be affected. meaning this new policy would go through resources and check if they fit the filters to take action on. in this case, RG1 doesnt get anything assigned to it because resource groups are not considered resources. if the first part was not a resource group but lets say a VM, then the policy would have added (appended) another tag to already existing one and it would have 1 and 2. in case of the storage account, that is considered a resource so it keeps its own tag 3 and the policy adds tag 2 alongside it

upvoted 7 times

  **Lazylinux** Highly Voted  2 years, 2 months ago

I was not sure til i read the following, i think part important to pay attention to it the "Append a tag and its value to resources" and as per below

Append a tag and its value to resources Appends the specified tag and value when any resource which is missing this tag is created or updated. Does not modify the tags of resources created before this policy was applied until those resources are changed. Does not apply to resource groups. New 'modify' effect policies are available that support remediation of tags on existing resources (see <https://aka.ms/modifydoc>).

Ans is

Tag assigned to RG1 - tag1: value1
Tag assigned to storage1: tag2: value2 and tag3: value3

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>

upvoted 27 times

  **TriAQ** Most Recent  1 month, 2 weeks ago

On Exam 02/07/2024

upvoted 1 times

  **23169fd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** 5 months ago

- tag1: value1 Only
- value2 and tag3: value3 only

upvoted 1 times

  **Novia** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Tag assigned to RG1 - tag1: value1 and tag2: value2
Tag assigned to storage1: tag2: value2 and tag3: value3

Virtual machines, storage accounts, web apps, databases, and virtual networks are examples of resources. Resource groups, subscriptions, management groups, and tags are also examples of resources.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

upvoted 2 times

  **NU88** 8 months ago

Correct Answer. This is a really good question. Confusing yet test your real world experience on Tag/Policy.

upvoted 2 times

  **Indy429** 8 months ago

Correct.

RG is not a resource in itself, so it will only have tag 1. Tag 2 is a policy for resources only, and tag 3 was created for the storage account.

The storage account has tag 2 as per the policy settings, and obviously has tag 3 associated as per the settings on the resource itself.

upvoted 3 times

  **Indy429** 8 months ago

Also, the storage account does not have tag 1, as tags applied to RGs are not automatically passed down to it's resources. You would need to create a separate policy for that.

upvoted 3 times

  **gachocop3** 1 year ago

answer is correct. confirm it in my lab

upvoted 2 times

👤 **oopspruu** 1 year ago

As of 17/08/2023, confirmed in Lab.

"Append a tag and its value to resources" does not take effect on Resource Groups, only on Resources. Also, the policy applies on newly created or updated resources only. The existing resources will stay as is. So given answer is correct.

Created same policy as shown here > Waited 1 Hour > Created new RG > no tags applied from policy. Created Storage Account & VM > tag from policy applied to both.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct answer:

Correct answer:

Tag assigned to RG1 - tag1: value1 and tag2: value2 -> tag2 inherit from the policy

Tag assigned to storage1: tag2: value2 and tag3: value3 -> tag2 inherit from the policy

Inherit tags

Resources don't inherit the tags you apply to a resource group or a subscription.

To apply tags from a subscription or resource group to the resources, see Azure Policies - tags.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources>

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Tomix** 1 year, 1 month ago

RG1

Tag: tag1: value1

storage1

Tags: tag1: value1, tag3: value3, tag2: value2

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Similar question was on today's exam.

(7th April 2023)

upvoted 9 times

👤 **TheUltimateGuru** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is 100% the correct answer to this question:

Tag assigned to RG1 - tag1: value1

Tag assigned to storage1: tag1: value1, tag2: value2 and tag3: value3

Storage1 inherits 'tag1: value1' from RG1 also as storage1 was created in this resource group after its creation and tags are indeed inherited from the resource group IF created after tags are applied to the resource group.

Slight technicality will catch many people out!

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Trevor_VT** 1 year, 5 months ago

The resources does not inherit tags from the resource groups, so please do not use words like "100% correct", not true.

upvoted 11 times

👤 **SimonSM178** 1 year, 5 months ago

that's actually 100% wrong, no documentation states that resources inherit the resource group tag. as a matter of fact, it's the opposite: resource DO NOT inherit the tag of the resource group they belong to.

upvoted 12 times

👤 **JYKL88** 1 year, 8 months ago

The answer is correct. Need to follow the sequence

upvoted 1 times

👤 **awssecuritynewbie** 1 year, 10 months ago

The resource group Tag does not pass down to the resources. so Tag1: value 1 will never make it to the storage account.

But the AZURE POLICY set at the SUB level will be passed down to the NEW RESOURCES ONLY. so it will be Tag2: value 2 and Tag 3

upvoted 6 times

👤 **LiamAzure** 1 year, 9 months ago

"The resource group Tag does not pass down to the resources", why not?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **xRiot007** 1 year, 2 months ago

Because tags are not inherited. If you want a tag applied you need a policy or to run a remediation task

upvoted 1 times

👤 **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) Tags assigned to RG1: "tag1: 'value1' only"

2) Tags assigned to storage1: "tag2: 'value2' and 'tag3: 'value3' only"

The Resource Group already existed before the Policy was created. And the policy is for resources only not resource groups.

The storage account was created with tag3 and then gets appended the tag2 because the policy.
upvoted 12 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.

The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
ResourceGroupName : default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName    : AG1
Enabled           : True
EmailReceivers    : {Action1_ "EmailAction"}
SmsReceivers      : {Action1_ "SMSAction"}
WebhookReceivers  : {}
Id                : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-
6c53cd0b720c/resourceGroups/
default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGroups/ActionGroup1
Name              : ActionGroup1
Type              : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location          : Global
Tags              : {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria triggered every minute.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

The number of SMS messages that Alert2 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

Answer Area

The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

Correct Answer:

The number of SMS messages that Alert2 will send in an hour is

	▼
0	
4	
6	
12	
60	

Box 1: 60 -

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12 -

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be send, which equals 12 per hour.

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device.

Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

☞ SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.

☞ Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.

☞ Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.

☞ Other actions are not rate limited.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-rate-limiting>

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12 or 0

-If it's a typo and it means Alert1, then Answer = 12 ($60/5 = 12$)

-If it is actually Alert2 then Answer = 0

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be send, which equals 12 per hour ($60/5 = 12$).

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

☞ SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.

☞ Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.

☞ Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.

☞ Other actions are not rate limited.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-rate-limiting>

upvoted 294 times

Gadzee 2 years, 7 months ago

Alert 2 should be 0.

upvoted 8 times

AubinBakana 2 years, 12 months ago

This is so much work you've done for us all. They probably meant alert1 in that next question

upvoted 25 times

GohanF2 1 year, 4 months ago

you are the best answering the questions.

upvoted 4 times

krisbla **Highly Voted** 3 years, 3 months ago

** Take another look *

BOX 1: 60

BOX 2: Not sure if its a typo.. but it says "Alert2" .. they do not mention Alert2 only Alert1.

-If they meant Alert1 then Answer = 12

-If they meant Alert2 then Answer = 0

upvoted 25 times

varinder82 **Most Recent** 3 months, 1 week ago

Corrrect Answer : 60, 0

upvoted 1 times

MatAlves 7 months ago

E-mail: No more than 100 emails every hour for each email address

SMS: In production: No more than one SMS message every five minutes. In a test action group: No more than one SMS every one minute.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/service-limits>

upvoted 1 times

Kverma7 12 months ago

This was in Exam 23-08-23

upvoted 5 times

oopspruu 1 year ago

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/service-limits>

This is one of those questions where God knows why MS wants us to remember it. I mean this is something you can easily google while on job.

upvoted 5 times

Mehedi007 1 year ago

Email: 60. "No more than 100 emails every hour for each email address."

SMS: 12 for Aler1, or 0 for Alert2. "In production: No more than one SMS message every five minutes."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/service-limits#action-groups>

upvoted 1 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023. "60" and "12" were the selected answers.

upvoted 5 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact same Q came in my exam on 30 April2023.

A. 60

B.12

upvoted 3 times

  **Hongzu13** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was on the exam today!

upvoted 4 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

On the test, answered that SMS part wrong

upvoted 3 times

  **Moradiya** 1 year, 7 months ago

This was came in exam on 01/04/23

upvoted 5 times

  **Lexxsuse** 1 year, 8 months ago

Had this question in exam - box 2 mentions ALERT1, so the correct answer is 60/12

upvoted 17 times

  **anurag1122** 1 year, 8 months ago

damn, this question came in my exam yesterday. I just passed the exam though! but surely my answer for this question was wrong.

upvoted 1 times

  **JYKL88** 1 year, 8 months ago

The answer shohld be

Box 1 : 60

Box 2 : 0 (since its for alert 2)

upvoted 1 times

  **jaysonpro** 1 year, 11 months ago

i dont get it it says Alert2 so it should be 0 for the sms?

upvoted 2 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

1) The number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is: "60"

2) The number of SMS messages that Alert2 will send in an hour is: "12"

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-rate-limiting>

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	Not applicable
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	Not applicable
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

You create virtual machines in Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Operating system
VM1	RG1	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.

Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

- A. VM1 only
- B. VM3 and VMC only
- C. VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC
- D. VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only
- E. VM1 and VM3 only

Correct Answer: D

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a

Recovery Services vault in each region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

 **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. D

The following criteria is important for vault backup, the data source (VM) must be in the same region and subscription. It works with any resource group or any Operating system. Accordingly the answer is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-vms-prepare>

upvoted 113 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

To create a Recovery Services Vault to protect Virtual Machines, the vault must be in the same Region as the Virtual Machines. If you have Virtual Machines in several Regions, create a

Recovery Services Vault in each Region. It works with any resource group or any Operating System.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-vms-prepare>

upvoted 105 times

 **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

 **WeepingMaplte** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Recovery Services vault can only backup on same region and supports any resource groups.

Ans: D

Ref: <https://youtu.be/u1Y4EptZqgc?si=kXQ4av-gu8Xk9shx>

upvoted 1 times

 **Mehedi007** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer: D

"For you to create a vault to help protect any data source, the vault must be in the same region as the data source."
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-recovery-services-vault#create-a-recovery-services-vault>
upvoted 1 times

  **mythjava** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is D.

All the VMs in the same region and subscription as that of the vault are available to configure backup.
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-vms-prepare>

upvoted 1 times

  **UmbongoDrink** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only

upvoted 1 times

  **raym1980** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Came up in exam today, Answer: D
920/1000

upvoted 6 times

  **WinaChang** 1 year, 8 months ago

does anyone knows how to access page 20
the website block it likely...

upvoted 2 times

  **vg123** 1 year, 5 months ago

by purchasing contributor plan

upvoted 1 times

  **NaoVaz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D) " VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only "

"Region: Select the geographic region for the vault. For you to create a vault to help protect any data source, the vault must be in the same region as the data source." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

upvoted 2 times

  **Davin0406** 1 year, 11 months ago

So this is the last page of free AZ-104 dump...is there anyone who payed for contributor access? I read some reviews, and they say error comes out after payment so I'm worried if it's safe to pay or not:(

upvoted 2 times

  **Davin0406** 1 year, 11 months ago

I payed 1 year contributor access haha Nothing bad happened! I hope to pass the exam this month:)

upvoted 4 times

  **barsharl** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

There are no issues with paying. I paid and am still studying...

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D 

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a

Recovery Services vault in each region.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

upvoted 2 times

  **Socca** 2 years ago

The vault must be in the same region as the VMs that you went to backup to this vault so correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

  **Raks06** 2 years ago

Correct, the VM must be in the same region as the Vault.

upvoted 1 times

  **M1M31I** 2 years ago

Answer is correct. D

upvoted 1 times

  **tt2tt** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer D

VMs should be in same location with recovery services vault.

This is really sad as it's last available questions from this site on az104. Is there any other site you would recommend?

upvoted 2 times

  **nkhan19** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

They could have simply written VM1,VM2,VM3,VM4,VM5 but it seems they're more interested in in confusing a candidate than him/her passing with proper logic.

Some questions seem to be purposefully written in this way.

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. the kubectl command
- B. the az aks command
- C. the Set-AzVm cmdlet
- D. the Azure portal
- E. the Set-AzAks cmdlet

Correct Answer: AB

A: The following example uses the kubectl autoscale command to autoscale the number of pods in the azure-vote-front deployment. If average CPU utilization across all pods exceeds 50% of their requested usage, the autoscaler increases the pods up to a maximum of 10 instances. A minimum of 3 instances is then defined for the deployment: `kubectl autoscale deployment azure-vote-front --cpu-percent=50 --min=3 --max=10`

B: Use the az aks update command to enable and configure the cluster autoscaler on the node pool for the existing cluster.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B and D

We need to configure autoscaler for the AKS cluster. We do not want to scale Kubernetes pods, so kubectl command is not needed.

A: kubectl command is used for configuring Kubernetes and not AKS cluster.

B: The az aks command is used for the AKS cluster configuration.

C: Set-AzVm cmdlet is used for VMs.

D: Azure portal, under node pools, press scale, then choose auto scale.

E: Set-AzAks, creates or updates an AKS cluster, the correct cmdlet is Set-AzAksCluster.

AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways:

- The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes.

- The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 229 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 6 months ago

Thank you for the very clear explanations!!!

upvoted 4 times

  **go4adil** 7 months ago

I also think correct answer should be B & D

because requirement is about cluster autoscaling (nodes) and not pod autoscaling.

upvoted 1 times

  **klexams** 1 year, 10 months ago

I agreed already but then you pointed out the two ways:

- The cluster autoscaler
- The horizontal pod autoscaler

The 2nd uses kubectl so the answer is A and B.

upvoted 3 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

The Answer is not correct. The right is B & D.

B is for az aks command , check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

D is for Azure portal. Under node pools, press scale, then choose auto scale.

The Answer A is not correct as it is confusing with Horizontal pod autoscale which is not asked here. The pod autoscale use kubectl.

upvoted 193 times

  **Hibs2016** 3 years, 8 months ago

Do you have any links for doing the scaling in the portal?

upvoted 4 times

  **marcellov** 3 years, 3 months ago

To corroborate with your answer, kubectl autoscale "creates an autoscaler that automatically chooses and sets the number of pods that run in a kubernetes cluster":

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#autoscale>

According to Microsoft, this is a Horizontal pod autoscale, not a Cluster autoscale:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler#about-the-cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 5 times

  **jantoniocesargatica** 3 years, 3 months ago

But we are not talking about the pods, we are talking about the nodes, so is B and D. Think that this service is managed by Azure, and they will not allow to do this by yourself, and this is the reason why you must choose the portal.

upvoted 5 times

  **jantoniocesargatica** 3 years, 3 months ago

There are 2 things to understand:

- a) Are we talking about pods?
- b) Are we talking about nodes?

The question is regarding how to autoscale the AKS, so it means that we are talking about the nodes. As we are talking how to scale the nodes:

- a) az aks is necessary
- b) Then you scale the nodes in the portal.

The correct answers are B & D.

If we want to scale the pods, the options would be kubelet, but it is not the case. We are not talking about the containers, we are talking about the infrastructure behind this.

upvoted 90 times

  **juniorccs** 2 years, 7 months ago

thanks for the clarification

upvoted 5 times

  **mythjava** 1 year, 6 months ago

Where is the option about D?

upvoted 1 times

  **diligent176** 3 years, 8 months ago

The article does a good job explaining the difference of "cluster autoscaler" and "horizontal pod autoscaler"...

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

FYI also - the PowerShell command that can do this same task is "Set-AzAksCluster" (not Set-AzAks). B and D it is!

upvoted 16 times

  **MSExpertGER** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

B + D are correct, you can use either one.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler?tabs=azure-cli>

the target is to scale up/down the number of nodes. It has nothing to do with Kubernetes Pod Autoscalers (could be configured with A). You won't touch the ScaleSets themselves (C) and I'm not sure if Set-AzAks even exists (E)

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

A and B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **SkyZeroZx** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

The Answer is not correct. The right is B & D.

B is for az aks command, check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

D is for Azure portal. Under node pools, press scale, then choose auto scale.

upvoted 1 times

  **Rednevi** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

A. the kubectl command: kubectl is a command-line tool used for interacting with Kubernetes clusters, including managing deployments and pods within a cluster. However, it is not used to configure cluster-level settings like autoscaling.

C. the Set-AzVm cmdlet: Set-AzVm is a PowerShell cmdlet used to manage Azure virtual machines (VMs), not AKS clusters or their autoscaling configurations.

E. the Set-AzAks cmdlet: While the Set-AzAks cmdlet is used for managing AKS clusters in PowerShell, it is not specifically used for configuring cluster autoscaler. Cluster autoscaler configuration typically involves different commands or settings, and it's not part of the core Set-AzAks functionality.

To configure cluster autoscaler for AKS, you primarily use the Azure CLI (az) or the Azure portal, as these tools are specifically designed for managing AKS cluster-level settings and configurations.

upvoted 5 times

  **raj_raj22** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

A and B are the right answer for this .

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 2 times

  **QaisFM** 1 year ago

Correct : AB

The cluster autoscaler is a Kubernetes component. Although the AKS cluster uses a virtual machine scale set for the nodes, don't manually enable or edit settings for scale set autoscale in the Azure portal or using the Azure CLI. Let the Kubernetes cluster autoscaler manage the required scale settings.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 1 times

  **nahfam123** 9 months, 1 week ago

you wrong, A and B are not correct tools to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

The kubectl command is a tool that allows you to run commands against Kubernetes clusters. You can use the kubectl command to deploy applications, inspect and manage cluster resources, or view logs. However, you cannot use the kubectl command to enable or disable cluster autoscaler for an AKS cluster, as this is a feature that is managed by Azure, not by Kubernetes. You need to use the Azure CLI or the Azure portal to configure cluster autoscaler for an AKS cluster .

The az aks command is a correct tool to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1, as explained in the previous answer. However, you need to use another tool in addition to the az aks command, such as the Azure portal. Therefore, A and B are not a complete solution.

upvoted 1 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

.Open AI: To configure cluster autoscaler for an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster (AKS1), you can use the following tools:

B. the az aks command: You can use the Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) command az aks update to configure the cluster autoscaler for an AKS cluster. This command allows you to enable or disable the cluster autoscaler and set parameters like minimum and maximum node counts.

D. the Azure portal: You can also configure the cluster autoscaler for AKS using the Azure portal. Navigate to your AKS cluster in the Azure portal, go to the "Node pools" section, and then configure the autoscaler settings for the specific node pool.

The other options (A, C, and E) are not the primary tools used to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS.

upvoted 1 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer:AB

Explanation:

A: The following example uses the kubectl autoscale command to autoscale the number of pods in the azure-vote-front deployment. If average CPU utilization across all pods exceeds 50% of their requested usage, the autoscaler increases the pods up to a maximum of 10 instances.

A minimum of 3 instances is then defined for the deployment:kubectl autoscale deployment azure-vote-front --cpu-percent=50 --min=3 --max=10

B: Use the az aks update command to enable and configure the cluster autoscaler on the nodepool for the existing cluster.

upvoted 2 times

  **NYTK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Came in exams 21/7/2023

upvoted 3 times

  **Josete1106** 1 year, 1 month ago

BD is correct!

upvoted 2 times

  **raj24051961** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer: A and B

Autoscale pods using kubectl autoscale

example:

kubectl autoscale deployment azure-vote-front --cpu-percent=50 --min=3 --max=10

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 2 times

  **Tomix** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. the kubectl command

B. the az aks command

Explanation:

The kubectl command is a command-line tool used to interact with Kubernetes clusters. It allows you to manage and configure various aspects of your AKS cluster, including enabling the cluster autoscaler. You can use kubectl to apply the necessary configuration changes to enable the

autoscaler.

The az aks command is a command-line tool provided by the Azure CLI (Command-Line Interface). It specifically deals with managing Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) resources. Using the az aks command, you can enable the cluster autoscaler by modifying the AKS cluster's properties.

upvoted 2 times

  **JunetGoyal** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exact same Q came in my exam on 30 April 2023. I choose A, B.

I want not sure between A, D. haahaahh

upvoted 7 times

  **zzreflexzz** 1 year, 3 months ago

on exam 4/29/23

upvoted 4 times

  **Exilic** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

ChatGPT response:

The two tools you should use to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1 are:

B. the az aks command, which provides a command-line interface for managing AKS clusters, including the ability to enable and configure cluster autoscaler.

E. the Set-AzAks cmdlet, which is a PowerShell cmdlet for managing AKS clusters. It can be used to enable and configure cluster autoscaler.

Therefore, options B and E are correct. Options A, C, and D are not required for this task.

"follow up question"

Will the answer be the same if I need to configure autoscaler for the AKS cluster. I do not want to scale Kubernetes pods

Yes, the answer would still be the same.

Configuring cluster autoscaler for an AKS cluster is independent of scaling Kubernetes pods. The purpose of cluster autoscaler is to automatically adjust the size of the AKS cluster based on the resource demands of the workloads running on it, while scaling Kubernetes pods involves adjusting the number of replicas for a specific deployment or replica set.

Therefore, to configure cluster autoscaler for an AKS cluster, you would still need to use the az aks command and the Set-AzAks cmdlet.

upvoted 1 times

  **garmatey** 1 year, 2 months ago

be more critical of chatgpt's answers....

upvoted 1 times

You create the following resources in an Azure subscription:

- ☞ An Azure Container Registry instance named Registry1
- ☞ An Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1

You create a container image named App1 on your administrative workstation.

You need to deploy App1 to Cluster1.

What should you do first?

- A. Run the docker push command.
- B. Create an App Service plan.
- C. Run the az acr build command.
- D. Run the az aks create command.

Correct Answer: C

You should sign in and push a container image to Container Registry.

Run the az acr build command to build and push the container image. az acr build \

--image contoso-website \

--registry \$ACR_NAME \

--file Dockerfile .

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/aks-deploy-container-app/5-exercise-deploy-app>

  **VANSI** Highly Voted 3 years, 4 months ago

I have this same question in the exam (passed) and does not have the option C. So I choose the Docker push.

upvoted 177 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct . C.

The question has a lot of missing steps.

If we go with Answer A. then we need the following:

- Make sure that ACR is integrated to AKS.
- docker tag has been run with the right ACR.
- docker push
- create kubectl apply with the right deployment and right ACR.

In case we go with Answer C.

- No need for docker push or tag.
- still need to make sure that ACR is integrated to AKS.
- then run kubectl apply

upvoted 94 times

  **TOSHI** 1 year, 5 months ago

C. Run the az acr build command.

ACR tasks automatically push successfully built images to your registry by default, allowing you to deploy them from your registry immediately.

Microsoft exam - Microsoft documentation ... If you are in doubt go to:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-tutorial-quick-task#deploy-to-azure-container-instances>

upvoted 3 times

  **MandAsh** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Image is already build on local machine you dont need to build it. So no need to az acr which builds the image. Rather we need to push already available image to registry. So option A push to docker would be appropriate.

upvoted 5 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **AAlmani** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

it does not mentioned that App1 image get pushed to ACR, so we should run the az acr build command!

upvoted 2 times

  **GiorgioGss** 6 months, 1 week ago

az acr build -t sample/hello-world:{{.Run.ID}} -r MyRegistry .
upvoted 1 times

  **jeru81** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

how weird is that?
in explanation it is written in first sentence:
You should sign in and push a container image to Container Registry...
and answer is C? - What am I missing here?
upvoted 2 times

  **vsvoid** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

It is az acr command. It will create and push the image to container registry.
upvoted 1 times

  **FTCaR** 8 months, 1 week ago

I hate how they made me create an account just to be like "Buy it now"
upvoted 3 times

  **93d821b** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

azaks command builds the autoscaler
You can also do this in azure portal. (<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler?tabs=azure-portal>)
Kubectl MANAGES already existing things

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198828/kubectl-vs-azure-cli?cid=kerryherger>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1198828/kubectl-vs-azure-cli?cid=kerryherger>

upvoted 1 times

  **SgtDumitru** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

If in the options is `az acr`, choose it. If not- choose `docker push`.
upvoted 4 times

  **hebbo777** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

You mean az acr first the docker push
upvoted 1 times

  **Vestibal** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-get-started-docker-cli?tabs=azure-cli>
upvoted 2 times

  **rikininetysix** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

To deploy the container image named App1 to your Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1, you should first run the az acr build command1. This command builds a container image in Azure Container Registry (ACR) from the source code located on your administrative workstation. It also uploads the image to ACR, making it available for deployment to your AKS cluster.

upvoted 1 times

  **Rednevi** 11 months ago

Building vs. Pushing: The az acr build command is used for the initial step of building a container image, which involves compiling source code, creating a Docker image from it, and then pushing it to an Azure Container Registry. In the scenario described, the container image (App1) is already built on your administrative workstation. Therefore, you do not need to build it again using az acr build.
upvoted 11 times

  **raj_raj22** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

answer C is correct. as per Azure document it says "CR tasks automatically push successfully built images to your registry by default, allowing you to deploy them from your registry immediately."
upvoted 1 times

  **MGJG** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: A

To deploy the container image to the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster, you need to perform the following steps:

A. Run the docker push command: This option is the correct choice. Before deploying a container image to AKS, you need to push the image to a container registry (in this case, Registry1). The docker push command is used to upload the container image to the Azure Container Registry (ACR) so that it can be accessed by the AKS cluster.

The correct sequence of steps would be:

Build the container image for App1 on your administrative workstation.
Tag the image with the ACR repository information (e.g., Registry1.azurecr.io/App1).
Run docker push to upload the image to ACR.

Configure AKS to use the image from the ACR repository.
Create Kubernetes deployment and service definitions for App1 on AKS.

upvoted 4 times

  **RickySmith** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

This is indeed a tricky one.

I reviewed

C - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-tutorial-quick-task#deploy-to-azure-container-instances>

A - <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-quickstart-task-cli#build-and-push-image-from-a-dockerfile>

A references C, so C is correct, but in the absence of C, A is the next best one.

upvoted 1 times

  **josola** 9 months, 1 week ago

But the image is already built, so you don't need "C" you just need to push your image.

upvoted 4 times

  **op22233** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi, Thanks for you input. So what I understand and Know is that, The images is still on the local computer and , the question is what is the next thing to do. You need to push to the registry where is will for example be versioned first, then afterwards can be used to deploy App1 from the registry.

upvoted 1 times

  **op22233** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

So the Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **Teroristo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is Run the az acr build command.

az acr build will build and push the image at the same time. Queues a quick build, providing streaming logs for an Azure Container Registry.

docker build/push will do the same thing, but you will have to configure docker to login to the container registry.

If we go with Answer A, then we need the following:

- Make sure that ACR is integrated to AKS.
- docker tag has been run with the right ACR.
- docker push
- create kubectl apply with the right deployment and right ACR.

In case we go with Answer C.

- No need for docker push or tag.
- still need to make sure that ACR is integrated to AKS.
- then run kubectl apply

Note: If answer C is missing from the exam, then select A.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/aks-deploy-container-app/5-exercise-deploy-app>

upvoted 1 times

  **josola** 9 months, 1 week ago

But the image is already built, so you don't need "C" you just need to push your image.

upvoted 3 times

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

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

You need to configure a proximity placement group for VMSS1.

Which proximity placement groups should you use?

- A. Proximity2 only
- B. Proximity1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C. Proximity1 only
- D. Proximity1 and Proximity3 only

Correct Answer: A

Resource Group location of VMSS1 is the RG2 location, which is West US.

Only Proximity2, which also in RG2, is location in West US

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups/>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.

Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.

The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups>

upvoted 121 times

 **Throwitawaynow** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

This should be proximity 1 only, proximity 2 is not in the same region as the VMSS

upvoted 41 times

 **NarenderSingh** 2 years, 11 months ago

It should be Proximity 2 only as its in the same region.

upvoted 3 times

 **maloumba87** 2 years, 5 months ago

Proximité 2 se trouve dans la même régions que VMSS

upvoted 2 times

 **Ashfarqk** 3 years, 3 months ago

Did you understand the table properly???

Proximity 01 is in Central US

upvoted 8 times

 **Kiano** 3 years, 2 months ago

They have changed the question and the table since the comment has been made. Basically the proximity group and the VMSS1 should be in the same region.

upvoted 40 times

 **AubinBakana** 2 years, 12 months ago

Hahaha

upvoted 6 times

  **hemant_ahire** Most Recent 2 months ago

Correct answer is C

I have tried this practically. It does not allow me to select VMSS in another region. Basically VMSS and PPG should be in same region. Resource groups are immaterial

Azure below message is useful here

"Proximity placement groups allow you to group Azure resources physically closer together in the same region."

upvoted 2 times

  **Limobakry** 3 months, 1 week ago

For a proximity placement group to effectively place resources close to each other, they should be in the same region. Since both VMSS1 and Proximity2 are in Australia Central, using Proximity2 ensures that VMSS1 benefits from the proximity placement group in the same region, leading to potential performance improvements and reduced latency.

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Azused** 8 months, 1 week ago

When I tried to add the VM or VMSS in the proximity placement group it shows "You must select a group in region ""same as VM/VMSS region" , Then that mean it should be Proximity2 only right ?

upvoted 1 times

  **Sai_468** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, options seem to be tweaked.

upvoted 1 times

  **Babustest** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Internet says the difficulty level of Az-104 is intermediate ? Who on their right mind can say that ? Or am I getting too old for this ?

- On an average, it takes around 5 mins per question for ET. This includes, answering and going through all discussions and sometimes test it. So, for 540 questions ET itself will take around 50 hours.

- MS learning is around 20 hours, but in realty it will also take around 50 hours, if you have the habit of taking notes like me.

- If you wish to go for some additional training, example like Pluralsight like I did, it adds another 40 hours.

Each of the above training materials covers a lot of non-overlapping material. So imagine, the humongous amount of data that you need to memorize which you learned through these trainings across the vast syllabus.

upvoted 6 times

  **manasa_3011** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree! For completing this course, you will need a minimum of 6 months.

upvoted 1 times

  **profesorklaus** 10 months, 1 week ago

Completely agree with you. I stucked and thought it is 2 months job. Working on this for more than 5

upvoted 1 times

  **Xx_Emperor_xX** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Can someone with contributor access please mail the dumps on my mail : risingrex13@gmail.com, please this is urgent I need to give exam on 8th oct!!!!

Thankyou in advance

upvoted 1 times

  **Jessica_az** 1 year ago

On the exam (31/07/23)

upvoted 4 times

  **Kr1s** 1 year ago

This question was in exam on 29th July 2023

upvoted 3 times

  **saim18** 1 year, 1 month ago

Is proximity group is l'm syllabus

upvoted 1 times

  **itguyeu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I used free version access for this site and it helped me pass the exam. Some questions that I had on the exams, I took the exam more than once, are not available under the free tier access, but 80% of the questions came from here. I do recommend investing a bit of money and getting full access to this site. I didn't memorise answers but analysed them and studied as Microsoft does tweak them a bit.

This Q was on the exam.

upvoted 1 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Similar question was on todays exam.
(7th April 2023)

upvoted 1 times

  **AzZnLuVaBoI** 1 year, 4 months ago

On the Exam 3/29/23.

upvoted 3 times

  **Tinez** 1 year, 4 months ago

which one was the correct answer ?

upvoted 1 times

  **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago

proximity questions were definitely on 2nd test

upvoted 3 times

  **kenneth12** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **majerly** 1 year, 10 months ago

Today in exam, the key is region for vmss,

upvoted 3 times

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 Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Resource providers.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>
upvoted 59 times

  **Wizard69** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

I agree, you should look at the Deployments under the Resource Group

upvoted 16 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

  **minix** 2 years, 2 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B,

Can be viewed via RG Blade => deployment

upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No <

upvoted 1 times

  **Olrarn** 2 years, 4 months ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

similar question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

  **N4d114** 2 years, 6 months ago

The correct answer is B - No.

To check date and time when RG1 create, u have to go at RG1 Resource, go to setting and click at deployment.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **deltarj** 2 years, 6 months ago
Q41, 51, 52 & 53 [remember: RG1 blade-->deployment]
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **AbhiYad** 2 years, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: B
From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Thanishn** 3 years, 3 months ago
From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **nikhilmehra** 3 years, 4 months ago
deployments
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago
NO > RG1 -> Deployment
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **I** 3 years, 6 months ago
RG1->Deployments
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **wendysgp** 3 years, 8 months ago
to check go to deployments under GROUP
upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: B

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>
upvoted 39 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

correct. Programmatic deployment are used for API/CLI
upvoted 15 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

No is right
upvoted 1 times

  **RDIO** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It's "Deployments" on RG blade
upvoted 2 times

  **_fkucuk** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments.
upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

  **minix** 2 years, 2 months ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022
upvoted 2 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B
From RG Blade => deployment
upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

>B. No
upvoted 1 times

-   **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago
similar question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times
-   **AubinBakana** 2 years, 12 months ago
There's not even an automatic script blade in RGs. Not that I am aware of
upvoted 1 times
-   **AntOny** 3 years, 5 months ago
Correct, tested and confirmed
upvoted 1 times
-   **Sandroal29** 3 years, 5 months ago
The provided answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times
-   **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago
B. No - Bcoz it's under RG1 blade Settings ->Deployment
upvoted 2 times
-   **toniiv** 3 years, 6 months ago
B. is correct. On Deployment blade you will find this information
upvoted 1 times
-   **TheOne1** 3 years, 6 months ago
Correct.
upvoted 2 times
-   **NickyDee** 3 years, 7 months ago
RG1 > Deployments
upvoted 10 times

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 Deployments.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell>
upvoted 42 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

correct

upvoted 28 times

  **BJS_AzureExamTopics** Most Recent 1 year, 1 month ago

I will respectfully disagree on A. Answer is B. You don't actually CLICK on deployments. From the reference:

You can verify the deployment by exploring the resource group from the Azure portal.

1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. From the left menu, select Resource Groups.
3. Check the box to the left of myResourceGroup and select myResourceGroup.

You will then see all Deployments and their status as a result of selecting myResourceGroup. NOT clicking Deployments. It's already listed.
upvoted 1 times

  **petrisorpaul** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. correct

upvoted 2 times

  **sujidurga** 1 year, 10 months ago

successfully achieved with 950 marks. Thanks mlantonis and fedztedz...Apprciate your continous support

upvoted 4 times

  **charf94** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. correct

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

yep correct way
upvoted 1 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes
upvoted 1 times

  **ajayasa** 2 years, 5 months ago

similar question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times

  **zr79** 2 years, 5 months ago

I see why they do not allow you to review a question after. makes sense with their options
upvoted 1 times

  **deltarj** 2 years, 7 months ago

I love these "clustered" questions, like these FOUR: 41, 51, 52 & 53 (remember the only positive ans: RG1 blade - Deployments)
Thanx mlantonis and fedztedz
upvoted 5 times

  **MarxMazd** 3 years, 2 months ago

There are multiple repeats of same question in previous 25 pages.
upvoted 4 times

  **oriduri** 3 years, 4 months ago

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **Danny1** 3 years, 4 months ago

This question came in the exam, all three versions of this..!! Best of luck
upvoted 6 times

  **mg** 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct
upvoted 2 times

  **ZUMY** 3 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.
You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.
What should you use?

- A. Azure HDInsight
- B. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0
- C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension
- D. Azure Analysis Services

Correct Answer: B

The Linux Diagnostic Extension should be used which downloads the Diagnostic Extension (LAD) agent on Linux server.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux>

  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 3 years, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

The Linux diagnostic extension helps a user monitor the health of a Linux VM running on Microsoft Azure. It has the following collection and capabilities:

- Metrics
- Syslog
- Files

A: Azure HDInsight is a managed, full-spectrum, open-source analytics service in the cloud for enterprises. You can use open-source frameworks such as Hadoop, Apache Spark, Apache Hive, LLAP, Apache Kafka, Apache Storm, R, and more.

C: Azure Performance Diagnostics VM Extension is used for Windows VM only.

D: Azure Analysis Services is a fully managed platform as a service (PaaS) that provides enterprise-grade data models in the cloud.

upvoted 130 times

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

Not correct. Answer is B. it is linux server accordingly Linux Diagnostic Extension should be used which download the Diagnostic Extension (LAD) agent on Linux server.

upvoted 106 times

  **RRRSSS** 3 years, 1 month ago

Cool, but probably there is a trick with LAD version?

Question refers to LAD 3.0, However this article refers to v 4.0 version.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 2 times

  **jimmyli** 3 years, 1 month ago

no. It's actually in the link you provided, "Important

For information about version 3.x, see Use the Linux diagnostic extension 3.0 to monitor metrics and logs. For information about version 2.3 and earlier, see Monitor the performance and diagnostic data of a Linux VM."

so LAD version doesn't matter.

B is the right answer!

upvoted 4 times

  **Sanin** 3 years, 3 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 5 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Mazinger** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

To monitor the metrics and logs of a Linux virtual machine in Azure, you can use the Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0. Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0

LAD is a solution provided by Microsoft to collect diagnostic data, logs, and metrics from Linux virtual machines running in Azure. LAD can be used to monitor key performance indicators (KPIs) such as CPU, memory, and disk usage, as well as collect system logs and custom logs.

Option A, Azure HDInsight, is a cloud-based service that provides Apache Hadoop and Spark clusters for big data processing. Option C, the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension, is not a valid Azure service or feature. Option D, Azure Analysis Services, is a PaaS offering that provides enterprise-grade analytics and BI services in the cloud. It is not designed for monitoring Linux virtual machines.

upvoted 3 times

  **kenneth12** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli#supported-linux-distributions>

upvoted 1 times

  **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B: Here's why...

Some of the feature in "the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension" do not work for Linux VMs: (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics#select-an-analysis-scenario-to-run>)

Where as the "Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0" doc mentions the question's two requirements Metrics and Logs in the first two sentences of the introduction of this article:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux-v3>

upvoted 1 times

  **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

For sure B

the Linux diagnostic extension helps a user monitor the health of a Linux VM running on Microsoft Azure, In summary is used to monitor metrics and logs of Linux VM. It has the following collection and capabilities:

New in LAD 4.0

This extension works with both Azure deployment models (Azure Resource Manager and classic).

You can enable this extension for your VM and virtual machine scale set by using the Azure PowerShell cmdlets, Azure CLI scripts, Azure Resource Manager templates (ARM templates), or the Azure portal.

upvoted 3 times

  **manalshowaei** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension

upvoted 2 times

  **Azurefox79** 2 years, 3 months ago

Answer is correct, supports both Linux and Windows

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics>

upvoted 2 times

  **NotMeAnyWay** 2 years, 1 month ago

Answer B: Here's why...

Some of the feature in "the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension" do not work for Linux VMs: (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics#select-an-analysis-scenario-to-run>)

Where as the "Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0" doc mentions the question's two requirements Metrics and Logs in the first two sentences of the introduction of this article:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux-v3>

upvoted 1 times

  **MikeyNg756** 2 years, 3 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 1 times

  **albergd** 2 years, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Use the Linux diagnostic extension 4.0 to monitor metrics and logs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

Azure Performance Diagnostics VM Extension is for Windows:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics-vm-extension>

upvoted 1 times

  **G_unit_19** 2 years, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It is clearly B

upvoted 1 times

  **EleChie** 2 years, 7 months ago

Important

For information about version 3.x, see [Use the Linux diagnostic extension 3.0 to monitor metrics and logs](#). For information about version 2.3 and earlier, see [Monitor the performance and diagnostic data of a Linux VM](#).

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

Azure Diagnostics extension overview

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/diagnostics-extension-overview>

upvoted 1 times

  **never4baby777** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B

The Linux diagnostic extension helps a user monitor the health of a Linux VM that runs on Microsoft Azure

upvoted 1 times

  **Juli98** 2 years, 7 months ago

Answer is B but question is outdated :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>

Azure Monitor recently launched a new agent, the Azure Monitor agent, that provides all capabilities necessary to collect guest operating system monitoring data. While there are multiple legacy agents that exist due to the consolidation of Azure Monitor and Log Analytics, each with their unique capabilities with some overlap, we recommend that you use the new agent that aims to consolidate features from all existing agents, and provide additional benefits. [Learn More](#)

The Azure Monitor agent is meant to replace the Log Analytics agent, Azure Diagnostic extension and Telegraf agent for both Windows and Linux machines.

upvoted 10 times

  **Mozbius_** 2 years, 6 months ago

Thank you! Much appreciated! I was getting confused as this is exactly what I have learned in the courses.

upvoted 1 times

  **El_gatux** 2 years, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Linux Diagnostic is part or AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.

VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit:

Network Interface: vm1441 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: VNET1/default NIC Public IP: 52.160.123.200 NIC Private IP: 10.0.6.4 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1441)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	Deny
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
400	Rule1	50-500	Any	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

▼

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

▼

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

▼

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

▼

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Box 1:

Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach to the Web server, since it uses port 80.

Box 2:

If Rule2 is removed internet users can reach the DNS server as well.

Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority.

Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

[-] 👤 **khengoolman** Highly Voted 2 years, 10 months ago

Passed today with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 58 times

[-] 👤 **nimeshabhinav** 2 years, 8 months ago

It looks like all 300 questions appeared in your exam :D . I see your comments everywhere.
upvoted 88 times

[-] 👤 **Kumud31** 2 years, 7 months ago

YES,I bet
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **miloashis** 2 years, 6 months ago

VERY TRUE BRO!!
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **FlowerChoc1** 1 year, 4 months ago

The dude is everywhere. What a loooooonnnng exam lol!
upvoted 8 times

[-] 👤 **Sohail_Ryder** 2 years, 3 months ago

There are bunch of other people too saying the same thing.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **subramani2018** 2 years, 6 months ago

Is all questions with same pattern come from here or any changes
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Juli98** Highly Voted 2 years, 7 months ago

Correct.
Usually :
DNS = Port 53
WEB = Port 80 (http) or 443 (https).

Rule are processed by priority order

A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

Rule 2 Blocked DNS (Range 50-60) First match > DNS Blocked

Rule 1 Allow http (Range 50-500) First Match > http Allow.

If we delete Rule 2, Rule 1 Allows http and DNS. First match > It works.

upvoted 42 times

[-] 👤 **Learner2022** 1 year, 1 month ago

Wouldn't rule 1 is the higher priority rule as it is a lower number ? Therefore it won't change the outcome if rule 2 is deleted?
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Learner2022** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

My bad. It is the priority number not the rule name that determines the priority.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Forkbeard** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

What about the RDP rule?
I think internet users:
- cannot connect to the DNS server because of Rule2
- can connect to RDP because of the RDP rule
- can connect to the web server because of Rule1

If you delete Rule2, internet users:

- can connect to RDP because of the RDP rule
- can connect to the DNS server because of Rule1
- cannot connect to the web server

The picture does not match the question.

upvoted 1 times

-   **Bigc0ck** 1 year, 7 months ago
NO DNS questions have been showing up my past 2 tests, wierd
upvoted 5 times
-   **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago
correct Answer
upvoted 1 times
-   **EmnCours** 1 year, 11 months ago
Box 1:
Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach to the Web server, since it uses port 80.
Box 2:
If Rule2 is removed internet users can reach the DNS server as well.
Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority.
Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.
upvoted 7 times
-   **Pasmo** 2 years, 4 months ago
Answer is correct

Rule 2 Blocked DNS (Range 50-60) First match > DNS Blocked. port 80 not affected
After deleting rule 2
Rule 1 Allow DNS (Range 50-500) First Match > port 53 and the port 80 and 443 is allowed.
upvoted 3 times
-   **DrJoneess** 2 years, 4 months ago
Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times
-   **shyams9977** 2 years, 5 months ago
This question was in exam on 20-03-2022
upvoted 1 times
-   **shyams9977** 2 years, 5 months ago
This question on exam 20/3/2022
upvoted 1 times
-   **Dobby25** 2 years, 5 months ago
Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 1 times
-   **benvdw** 2 years, 5 months ago
on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times
-   **theorut** 2 years, 5 months ago
keep also in mind dns uses UDP on port 53.
upvoted 2 times
-   **ahyaa** 2 years, 5 months ago
This question appeared in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!
upvoted 4 times
-   **subramani2018** 2 years, 6 months ago
Do we have voucher code to unlock all questions in az104..if 50percent off, please let me know
upvoted 2 times
-   **H3adcap** 2 years, 6 months ago
Was in exam today 17/22/2022
upvoted 3 times
-   **Krypt11** 2 years, 9 months ago
Correct
upvoted 1 times
-   **omw2wealth** 2 years, 10 months ago
new question hehe, hopefully i find it later in my exam !
upvoted 3 times
-   **nsknexus478** 2 years, 10 months ago
There was a similar question previously as well.
upvoted 2 times

You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1. You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable. What should you deploy?

- A. all three virtual machines in a single Availability Zone
- B. all virtual machines in a single Availability Set
- C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone
- D. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Set

Correct Answer: C

Use availability zones to protect from datacenter level failures.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets>

  **allray15** Highly Voted 3 years, 5 months ago

i always get nervous when the discussion count hits 30-50+ . You know something isn't right :D , if its just below 20, then i just skip and continue
upvoted 136 times

  **sarpay784** 3 years, 2 months ago

:D :D :D :D me too
upvoted 2 times

  **ciscogeek** 3 years, 4 months ago

or, 30+
upvoted 4 times

  **Izee24** 2 years, 12 months ago

Me too.
upvoted 1 times

  **Tarifa123** 2 years, 3 months ago

Same :D
upvoted 2 times

  **kt_tk_2020** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

C is the correct answer - if you want Datacenter level high availability - vms should be deployed in different zones.
upvoted 102 times

  **Somewhatbusy** 3 years, 7 months ago

Availability set - Within data centre - configure update domains and fault domains
Availability zone - Within region (usually three data centres per region)
upvoted 89 times

  **FitObelix** 3 years, 2 months ago

Simply adding that an availability zone can have only one datacenter. That's why i think it can't be option A. C option ensures the availability, even if each zone is made of only one datacenter each
upvoted 9 times

  **kira1kira22** 1 year ago

@FitObelix , I agree , A is wrong because a zone may have only one DC
upvoted 1 times

  **walexkino** 3 years, 3 months ago

your explanation was simple and precise unlike other sprouting nonsense here.
upvoted 13 times

  **tableton** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Availability Zones protects DC failures
Availability Sets protects host update and/or fault
upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** 5 months, 1 week ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Tomix** 1 year, 1 month ago

C. Each virtual machine should be deployed in a separate Availability Zone.
upvoted 1 times

  **GokuSS** 1 year, 4 months ago

C is the correct answer. Availability sets are used to protect applications from hardware failures within an Azure data center, availability zones protect applications from complete Azure data center failures.
upvoted 3 times

  **NJTH** 1 year, 4 months ago

Exactly the same question was on today's exam.
(7th April 2023)
upvoted 6 times

  **Jamal786** 1 year, 9 months ago

ANSWER:C

Explanation: An Availability Zone in an Azure region is a combination of a fault domain and an update domain. For example, if you create three or more VMs across three zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains. The Azure platform recognizes this distribution across update domains to make sure that VMs in different zones are not updated at the same time.

Reference link

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-virtual-machine-availability/5-review-availability-zones>

upvoted 4 times

  **Asymptote** 1 year, 9 months ago

Within each Azure region are 1 to three unique physical locations, referred to as availability zones.

as some AZ has only 1 datacenter,
C should be more accurate.

upvoted 1 times

  **61Reasons** 2 years ago

A is tempting, but remember, according to MSFT an AZ "could" have just ONE data center, and if that failed then no redundancy. So the only option that is 100% sure in all situations is C.

upvoted 3 times

  **EmnCours** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 3 times

  **klexams** 2 years, 1 month ago

Your confusion stops here. Answer is A. This comment jrv116psu below led me to A.

jrv116psu 9 months ago

Mlantonis ... i completely agree about the AZ AS description.. but AZ's dont have limit of number of available machines do they? it says ensure that at least 2 machines are available... if you ave VM1 in AZ1 vm2 in AZ2, vm3 in AZ3, there's nothing stopping AZ1 and 2 going offline... AZ3 wont autocorrect and spinup new vms... thoughts?

upvoted 2 times

  **Pravda** 2 years, 1 month ago

Key phrase "... if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable." Can't be A, B or D. Go with C

upvoted 3 times

  **suryamk** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer is C

You can think of each availability zone as a separate fault domain and update domain. So in a given azure region if you have 3 availability zones, then it's like you have 3 fault domains and 3 update domains.

So, for example, if you create three VMs across three availability zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains.

If one of the Availability Zones has gone down for some reason, we still have 2 VMs from the rest of the 2 availability zones. Similarly, if there is an update or a patch to be applied, azure schedules these at different times for different availability zones. So this means, we have just one of the availability zones affected while the update is being applied. The rest of the 2 zones are unaffected.

upvoted 4 times

  **BorisBoef** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Placing in three separate zones does not guarantee availability over these zones

upvoted 2 times

  **GregGG** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Put all VMs in "one" AZ will not guarantee redundancy.
upvoted 4 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C for me.. AV zone should be 3 as refers to 3 different Data centers, hence lose one 2 available
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.
You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library.
You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.
What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

- A. operating system
- B. administrator username
- C. virtual machine size
- D. resource group

Correct Answer: B

When deploying a virtual machine from a template, you must specify:

- ☞ the Resource Group name and location for the VM
- ☞ the administrator username and password
- ☞ an unique DNS name for the public IP

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/ps-template>

  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

not correct. Answer is Resource Group. I tried the only ones that need to be updated manually are resource group and password.
upvoted 167 times

  **rawkadia** 3 years, 1 month ago

Confirming RG.

Manual steps: log in, deploy VM1. Accept all defaults. Go to resource > template > save to library. View library > deploy template, It pre-populates the subscription but you have to set an RG. VM Name can be customized, admin user/pass are pulled from template.

Costs about \$.15 to verify and less than 5 minutes, if you're in doubt sign up for azure pass and do it yourself.

upvoted 42 times

  **cmbkc88** 3 years, 2 months ago

I go adm psw. We can configure the name of rg for vm, not rg itself.

upvoted 2 times

  **itmp** 3 years, 2 months ago

what "adm psw" ? maybe in another question ...

upvoted 2 times

  **jecawi9630** 3 years, 1 month ago

@itmp adm psw means administrator password

upvoted 2 times

  **RoastChicken** 3 years, 1 month ago

This is correct. Answer is Resource Group.

upvoted 4 times

  **Indy429** 8 months ago

Confident about D as well. A doesn't even make sense to me in this scenario.

upvoted 1 times

  **IvanDan** Highly Voted 3 years, 8 months ago

"what can you configure"... you can't configure a resource group, but you can choose one. A resource group should be already configured. An administrator username is not preconfigured, so you have to make a new one. I will go with B

upvoted 48 times

  **JayBee65** 3 years, 2 months ago

You can select a RG for a selection - so you are configuring which RG to use.

upvoted 6 times

  **AubinBakana** 2 years, 12 months ago

You are not paying attention to the fact that this was being created from an ARM template. All these can be specified in the template. It is not however recommended to enter keys and secrets in plain text in your code.