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## **CERTIFICATION TEST**

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## 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 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:

**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

References:

<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>

  **bolbol** Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago

1- Delete VM

2- Recreate VM from Disk in the proper VNET

upvoted 89 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 7 months ago

Delete VM1 and Create a new virtual machine

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 7 months ago

1. Create a new network interface in RG2 and

2. Move VM1 to RG2

You can move a VM and its associated resources to another resource group by using the Azure portal

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

upvoted 2 times

  **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

Agree, as question specifically mentioned about two RGs we think about resource movement in first place.

upvoted 3 times

  **AnshMan** 5 years, 6 months ago

Your statement of moving the VM to RG2 works if the two RG are part of same VNET. Here they're of different VNETs, only possible option is

Delete VM1, re-create a new VM in RG2 with VNET2 using VM1 data disks.

upvoted 7 times

  **Soofiann** 5 years ago

if you delete your VM , you lose your data , the aim here is to preserve it and get it moved to another vnet. 2 way to do the job: backup

first your vm , recreate the new one in the second vnet based on the backup , or you may simply delete only the vm1 , create vm2 in vnet

2 with Vm1 disk attached.

upvoted 1 times

  **hongkongbistro** 4 years, 11 months ago

The data disk is not deleted when you delete a vm. So you can attach the disk to a new VM in another VNet, with the application

intact in the disk. (<http://techgenix.com/moving-a-vm/>)

upvoted 3 times

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago



I passed the Exam last Thursday 2/1/2020 , my score : 893/1000 .

90% of the Exam was from this dump

53 Questions ( 40 MCQ Qs , 1 Case Study - 4 Qs , 9 Lab Simulation Qs )

Good Luck all

upvoted 18 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sweb** 5 years, 5 months ago

I passed on 2020-01-27. My exam was the same breakdown of questions as Ekramy. I'd say this did cover ~80% of the questions though.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **vnes\_msft** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

From azure portal, select the VM1 under RG1.

Click "Move" button from the top right corner and provide destination as RG2.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **KN0321** 4 years, 9 months ago

1. Create a new network interface in RG2 and

2. Move VM1 to RG2

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **PavanThite** 4 years, 9 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/16475-exam-az-103-topic-3-question-27-discussion/>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **cttay71** 4 years, 9 months ago

hi, in Q48, it talks about moving the VM via the Move command in the Portal. As an additional note, can we also use the same Move command?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Hariraj** 4 years, 10 months ago

There are multiple ways to skin this one, bt wrt AZ-300, the way would be to setup a VPN Peering b/w the two VNET, this will allow access b/w the two VM's (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>)

The steps would be

- Add VPN Gateway into the 2 vnet.

- Enable peering b/w the 2 vnet

So using Gateway you can connect 2 VNET across any region etc in Azure world

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **groy** 4 years, 10 months ago

- Delete the virtual machine

- Recreate the virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AmolAZ** 4 years, 10 months ago

I followed these steps:

1) Created a Windows Server 2019 VM with additional disk

2) RDP to that VM on creation

3) Created a text file on the Temporary Disk (D:)

4) Deleted the VM and as expected the additional disk was not deleted

5) Created another VM using the OS disk of the original VM

6) Attached same disk as additional disk which was used for original VM

7) RDP in to new VM

To my surprise the text file was NOT found on the Temporary Disk (D:) on the new VM

Am I missing something? Appreciate your help

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gizdagyerek** 4 years, 10 months ago

because it's temporary ;)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ankur\_Bajpai** 4 years, 10 months ago



We should create new VM2 and attached disk of VM1 in to VM2 we can access application of VM1

upvoted 2 times

🗑️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 10 months ago

Delete the VM

Recreate the VM retaining the Disk

upvoted 2 times

🗑️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

I have tested this in the lab and Delete VM and re-create from the same disk only works within the same region. Anyway it is the only logical answer still.

upvoted 1 times

🗑️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

1- Delete VM1

2- Create a new VM

upvoted 6 times

🗑️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

1- Delete VM

2- Recreate VM

upvoted 3 times

🗑️ 👤 **nabylion** 5 years ago

it would be better to work on disks, as customized app is in disk. move disk from VM1 to VM2.

upvoted 1 times

🗑️ 👤 **aHus** 5 years ago

<https://vceguide.com/which-two-actions-should-you-perform-619/>

upvoted 5 times

🗑️ 👤 **YPR** 5 years ago

First Action: (Options available)

Create a Network Interface in RG2

Detach a Network Interface

Delete VM1

Move a Network interface to RG2

Second Action: (Options available)

Attach a network interface

Create a network interface in RG2

Create a Virtual machine

Move VM1 to RG2

Answer is :

1- Delete VM1

2- Create a new VM

upvoted 7 times



You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
Storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Container1	Blob container
Share1	File share

Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named Storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to view the template used for the deployment.

From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

- A. Container1
- B. VM1
- C. Storage2
- D. RG1

**Suggested Answer:** D

  **tubadc** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago



I choose D

upvoted 14 times

  **Musk** 5 years, 6 months ago


Why? Any reason?

upvoted 1 times

  **Jt909** 5 years, 6 months ago



From my test a single template for VM1 and Storage2 can be found only on RG1

upvoted 5 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 10 months ago

D is ok

upvoted 2 times

  **Iorimer1** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Answer D:

Choose 'Deployments' from the Resource Group blade

upvoted 6 times

  **glam** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

D. RG1

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The Correct Answer Is: D

upvoted 1 times

  **Prav78** 4 years, 10 months ago



D is answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Centrifuge** 4 years, 10 months ago

The "why" is because the only place to find deployments is in Resource Groups. So none of the other answers are a possibility.

upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the correct answer



upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

Answer is RG1

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 5 years ago

D is correct answer where you can see further more all deployments.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **YPR** 5 years ago

Answer D:

From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **profileexto** 5 years ago

Answer is D, in Deployments section

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pankaj7121** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

RG1 will have VM1 and Storage2

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Samin** 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D for sure.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **anagar** 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer is D because the 'Resource Group' RG1 will contain both VM1 and Storage2

upvoted 5 times



You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant. Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16. Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24. You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2. What should you do first?

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


**Suggested Answer: C**

  **tubadc**  5 years, 6 months ago

C - <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-peering-and-vpn-gateways/>  
upvoted 13 times

  **cacasodo** 5 years, 1 month ago

This is the actual statement from Microsoft that tells us VPN Gateways can be used for VNET connections across AAD tenants:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal#can-i-establish-a-vnet-to-vnet-connection-across-azure-active-directory-aad-tenants>  
upvoted 4 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 10 months ago

C is ok  
upvoted 1 times

  **starnb**  5 years, 3 months ago



C is the answer because the IP range isn't overlapping and Vnet Gateways provide connectivity across subscriptions associated with different Tenants. There is no need to move VMs in this case.  
upvoted 10 times

  **KenZx**  4 years, 7 months ago

C is incorrect because Vnet 2 only has one address space /24, note that we need to create gateway subnet ==> So A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

  **arunpaul** 4 years, 4 months ago



Subnet address Netmask Range of addresses Useable IPs Hosts  
10.0.0.0/25 255.255.255.128 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.127 10.0.0.1 - 10.0.0.126 126  
10.0.0.128/26 255.255.255.192 10.0.0.128 - 10.0.0.191 10.0.0.129 - 10.0.0.190 62  
10.0.0.192/27 255.255.255.224 10.0.0.192 - 10.0.0.223 10.0.0.193 - 10.0.0.222 30  
10.0.0.224/28 255.255.255.240 10.0.0.224 - 10.0.0.239 10.0.0.225 - 10.0.0.238 14  
10.0.0.240/28 255.255.255.240 10.0.0.240 - 10.0.0.255 10.0.0.241 - 10.0.0.254 14  
upvoted 1 times

  **arunpaul** 4 years, 4 months ago

You can create so many subsets even with the addressspace 10.0.0.0/24. So the Gateway subnet can be anything like 10.0.0.240/28. And tested in lab and its possible to create GatewaySubnet with this address range. Didn't check it between subscriptions; but its really possible to create a Vnet-Vnet VPN connection between two Vnets and hence the less intensive admin resolution is to create a VPN and ans is C  
upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: C. Provision virtual network gateways.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Shades** 4 years, 9 months ago





A virtual network peering cannot be created between two virtual networks in 2 different subscription deployed through the classic deployment model. If you need to connect virtual networks that were both created through the classic deployment model, you can use an Azure VPN Gateway to connect the virtual networks. But for ARM deployment, V net peering can be very well done

upvoted 1 times

  **Ziggybooboo** 4 years, 9 months ago



Where does it say in the question we are using ASM (classic)? Pretty sure MS are done with testing on ASM, those IP's overlap, that's the answer in my opinion,

upvoted 1 times

  **Sri\_N** 4 years, 9 months ago


Don't you need subnet to provision a gateway? how will you do it in /24 vnet?

upvoted 1 times

  **Prav78** 4 years, 10 months ago

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

Answer is C. Provision virtual network gateways.

upvoted 1 times

  **YPR** 5 years ago

VNET Peering or Gateways possible answers, From the available options, Gateway is the appropriate answer.

upvoted 2 times

  **kambhampati** 5 years ago

As peering not mentioned, gateway is the option

upvoted 1 times

  **profileexto** 5 years ago

C is the right answer because we don't need other answers (no need to move, no need to change address space)

upvoted 1 times

  **Ashwinee** 5 years ago

Isn't the answer to modify address space of vnet2 its range is 10.10.0.0/24 and we need gateway subnet too in the same space, how can we achieve virtual network gateway without gateway subnet?

upvoted 1 times

  **Soofiann** 5 years ago



Vnet Gateways of course (as no vnet peering is mentioned in the choices)

upvoted 1 times

  **Pankaj7121** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago



VNet Peering is the best option, but based on the options, they can be connected through gateways.

upvoted 5 times

  **Srini300** 5 years, 5 months ago

Isn't it an overlapping Vnets situation? I think we have to re-address Vnet2.

upvoted 4 times

  **SilentH** 5 years, 5 months ago

No because 10.0.0.0/16 is a different address space than 10.10.0.0/24. The /16 uses the first two octets of a subnet therefore 10.0.x.x is different than 10.10.x.x.

upvoted 10 times

  **Srini300** 5 years, 5 months ago

You are right, it was my bad that I over looked at address space. Thanks

upvoted 5 times



  **YPR** 5 years ago



Good catch.

upvoted 1 times

  **samhouston** 4 years, 10 months ago

10.10.0.0/24 is a part of 10.0.0.0/16, I think you need to re ip the vnet2

upvoted 1 times

  **CertQz** 4 years, 10 months ago

This is not overlapping ip ranges.

upvoted 2 times



You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You have an existing Azure AD conditional access policy named Policy1. Policy1 enforces the use of Azure AD-joined devices when members of the Global



Administrators group authenticate to Azure AD from untrusted locations.

You need to ensure that members of the Global Administrators group will also be forced to use multi-factor authentication when authenticating from untrusted locations.

What should you do?

- A. From the Azure portal, modify session control of Policy1.
- B. From multi-factor authentication page, modify the user settings.
- C. From multi-factor authentication page, modify the service settings.
- D. From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.

**Suggested Answer:** D

  **cjsammaejs** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

D is correct. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/controls>  
upvoted 18 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 10 months ago



D is ok  
upvoted 3 times

  **us3r** 4 years ago

ok is D  
upvoted 1 times

  **Protonenpaule** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Yes, D: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-azure-mfa#configure-the-conditions-for-multi-factor-authentication>  
upvoted 9 times

  **Amir1909** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago



D is correct  
upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: D. From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Prav78** 4 years, 10 months ago

D is correct answer  
upvoted 1 times

  **YPR** 4 years, 11 months ago



Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is Microsoft's cloud-based identity and access management service, which helps your employees sign in and access resources in:

External resources, such as Microsoft Office 365, the Azure portal, and thousands of other SaaS applications.

Internal resources, such as apps on your corporate network and intranet, along with any cloud apps developed by your own organization.

D is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago


D is correct  
upvoted 2 times

  **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

D. From the Azure portal, modify grant control of Policy1.



upvoted 1 times

  **rkbadri** 5 years, 1 month ago

D is correct (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview>)



upvoted 2 times

  **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

Azure AD-> Security -> Conditional Access -> Grant (Edit)

Option D is correct.

upvoted 6 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Option-D is correct.

upvoted 4 times



## HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.

Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address.

Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.

What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

  **Cern77** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

There is no answer ... But answer is:

- 5 NICs

- 1 NSG

upvoted 93 times

  **Srini300** 5 years, 4 months ago

Don't we need 5 Nic's for private IP and 5 for public IP?

upvoted 2 times

  **pentum7** 5 years, 4 months ago

1 NIC will have a private ip and may or may no have a public ip: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-addresses>

so 5 NICs is correct

upvoted 10 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

5 NICs



1 NSG

upvoted 6 times

  **PavanThite** 4 years, 9 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/15984-exam-az-103-topic-4-question-30-discussion/>

upvoted 2 times

  **reddy98321** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

5 NIC and 1 NSG

upvoted 7 times

  **orcruin** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago

5 NICs

1 NSG

upvoted 1 times

  **Pass2020Pass** 4 years, 8 months ago

what is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Mississauga** 4 years, 9 months ago

where is the explanation?

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: 5 NICs, 1 NSG

upvoted 2 times

  **dhirendra2008** 4 years, 10 months ago

5 NICs

- 1 NSG



one nic can have private and public address

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jend** 4 years, 10 months ago

The questions is about NIC and not IP addresses:... thus, one NIC can have 1 public and one private ip address. the answer is 5 NIC and 1 NSG.

An Azure Virtual Machine (VM) has one or more network interfaces (NIC) attached to it. Any NIC can have one or more static or dynamic public and private IP addresses assigned to it.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jend** 4 years, 10 months ago

An Azure Virtual Machine (VM) has one or more network interfaces (NIC) attached to it. Any NIC can have one or more static or dynamic public and private IP addresses assigned to it. ... The ability to add any of the private IP addresses for any of the NICs to an Azure Load Balancer back-end pool

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 10 months ago

5 NIC and 1 NSG

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thulasi39** 4 years, 10 months ago

5 NICs and 1 NSG

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 11 months ago

5 nic and 1 nsg

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

5 NICs

1 NSG

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

B1 : 5 NIC & B2 : 1 (NSG)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 5 years ago

1 NSG per subnet

5 NICs each supporting 2 IPs

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **YPR** 5 years ago

First Box :

Minimum number of network interfaces (5, 10, 15, 20)

Second Box :

Minimum number of network security groups (1, 2, 5, 10)

So the answers are :

First box : 5 (NIC)

Second box : 1 (NSG)

Reason :

1st 5 network interfaces since 1 network interface can have both public and private ip addresses.

2nd 1 NSG

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **FranklinAlagala** 5 years ago

By Default Inbound and Outbound Security Rules are same for all VMs. Therefore, if default rules suffice, then there is no need for NSG at all.

5 NICs and 1 NSG for non-default Inbound and Outbound Rules

5 Nics and 0 NSG for default Inbound and Outbound Rules.

upvoted 1 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 Access control (IAM) settings of RG1.
- B. From the Azure portal, modify the Policies settings of RG1.
- C. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of VM1.
- D. From the Azure portal, modify the value of the Managed Service Identity option for VM1.

**Suggested Answer:** D

References:

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

 **Sedge**  5 years, 6 months ago

The question asks what should you do first. Sure, Access control (IAM) needs to be done, but not first. Before you can modify access, you need to create a service principle to manage that access for. The correct answer is indeed 'D' - you need to set this up with a Managed Service Identity first.

How a system-assigned managed identity works with an Azure VM:

1. Azure Resource Manager receives a request to enable the system-assigned managed identity on a VM.
2. Azure Resource Manager creates a service principal in Azure AD for the identity of the VM. The service principal is created in the Azure AD tenant that's trusted by the subscription.
3. Azure Resource Manager configures the identity on the VM by updating the Azure Instance Metadata Service identity endpoint with the service principal client ID and certificate.
4. After the VM has an identity, use the service principal information to grant the VM access to Azure resources. To call Azure Resource Manager, use role-based access control (RBAC) in Azure AD to assign the appropriate role to the VM service principal. To call Key Vault, grant your code access to the specific secret or key in Key Vault.


upvoted 44 times

 **Amrinder101** 5 years, 6 months ago

The ques says - You need to ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1.

So the identity is already been setup for vm.

upvoted 7 times

 **PDR** 5 years, 5 months ago

I agree with Sedge and think it is D because ....

the question says :

VM1 runs services that WILL be used to deploy resources to RG1. \*\*\*\* (This suggests to me that the identity has not been set up yet - it is saying it will run the services not that it already can do)

You need to ensure that a service running on VM1 can manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1. \*\*\* (this is saying that you need to ensure that it can, that it needs to be done by using the identity, no mention of there already being anything done to enable the identity)


Ultimately though it comes down to semantics and it is frustrating when MS gives questions that this that could be interpreted in more than one way with arguably equal validity - would be much better if they were completely clear and we can just be tested on knowledge and not second guessing what the question writer was thinking.

upvoted 16 times

 **2cool2touch** 5 years, 5 months ago

I tend to agree with you.

upvoted 2 times

 **Centrifuge** 4 years, 10 months ago



Agreed -- but "create" is not the same thing as "modify"! Modify means it has already been created, and would imply that adding the permissions should be done in the Service Identity -- which is absolutely wrong! I have to agree with others that given the way the question is worded, A is the correct answer. But then, Microsoft does like to make really fuzzy questions like this.

upvoted 2 times

AS007 Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Its "D"

Reason - "manage the resources in RG1 by using the identity of VM1"

It never says that managed identity is enabled.

Process is :

1. Enable Managed Identity on VM.
2. Modify IAM.
3. Enable Required Access

upvoted 9 times

azurecert2021 Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

MMohammad 4 years, 9 months ago

You can go to the Identity section of the virtual machine and enable the service identity for the virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

MMohammad 4 years, 9 months ago

The Correct Answer Is: D

upvoted 2 times

Raj2020 4 years, 10 months ago

Answer is D:

By default for any VM the managed identity option is set to OFF, you need to modify the status to ON that will create the identity for the VM in Azure AD. Later you can refer the identity while providing the access to resource through RBAC ( it's Authentication then Authorization).

Azure portal -> VM->Settings(Identity)->system assigned -> status (ON).

upvoted 3 times

JitheshT 4 years, 10 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

DeveshSolanki 4 years, 12 months ago

D. From the Azure portal, modify the value of the Managed Service Identity option for VM1.

upvoted 2 times

Chokies 5 years ago

answer is D -- keyword is "services inside the vm"

upvoted 1 times

JK2 5 years ago

AS077 is correct and therefore D is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

Pankaj7121 5 years, 1 month ago

I think answer is D

upvoted 1 times

joilec435 5 years, 2 months ago

that is D

upvoted 1 times

TYT 5 years, 2 months ago

The question doesn't say that the Managed Identity is enabled. This is a prerequisite.



upvoted 1 times

Protonenpaul 5 years, 3 months ago

D is correct, which is a prerequisite to successfully implement <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-linux-vm-access-arm>



upvoted 1 times



  **starnb** 5 years, 3 months ago

The correct answer is D since the Managed Identities provide Service Principles without need to store Passwords in Key Vault, Config Files or Databases.

upvoted 2 times

  **Samin** 5 years, 4 months ago

Andswer is D , 100%.

upvoted 1 times

  **superbutt** 5 years, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times



HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the virtual networks in the following table:

Name	Address space	Subnet name	Subnet address range
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	Subnet1	10.1.1.0/24
VNet2	10.10.0.0/16	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24
VNet3	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	Network	Subnet	IP address
VM1	VNet1	Subnet1	10.1.1.4
VM2	VNet2	Subnet2	10.10.1.4
VM3	VNet3	Subnet3	172.16.1.4

The firewalls on all the virtual machines are configured to allow all ICMP traffic.

You add the peerings in the following table:

Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	VNet1

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 can ping VM3.

☐
☐

VM2 can ping VM3.

☐
☐

VM2 can ping VM1.

☐
☐

## Answer Area

### Statements

### Yes No

Suggested Answer:

VM1 can ping VM3.

☒
☐

VM2 can ping VM3.

☒
☐

VM2 can ping VM1.

☐
☒

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

**looker** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

I thin VM2 cannot ping VM3, because they didn't establish bi-direction connection  
upvoted 34 times

**piotr** 5 years, 7 months ago

Must be error in question since you cannot configure unidirectional VNET peering.  
upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **JasonYin** 5 years, 7 months ago

Answer should be Yes, no, no.

In early version of Azure, we have to create peer on each vnet. Azure improved vnet peering recently and create peering bi-direction.

upvoted 24 times

🗨️ 👤 **bootyholeman** 5 years, 5 months ago

You still have a choice to create unidirectional peering like in the table above. So:

Yes

Yes

No

simple table mapping

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **bootyholeman** 5 years, 5 months ago

the option is called "Configure virtual network access settings". If you set "Allow virtual network access from VNET1 to VNET2" to disabled it will be unidirectional

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **bootyholeman** 5 years, 5 months ago

but not sure if ping is going to work with the unidirectional peering, have to check.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mogleie** Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago

Ans: Y,N,N . source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq> ----- If your peering connection is in an Initiated state, this means you have created only one link. A bidirectional link must be created in order to establish a successful connection. For example, to peer VNet A to VNet B, a link must be created from VNetA to VNetB and from VNetB to VNetA. Creating both links will change the state to Connected.

upvoted 33 times

🗨️ 👤 **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

There is nothing in this question that says the connection is in an initiated state. Also, there is no way to create a one way peering in the portal unless its using a classic network which there is no mention of this in the questions. SO the fact it is peered one way would make it peered the other way. SO Y,Y,N is the answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **OsimIndia** 4 years, 6 months ago

where is downvote option...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ario** Most Recent 3 years, 9 months ago

Answer is Y,N,N

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

The answer is Yes, No, No. ICMP need peering both directions to work. The peering status shows disconnected when only one direction is peered. I had it peered bidirectionally, and testing ping both ways and it worked. Then I removed one peer direction and this caused the ping test to fail. For a yes, yes, no answer, VNET3 > VNET2 would also have to be peered, which is missing from the list.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **arunpaul** 4 years, 4 months ago

ICMP protocol is configured only at OS level. Nothing to do with peering. Based on latest Azure setting on peering cannot be established unidirectional

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **NG123** 4 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer is Yes, No, No as only VM1 and VM3 have bi-directional peering

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MrMohan** 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer should be Yes, no, no.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

the correct answer is: Yes, No, No

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **groy** 4 years, 10 months ago

YES, NO , NO

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ammugaa** 4 years, 10 months ago

YNN

If your peering connection is in an Initiated state, this means you have created only one link. A bidirectional link must be created in order to establish a successful connection. For example, to peer VNet A to VNet B, a link must be created from VNetA to VNetB and from VNetB to VNetA. Creating both links will change the state to Connected.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 4 years, 10 months ago

When peering two virtual networks created through Resource Manager, a peering must be configured for each virtual network in the peering. You see one of the following types for peering status:

Initiated: When you create the peering to the second virtual network from the first virtual network, the peering status is Initiated.

Connected: When you create the peering from the second virtual network to the first virtual network, its peering status is Connected. If you view the peering status for the first virtual network, you see its status changed from Initiated to Connected. The peering is not successfully established until the peering status for both virtual network peerings is Connected. --> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

It needs to be configured both ways for the peering to become Connected.

Y N N

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JitheshT** 4 years, 10 months ago

Same question I found in Udemy, the answer is Y, N, N

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

Guys you can easily setup this in the lab and then you will see the answer is definitely Y N N. For ping to work correctly you need bidirectional connection, it won't work in uni direction since it requires a response from other side. If the question was asking ssh then it would be Y Y N.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Yu001** 4 years, 10 months ago

Yes,No,No

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is YES, NO , NO

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gnoamchomsky** 4 years, 11 months ago

It is:

Yes

No

No

Even in the link they have provided it says that peering must be on both sides. I've also logged into Azure Portal and message I got when I tried peering is "For peering to work, a peering link must be created from vnet1 to remote virtual network as well as from remote virtual network to vnet1."

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ausias18** 4 years, 11 months ago

VM1 -> VM3 = Yes; peering in both VMs enabled

VM2 -> VM3 = No; because VM3 can't reply back to VM2

VM2 -> VM1 = No; No peering between 1&2

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **esnecho** 4 years, 11 months ago

I totally agree that answer is YYN .



1. Peered VNET are now bidirectional at the time of creation ( if you choose to do so) so in this case its clear that all the peered network will be able to communicate. There is no mention for Classic mode.

Its Yes | Yes | NO

I m writing this comment i m running the practical lab,  
upvoted 2 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 to 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 ⓘ

Suggested Answer:

References:

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

**SilentH** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

The answer is correct and you can look at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-azure-management> for a specific example to the Azure portal.

upvoted 21 times

**superbutt** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

The answer is correct.

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

upvoted 12 times

**tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

**sh0wbi** 4 years, 9 months ago

came in exam 23-sep, 2020

upvoted 1 times

**MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

You will use the Users and Groups section to choose the group. You would then choose the Cloud Apps or actions section to ensure that the setting is enforced during the use of accessing the Azure Portal. And then you would use the Grant section to enforce Multi-Factor Authentication.

upvoted 3 times

**MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is:

- . User and groups
- . Cloud apps
- . Grant

upvoted 2 times



🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 10 months ago

The question says three options, conditions is a good option too, but it is to set restrictions and in this case we can set MFA without set conditions. So the answer provided is right.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JitheshT** 4 years, 10 months ago

Answer is correct:

You will use the Users and Groups section to choose the group. You would then choose the Cloud Apps or actions section to ensure that the setting is enforced during the use of accessing the Azure Portal. And then you would use the Grant section to enforce Multi-Factor Authentication

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Yu001** 4 years, 10 months ago

users and groups, apps, grant

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 11 months ago

users and groups

Cloud apps

Conditions

Grant

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is CORRECT. Please update the solution URL to: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditional-access-azure-management>

The Cloud option should be selected to set up Cloud App "Microsoft Azure Management"

Azure portal

Azure Resource Manager provider

Classic Service Management APIs

Azure PowerShell

Visual Studio subscriptions administrator portal

Azure DevOps

Azure Data Factory portal

Then, the particular policy would apply to the Portal.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **memyself2** 4 years, 11 months ago

I had this question on my AZ-103 exam in July 2020

This should be correct. Conditions are basically what-ifs, also based of this link, no condition would be needed for this scenario.

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

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dineshvishe** 4 years, 11 months ago

Mentioned answer is correct : Below is the explanation

Sign in to the Azure portal as a global administrator, security administrator, or Conditional Access 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 and groups, <-----

Under Include, select All users.

Under Exclude, select Users and groups and choose your organization's emergency access or break-glass accounts.

Select Done.

Under Cloud apps or actions > Include, select Select apps, choose Microsoft Azure <-----Management, and select Select then Done.

Under Conditions > Client apps (Preview), set Configure to Yes, and select Done.

Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multi-factor authentication, and select Select.<-----

Confirm your settings and set Enable policy to On.

Select Create to create to enable your policy.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago



given answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

  **YPR** 5 years ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years ago

The given answer is correct...The Client Apps in Condition is in preview...hence you can configure the same in Access control as well

upvoted 2 times

  **mukulag** 5 years, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-azure-management>

Users and groups

Cloud apps or actions

Conditions

Grant

Under Assignments, select Users and groups

Under Include, select All users.

Under Exclude, select Users and groups and choose your organization's emergency access or break-glass accounts.

Select Done.

Under Cloud apps or actions > Include, select Select apps, choose Microsoft Azure Management, and select Select then Done.

Under Conditions > Client apps (Preview), set Configure to Yes, and select Done.

Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multi-factor authentication, and select Select.

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years ago

You do not need any client apps here, hence The conditions step is not required.

upvoted 2 times



You configure Azure AD Connect for Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless SSO) for an on-premises network. Users report that when they attempt to access myapps.microsoft.com, they are prompted multiple times to sign in and are forced to use an account name that ends with onmicrosoft.com.

You discover that there is a UPN mismatch between Azure AD and the on-premises Active Directory.

You need to ensure that the users can use single-sign on (SSO) to access Azure resources.

What should you do first?

- A. From on-premises network, deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).
- B. From Azure AD, add and verify a custom domain name.
- C. From on-premises network, request a new certificate that contains the Active Directory domain name.
- D. From the server that runs Azure AD Connect, modify the filtering options.

**Suggested Answer:** B

🗳️ 👤 **Sweb** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/active-directory/hybrid/tshoot-connect-objectsyntax#upn-suffix-is-not-verified-with-azure-ad-tenant>  
upvoted 20 times

🗳️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is ok

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **milind8451** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

UPN mismatch can be removed after adding domain of you on-prem to Azure AD, so option B is correct.  
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

B is right

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answe is B

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

B. From Azure AD, add and verify a custom domain name.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **YPR** 5 years ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **DheerAZ** 5 years ago

B Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **JK2** 5 years ago

The given answer B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

B is correct. Refer to the article by Sweb below.

upvoted 3 times



You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com.

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

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

You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully.

What should you do?

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

**Suggested Answer:** D

References:

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

  **[Removed]**  5 years ago

Suppose you have an Azure AD Connect with Password Hash Synchronization feature enabled. When you enable staging mode, the server stops synchronizing password changes from on-premises AD. When you disable staging mode, the server resumes synchronizing password changes from where it last left off. If the server is left in staging mode for an extended period of time, it can take a while for the server to synchronize all password changes that had occurred during the time period.

upvoted 20 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

Very good explanation.

upvoted 2 times

  **TYT**  5 years, 2 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 15 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is ok

upvoted 2 times

  **tenkater**  4 years, 9 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Sddff** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

When you enable staging mode, this makes the server active for import and synchronization, but it does not run any exports. A server in staging mode is not running password sync or password writeback, even if you selected these features during installation. When you disable staging mode, the server starts exporting, enables password sync, and enables password writeback.

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: D. Run Azure AD Connect and disable staging mode.

upvoted 1 times

  **Prav78** 4 years, 10 months ago

D. Run Azure AD Connect and disable staging mode



upvoted 1 times

  **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is the right one





upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

D. Run Azure AD Connect and disable staging mode.

upvoted 1 times

  **siddappa** 5 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 6 times



## DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial 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 cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

 **chukks\_19**  5 years, 8 months ago

If the answer is drag and drop:

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

Verify the domain.

upvoted 86 times

 **Oz**  5 years, 8 months ago

There is no reference about what has to be moved but my guess is it is cmdlets.

1) New-AzureADDomain

Creates a custom domain in Azure AD

2) Get-AzureADDomainVerificationDnsRecord

Retrieve the domain verification DNS record from Azure for a custom domain

< make changes to the Public DNS zone as per p.2>

3) Confirm-AzureADDomain

Validate the ownership of a domain.

upvoted 22 times

 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

1. Add a custom domain name.

2. Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

3. Verify the domain

upvoted 11 times

 **MMohammad**  4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is:


. Add a custom domain name

. Add a record to the public DNS zone

. Verify the domain

Ensure to first add the custom domain to Azure AD. Then add a TXT record to the domain registrar and then verify the domain name from Azure.

upvoted 1 times


 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

Verify the domain

upvoted 7 times

 **odr\_rob** 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-102/view/2/> - Question 8

upvoted 8 times

 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

B1. Add a custom domain name.

B2. Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.



B3. Verify the domain

upvoted 1 times

  **YPR** 5 years ago

on the left side you have below options and need to drag the suitable ones to the right side.

Left side options

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

Verify the domain

Configure company branding

Add an Azure AD tenant

Add a custom domain name.

Create an Azure DNS Zone.

Answers which need to be dragged to right side in the order are :

1. Add a custom domain name.

2. Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.

3. Verify the domain

Explanation : <https://github.com/uglide/azure-content/blob/master/articles/active-directory/active-directory-add-domain.md>

upvoted 1 times

  **Ashu141294** 5 years ago

Correct answer is:-

Add Custom Domain name

Add MX or TXT record to the zone file in the public domain registry

Verify domain

upvoted 1 times

  **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

answer - <https://www.examttopics.com/assets/media/exam-media/02520/0004700001.jpg>

1. Add a custom domain name

2. add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone

3. Verify Domain name

upvoted 4 times

  **BlackTurtle** 5 years ago

From the official docs:


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/add-custom-domain-name-azure-active-directory/3-add-custom-domain-name>

1. New-AzureADDomain: Creates a new domain. Use the parameter -IsDefault to set the domain name as the primary domain name.

2. Confirm-AzureADDomain: Lets you try to validate the ownership of a domain.

3. Set-AzureADDomain: Updates a domain name and can set the domain to the primary domain name.

upvoted 2 times

  **sd99** 5 years, 1 month ago

@ richie13 how did you get the link ? i dont see that in question.

upvoted 2 times

  **AmarKavita** 5 years, 1 month ago

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.


Verify the domain.

upvoted 4 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

chukks\_19 is exactly right. Refer to the link posted by richie13 for options. Add a custom domain name, add a record to the public dns zone and verify the domain.

upvoted 2 times

  **richie13** 5 years, 2 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/assets/media/exam-media/02520/0004500001.jpg>

upvoted 19 times



🗨️ 👤 **CapSandy** 5 years ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

Here are the correct steps based on this jpg and above reference doc.

1. Add an Azure AD tenant.
2. Add a custom domain name.
3. Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.
4. Verify the domain.
5. Configure company branding.
6. Create an Azure DNS zone.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 4 years, 11 months ago

The question asks for 3 steps. So I vote for:

1. Add a custom domain
2. Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone
3. Verify the domain

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Abbas** 5 years, 5 months ago

From the link, the 3 steps are:

Add your custom domain name to Azure AD

Add your DNS information to the domain registrar

Verify your custom domain name

upvoted 14 times

🗨️ 👤 **PDR** 5 years, 5 months ago

I think the answer would be

Add a Custom Domain name to the Azure AD tenant

Add a MX or TXT record to the zone file in the public domain registry

Verify the domain

upvoted 3 times



## HOTSPOT -

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

**Storage accounts**  
Contoso

+ Add Edit columns Refresh Assign Tags Delete

Subscriptions: All 2 selected = Don't see a subscription? Switch directories

\*Filter by name All subscriptions v All resource groups v All types v All locations v No grouping v

3 items

NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE...	LOCATION	SYBSRIPTI..	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT..
storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge..
storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	Central US	Subscription 1	Hot	Geo-redundant
storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	Hot	Locally-redund

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Suggested Answer:** Explanation

References:

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

Stan007 Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 34 times

Sam1101 Highly Voted 5 years ago

The questions is:

- 1) Which accounts can you use for Azure Table Storage?
- 2) Which accounts can you use for Azure Blob Storage?

Answer:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 12 times

MMohammad Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is:

1. storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
2. all the storage accounts

Only General Purpose v1 and General Purpose v2 storage account kinds support table storage.

All storage accounts kinds – Blob, General Purpose v1 and General Purpose v2 support Azure blob storage.

upvoted 3 times

gboyega 4 years, 11 months ago

Reference the missing question here.

ANSWER IS

1. Storage account 1 and 2
2. All storage accounts

upvoted 6 times

gboyega 4 years, 11 months ago



<https://vceguide.com/hotspot-784/>

upvoted 12 times

🗲️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

B1: storageaccount1 & storageaccount2 only

B2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **abhivit** 4 years, 12 months ago

Full question can be referred here. Stan007 ans is correct

<https://vceguide.com/hotspot-784/>

upvoted 9 times

🗲️ 👤 **Batmmm** 5 years, 1 month ago

There is no answer -- where do you see the boxes where you need to put the information

upvoted 2 times

🗲️ 👤 **MukeshKhamparia** 5 years, 1 month ago

Table Storage - Storageaccount1 and Storageaccount2

Blob Storage - All Storage account

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **zubat\_90** 5 years, 1 month ago

This was on the exam - I went with

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 6 times

🗲️ 👤 **manhattan** 5 years, 2 months ago

incomplete double question, this is question is better explained in question 71, Topic1

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **Mher** 5 years, 4 months ago

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.

upvoted 3 times

🗲️ 👤 **SilverFox** 5 years, 4 months ago

The questions should state: 1) Which accounts can you use for Azure Table Storage? 2) Which accounts can you use for Azure Blob Storage? and therefore Stan007 is correct.

upvoted 11 times

🗲️ 👤 **JatinA** 5 years, 6 months ago

ZRS and GZORS(Preview) is available only in GPv2. It is not available in GPv1 and Blob storage. So, GPv1 and GPv2 are not exactly same. Other than that there is difference of access tiers. GPv2 supports Hot/Cool/Archive 3 access tiers. GPv1 does not support access tiers. Though blob storage does

upvoted 5 times

🗲️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years, 7 months ago

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.

upvoted 8 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

1. Storage, StorageV2 for table storage
2. Storage, StorageV2 and BlobStorage for Blob Storage

upvoted 2 times

  **Madhu1** 4 years, 9 months ago

Options below,

[https://vceguide.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Microsoft-AZ-300-date-01-06-2019-00001\\_Page\\_014\\_Image\\_0002.jpg](https://vceguide.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Microsoft-AZ-300-date-01-06-2019-00001_Page_014_Image_0002.jpg)

upvoted 3 times



You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines.  
 You regularly create and delete virtual machines.  
 You need to identify unattached disks that can be deleted.  
 What should you do?

- A. From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties.
- B. From Azure Cost Management, create a Cost Management report.
- C. From the Azure portal, configure the Advisor recommendations.
- D. From Azure Cost Management, open the Optimizer tab and create a report.

**Suggested Answer: D**

🗳️ 👤 **Cern77** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

Answer: A

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/reduce-azure-storage-costs>  
 upvoted 21 times

🗳️ 👤 **Musk** 5 years, 6 months ago

Not from the Account Management properties  
 upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is ok  
 upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **anishk** 4 years, 9 months ago

if you go with 'A' you will have to do it for every vm's you remove/create (100+). instead if you have a report, you can action. thats why they gave report as a option  
 upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **zeelie** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

you guys are extremely confusing  
 upvoted 21 times

🗳️ 👤 **Michel32** Most Recent 3 years, 6 months ago

Answer A  
 upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Ario** 3 years, 9 months ago

C is correct Answer  
 upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **sharonh** 4 years, 4 months ago

you just need to identify, not delete ! so i go with the advisor  
 upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Jinder** 4 years, 6 months ago

It's confusing, maybe an old question, when D can be a suitable answer. Nowadays it can be done using the below steps :  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disks-find-unattached-portal>  
 upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **AakashNeedsEmAll** 4 years, 7 months ago

Finally, A or C guys???  
 upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **dheerajg6** 4 years, 9 months ago

C it is, <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-overview>  
 Not D because: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-opt-recommendations>  
 upvoted 2 times



🗨️ 👤 **Arnab\_Sutar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer is C. Because Azure Optimization uses Azure Recommendation Services  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chipper** 4 years, 9 months ago

I am not even seeing an option for an "Optimizer" tab under Cost Management so D doesn't seem to be correct.  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **prince\_norman\_maximus** 4 years, 9 months ago

C because they'll always want you to use their latest and greatest tool; Azure Advisor. The Advisor tells you when disks are being unused. There are multiple correct ways to do this, but I believe C is the best answer.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jhxetc** 4 years, 9 months ago

It would make more sense for this question to be worded more like which option should you NOT pick. B,C and D all accomplish basically the same thing and I would consider all of them correct.

A is the only answer that seems incomplete since just going to account management in the storage explorer will not by itself show you orphaned disks.

The best answer of course would be to use the Disks blade, but that is not an option.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **baijuraju** 4 years, 10 months ago

Azure Cost Management works with Azure Advisor to provide cost optimization recommendations. Azure Advisor helps you optimize and improve efficiency by identifying idle and underutilized resources.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-opt-recommendations>

So i feel answer is C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **groy** 4 years, 10 months ago

After reading all the comments, I would definitely mark this as incorrect in the exam! :p

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **ipvaid** 4 years, 10 months ago

C seems more logical here to me

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **user\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago

Answer A?

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/reduce-azure-storage-costs>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ammugaa** 4 years, 10 months ago

Answer would be C

Go to Advisor --> Overview --> Cost option

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bobby2453** 4 years, 10 months ago

Seems like an old question with old options.

The best way to go to disks...

Very easy - but not an option

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disks-find-unattached-portal>

upvoted 2 times



You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.

You need to ensure that you receive an email message when any virtual machines are powered off, restarted, or deallocated.

What is the minimum number of rules and action groups that you require?

- A. three rules and three action groups
- B. one rule and one action group
- C. three rules and one action group
- D. one rule and three action groups

**Suggested Answer:** C

🗲️ 👤 **Sweb** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 5 months ago

1 action group to send an email alert

3 rules - Each rule can only monitor a single signal, so one will be needed for each signal type (Restart, Shutdown, Deallocated)

upvoted 34 times

🗲️ 👤 **pgcloud** 5 years, 4 months ago

C is correct, three actions and one rule

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-action-rules>

upvoted 7 times

🗲️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

C is ok

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **gboyega** Most Recent 🕒 4 years, 11 months ago

C is Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Atu** 4 years, 11 months ago

Yes, I agree

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Pankaj7121** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is C

upvoted 4 times

🗲️ 👤 **keithtemplin** 5 years, 2 months ago

"Azure Alerts are currently limited to either 2 metric, 1 log, or 1 activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, please create additional alert rules."

Straight off a new rule creation

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

C is correct. Three rules and one group!

upvoted 3 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 a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal.
- D. Create an Azure policy.
- E. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template.

**Suggested Answer:** CE

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

  **JohnAvlakiotis** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

A and E

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-deploy-app>  
upvoted 27 times

  **jwang** 5 years, 2 months ago

I believe is A & E as well.



E - You define file URLs in the extensionProfile section of the template.

A - You need a place to store the script file(s).

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>  
upvoted 13 times

  **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago

This is what I had too  
upvoted 1 times

  **2cool2touch** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

C & E Look good. As the VM is native Azure image, it comes with the Azure VM agent on it that can be used to install and software. Custom scripts and extensions are needed when the default Azure VM agent is not enough. In this case, installing web server components is a native thing that can be done on the server so no custom script should be needed.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/features-windows>  
upvoted 26 times

  **Chipper** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago

Man this is confusing and reading through the comments isn't helping lol.

My take on it is that it is C and E as well. I know it says that it is trying to automate the deployment of the scale set but wouldn't you need a scale set to start? If you just upload the configuration script with all the settings in it, how does it what image to use? Can you specify that you want a 2016 image?  
upvoted 1 times



  **Rajyahoo** 4 years, 9 months ago

Question is "plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set " - Then we assume that this is done using ARM template. If you are creating from portal there is no automation.

When you create an ARM template for VSS - You create a bash script and modify the template's extension profile to execute that bash where the install something like nginx as webserver - This bash script must be uploaded so in azure for automation.

Its A and E

upvoted 4 times

  **rsaz300** 4 years, 9 months ago



When you define a virtual machine scale set with an Azure template, the Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets resource provider can include a section on extensions. The extensionsProfile details what is applied to the VM instances in a scale set. To use the Custom Script Extension, you specify a publisher of Microsoft.Azure.Extensions and a type of CustomScript.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **KsToff** 4 years, 9 months ago

they have web server components is already installed. so C and E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Ammugaa** 4 years, 10 months ago

C & E are correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **slyBabs** 4 years, 10 months ago

A and E is the correct answer

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **andyR** 4 years, 9 months ago

A = Powershell script to install Windows features

E = Extension to tell deployment to execute A (install IIS)

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **KsToff** 4 years, 9 months ago

they have web server components is already installed. so no need powershell for feature

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **MusicCityTiger** 4 years, 10 months ago

A & C are correct... IF using DSC with the Scale Set, but they don't even mention DSC in the question, so... it's a badly expressed question.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Yu001** 4 years, 10 months ago

Yes, I'm for C&E. There should no other possibilities

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago

This question is tricky but the answer is CORRECT and here it is WHY. What the combination of the 2 answers implies is that you create the VMSS, then export it as a Resource Manager template. You add the webserver components to the template and then it is ready for automation.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Pinzco** 4 years, 11 months ago

C and E are correct.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 11 months ago

C. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal.

E. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **dumbu** 4 years, 12 months ago

given answers [C&E] are correct. From the link provided

When you define a virtual machine scale set with an Azure template, the Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets resource provider can include a section on extensions. The extensionsProfile details what is applied to the VM instances in a scale set. To use the Custom Script Extension, you specify a publisher of Microsoft.Azure.Extensions and a type of CustomScript.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years ago

The question is confusing. It asks "You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set". But then why would I want to create the Scale Set manually in the portal (answer C)? I would provide an inline script as described here <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-deploy-vm-extensions#edit-the-template>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **ExamWynner** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agreed the concern of not clear about "automated the deployment", it just meant using template. C & E should be good.

upvoted 1 times



  **DheerAZ** 5 years ago

C & E are correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

  **NKnab** 5 years ago

c and e is correct. As per the new requirement, you will need a new scale set & in the template the new script will go under extension profile.

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. Customer insights
- B. Monitor
- C. Advisor
- D. Metrics

**Suggested Answer: C**



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations>

  **Khang** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

C is correct answer

upvoted 11 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

C is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: C. Advisor



To quickly see how to minimize or optimize the cost of virtual machines, you can use the Azure Advisor service.

upvoted 1 times

  **andrewazexam** 4 years, 9 months ago



C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Shagor** 4 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Venkat108** 4 years, 12 months ago

why not answer B , Azure Monitor

upvoted 1 times

  **Test\_Taker** 4 years, 11 months ago



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations#optimize-virtual-machine-spend-by-resizing-or-shutting-down-underutilized-instances>

upvoted 1 times

  **Ikwooninnoordwijk** 5 years ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Fennixx** 5 years, 1 month ago

is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times



  **AmineHZ** 5 years, 3 months ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times



An app uses a virtual network with two subnets. One subnet is used for the application server. The other subnet is used for a database server. A network virtual appliance (NVA) is used as a firewall.

Traffic destined for one specific address prefix is routed to the NVA and then to an on-premises database server that stores sensitive data. A Border Gateway

Protocol (BGP) route is used for the traffic to the on-premises database server.

You need to recommend a method for creating the user-defined route.

Which two options should you recommend? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.


NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. For the virtual network configuration, use a VPN.
- B. For the next hop type, use virtual network peering.
- C. For the virtual network configuration, use Azure ExpressRoute.
- D. For the next hop type, use a virtual network gateway.

**Suggested Answer:** AC

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

Wrong Answer , Correct Answer is : A, D

upvoted 40 times

  **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

As it uses BGP routing, so it should be ExpressRoute, so correct Answer: C & D

upvoted 10 times

  **Musk** 5 years, 6 months ago

I don't think this is the reason. ExpressRoute must use BGP, but BGP can be used by regular VPNs too. I think the reason of A and C is discarding the other 2. D is wrong because if you have an NVA you set the next hop address to an IP address of the NVA instead.

upvoted 19 times

  **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

Agree, thanks for correcting.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-bgp-overview>

Can I use BGP with my VNet-to-VNet connections?

Yes, you can use BGP for both cross-premises connections and VNet-to-VNet connections.

upvoted 3 times

  **gnoamchomsky** 4 years, 11 months ago

Just to expand on why A and D are correct answers and certainly not C.

From the link they have provided it CLEARLY says - "You cannot specify a virtual network gateway created as type ExpressRoute in a user-defined route because with ExpressRoute, you must use BGP for custom routes. ". In the question it clearly says "You need to create a method for creating the USER-DEFINED route.", hence, the answer can only be A and D.

upvoted 8 times

  **cloudcuckooland** 4 years, 10 months ago

agreed, A and D. the wording " Each correct answer presents a complete solution." is really confusing the situation, I think this wording should be "both answers provide the complete solution" >> a and d are covered perfectly here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview#user-defined>

upvoted 2 times

  **SilentH** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

I think the answer is A, C because the question states that each answer presents a "complete solution." Therefore, I don't think the answer can be D because it does not represent a complete solution.

upvoted 35 times



🗨️ **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 1 month ago

The "complete solution" bit is the key to the answer, can only be A and C.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct Answer is : A, D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Mallik78** 4 years, 9 months ago

it is A & D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **A201sss201** 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is A & E. you create a configuration script for PowerShell DSC and then modify extensionProfile section ARM template to include PowerShell DSC <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-template>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-deploy-app>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tmurfet** 4 years, 9 months ago

answer is for earlier question!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **prince\_norman\_maximus** 4 years, 9 months ago

I believe it is A and D, "You cannot specify a virtual network gateway created as type ExpressRoute in a user-defined route..." I see that A and D are two steps to the same solution, but I cannot trust C based on the quote above.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **nick\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago

A D

You must use BGP to advertise on-premises routes to the Microsoft Edge router. You cannot create user-defined routes to force traffic to the ExpressRoute virtual network gateway if you deploy a virtual network gateway deployed as type: ExpressRoute. You can use user-defined routes for forcing traffic from the Express Route to, for example, a Network Virtual Appliance.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Freddo** 4 years, 9 months ago

AD. "Sensitive Data" requires encryption (Express route is not encrypted)

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **TonWin** 4 years, 10 months ago

I think it's A and B because the app VNET needs to be peered to the NVA VNET first. Connection to onprem should be established by VPN.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ct84** 4 years, 10 months ago

lol :D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **David44** 4 years, 10 months ago

question said : You need to recommend a method for creating the user-defined route.

but microsoft said : You must use BGP to advertise on-premises routes to the Microsoft Edge router. You cannot create user-defined routes to force traffic to the ExpressRoute virtual network gateway if you deploy a virtual network gateway deployed as type: ExpressRoute.

So for me C is wrong

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

Well B nor D present a complete solution, they would only be part of how you create a UDR. SO neither can be the answer since the question states each answer is a complete solution. Not sold that A&C are the right answers for the question, BUT they are the only 2 COMPLETE solutions

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Rittik** 4 years, 11 months ago

"Connectivity with VPN connections is achieved using custom routes with a next hop type of Virtual network gateway." -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

I think ans is A & D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **AKC11** 4 years, 11 months ago

A and C are correct. As it gives complete solution



upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **exams0123456** 4 years, 11 months ago

A,C are the correct answers. The link clearly explains the two options: ExpressRoute and VPN under the user-defined route mode, which is what is exactly asked in the question.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is

A

D

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Because Expressroute doesnt use UDR but BGP.

so A and D are the answers

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

A. For the virtual network configuration, use a VPN.

D. For the next hop type, use a virtual network gateway.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tombarc** 5 years ago

"A & D" appears to be the correct answer.

"ExpressRoute: You must use BGP to advertise on-premises routes to the Microsoft Edge router. You cannot create user-defined routes to force traffic to the ExpressRoute virtual network gateway if you deploy a virtual network gateway deployed as type: ExpressRoute. You can use user-defined routes for forcing traffic from the Express Route to, for example, a Network Virtual Appliance.

VPN: You can, optionally use BGP. For details, see BGP with site-to-site VPN connections."

reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview#border-gateway-protocol>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ashu141294** 5 years ago

Correct answer is A and D . you can specify next hop as vpn gateway also .

verified with microsoft docs :-<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **prabhu007** 5 years ago

Right Ans - A & D

upvoted 1 times



You manage a solution in Azure that consists of a single application which runs on a virtual machine (VM). Traffic to the application has increased dramatically.

The application must not experience any downtime and scaling must be dynamically defined.

You need to define an auto-scale strategy to ensure that the VM can handle the workload.

Which three options should you recommend? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Deploy application automatic vertical scaling.
- B. Create a VM availability set.
- C. Create a VM scale set.
- D. Deploy application automatic horizontal scaling.
- E. Deploy a custom auto-scale implementation.

**Suggested Answer:** CDE

 **SilentH** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

I think it's C, D, & E because the answer cannot be A as a vertical scale change would require a restart of the VM thus violating the requirement of "must not experience any downtime". The answer cannot be B as an availability set is more of an HA solution than a scaling solution.  
upvoted 18 times

 **PDR** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

I think C,D,E because  
availability set - the application must "application must not experience any downtime " but a scale set automatically implements placement groups which work in a similar way to availability sets using fault and update zones. MS docs never recommend using scale sets and availability sets together and I dont even think it is possible?  
D & E because horizontal scaling means increasing the number of instances as opposed to vertical scaling which increases the instances resources.You can use metrics from application insights to trigger scaling. I didnt think both D and E were correct , but seeing that A and B are not correct then I must choose E aswell  
upvoted 14 times

 **prince\_norman\_maximus** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

CDE, I think the key here is "implement an auto scaling strategy" I do not believe the same VM can be in both an availability and scale set.  
upvoted 1 times


 **techhb** 4 years, 10 months ago

C,D,E(A: Vertical scaling is add memory,cpu ram can we do it on vm in runtime,so answer is no.B:No such concept.).  
upvoted 1 times

 **AmazonAu** 4 years, 10 months ago

Each correct answer presents a complete solution

so A D E  
upvoted 1 times

 **dpinlaguna** 4 years, 11 months ago

You can create custom, or user-defined, routes in Azure to override Azure's default system routes, or to add additional routes to a subnet's route table. You can specify the following next hop types when creating a user-defined route:

Virtual appliance: A virtual appliance is a virtual machine that typically runs a network application, such as a firewall. Virtual network gateway: Specify when you want traffic destined for specific address prefixes routed to a virtual network gateway. The virtual network gateway must be created with type VPN. You cannot specify a virtual network gateway created as type ExpressRoute in a user-defined route because with ExpressRoute, you must use BGP for custom routes.

A & D are correct



upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

CDE are the correct answers

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

C. Create a VM scale set.

D. Deploy application automatic horizontal scaling.

E. Deploy a custom auto-scale implementation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **profileexto** 5 years ago

CDE are the correct answers

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Prash85** 5 years ago

Scale Set is for Auto Scaling strategy C D E

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **epomatti** 5 years ago

First of all, you CANNOT use Availability Set (B) and Scale Set (C) combined. It's either one or the other.

Second, the questions mentions auto scale, and Scale Sets are implicit Availability Sets.

I like this explanation: "A typical architecture might use a scale set for agent or worker nodes, and an availability set for master or control nodes."

Answer must be C, D and E.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/38112816/difference-in-azure-availability-sets-and-scale-sets>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

You can not create scaleset from this VM, you can use its image to create a new VM scale set. Options are not perfect as per answer but since A and B are totally wrong so only remaining options are C,D and E.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **nadjar007** 5 years, 2 months ago

Virtual machines in a scale set can be deployed across multiple update domains and fault domains to maximize availability and resilience to outages due to data center outages, and planned or unplanned maintenance events.

Answer. BCD

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rajuuu** 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer should be BCD ..As it requires Autoscaling .

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Idopson001** 5 years, 3 months ago

CDE, Virtual scaling requires a reboot (requirement says no downtime), Availability sets are for HA not scaling. So we need VMSS, Horizontal scaling, and a custom implementation to increase/decrease by one or more VMs.

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcarlos** 5 years, 3 months ago

i would say answer is BCD to meet high availability and auto scale requirements <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-use-availability-zones>

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **keithtemplin** 5 years, 2 months ago

The requirements of "The application must not experience any downtime" is the missing option in CDE. If you setup scale sets in on Availability Zone, you app can still go down in that zone is off line. jcarlos is correct IMHO based on the link he provided. However depending on when the test was written and this feature became available could be the determining factor to which is correct. I am betting on BCD.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **stark3000** 5 years ago



you can set up scale set to scale new machines across AZ, that will take care of availability  
upvoted 1 times

  **2cool2touch** 5 years, 5 months ago

A&B Cannot be the answers hence C, D, E are correct. Vertical scaling means adding more cpu. disk etc and availability set are to protect against HW failure of underlying hosts.  
upvoted 10 times



## DRAG DROP -

You develop a web app that uses the tier D1 app service plan by using the Web Apps feature of Microsoft Azure App Service. Spikes in traffic have caused increases in page load times.

You need to ensure that the web app automatically scales when CPU load is about 85 percent and minimize costs.

Which four 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**

Configure the web app to the Premium App Service tier.

Configure a Scale condition.

Configure the web app to the Standard App Service tier.

Enable autoscaling on the web app.

Add a Scale rule.

Switch to an Azure App Services consumption plan.

**Suggested Answer:****Actions****Answer Area**

Configure the web app to the Premium App Service tier.

Switch to an Azure App Services consumption plan.



Configure the web app to the Standard App Service tier.

Enable autoscaling on the web app.

Add a Scale rule.

Configure a Scale condition.

**References:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-get-started>

**NS** 5 years, 9 months ago

You can't add a rule without adding a scale condition first. So, I think the right answer should be:

- Configure the web app to the standard app service tier
- Enable autoscaling on the web app
- Configure a scale condition
- Add a scale rule

upvoted 65 times

**onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

Disagree, moderator section is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-get-started>

one rule will have multiple connections.

upvoted 2 times

**levm39** 5 years, 5 months ago

you are wrong, first are conditions, rules are inside conditions. (in the same link you pasted)

upvoted 3 times

**tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago



- Configure the web app to the standard app service tier
  - Enable autoscaling on the web app
  - Configure a scale condition
  - Add a scale rule
- upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **SilentH** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 5 months ago

I ran through this in my lab and the answer in order is:

1. Configure the web app to the Standard App Service tier
2. Enable autoscaling on the web app
3. Configure a Scale condition
4. Add a Scale rule

The reason why is that the Scale rule is \*within\* the Scale condition; therefore, "Configure a Scale condition" must come before "Add a Scale rule".

upvoted 28 times

🗄️ 👤 **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **KN0321** Most Recent 🕒 4 years, 9 months ago

This is Right

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given answers are correct

upvoted 5 times

🗄️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Mistake

switch 3 and 4.

Sorry about the confusion

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **LouieZ** 5 years, 1 month ago

I think between the 2 orders of scale condition and scale rule, both are correct answers according to MSFT

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **tmurfet** 5 years ago

Seems like you don't save the Condition until you've created the rules you need -- in that sense the condition is created last. Chicken and egg ...

upvoted 4 times

🗄️ 👤 **wildbisu** 5 years ago

The add "condition" happens before the add "rule" action in the azure portal. Although both are saved together. The portal UI also shows a link to add auto-scaling condition and then inside that you have a link to Add a rule. So correct order as per the portal UI flow seem to be "Configure a Scale condition" --> "Add a scale rule"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/app-service-autoscale-rules/6-autoscale-a-web-app>

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

given justification looks correct for below answer

1. Configure the web app to the Standard App Service tier
2. Enable autoscaling on the web app
3. Configure a Scale condition
4. Add a Scale rule

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **Aeron13** 4 years, 10 months ago

I agree because you already have a default condition when you create enable autoscale. So you can start first with either a rule or a condition.



upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **silverdeath** 5 years, 3 months ago

Add scale condition before adding the rule



upvoted 2 times

  **Karls** 5 years, 5 months ago

I did in my lab too. Correct answer are NS and SilenH

upvoted 2 times

  **lorimer1** 5 years, 5 months ago

Add a condition before a rule .... from the ms lab:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-autoscale-performance-schedule>

upvoted 4 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

Name	IP address range
Subnet0	10.0.0.0/24
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet	10.0.254.0/24

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router.

You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.

How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Address prefix  ▼

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:  ▼

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:  ▼

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2

**Answer Area**

Suggested Answer:

Address prefix  ▼

10.0.0.0/16
10.0.1.0/24
10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:  ▼

Virtual appliance
Virtual network
Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:  ▼

GatewaySubnet
Subnet0
Subnet1 and Subnet2



🗳️ 👤 **milind8451** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 2 months ago

1. Address Prefix 10.0.0.0/16 - Because routing table will be applied to this VNET.
  2. Next hop type "Virtual appliance" - because as mentioned in ques all inbound traffic must be routed through VM1 which will act as virtual appliance
  3. Assigned to "Gateway Subnet" - because all incoming traffic to this vnet will first hit the Gateway which is in gateway subnet.
- upvoted 32 times

🗳️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

above justification looks correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **shroff** 5 years, 1 month ago

Wrong.

You need to route traffic to the VM in the subnet who's address space is 10.0.1.0/24 so that's the address prefix

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Test\_Taker** 4 years, 11 months ago

Wrong.

Route tables direct where traffic should \*go\* (not arrive).

Because traffic could be destined to any VMs in any of the subnets (except GatewaySubnet) you must include the entire VNet's address space.

How else are you going to get to a VM in say, Subnet 0 for example?

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Test\_Taker** 4 years, 11 months ago

Whoops, please disregard.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Cern77** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 7 months ago

Correct:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

upvoted 15 times

🗳️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

1. Address Prefix 10.0.0.0/16
2. Next hop type "Virtual appliance"
3. Assigned to "Gateway Subnet"

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **azurecert2021** Most Recent 🔔 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct

1. Address Prefix 10.0.0.0/16 - Because routing table will be applied to this VNET.
2. Next hop type "Virtual appliance" - because as mentioned in ques all inbound traffic must be routed through VM1 which will act as virtual appliance
3. Assigned to "Gateway Subnet" - because all incoming traffic to this vnet will first hit the Gateway which is in gateway subnet.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **sh0wbi** 4 years, 9 months ago

question came in exam 23 sep,2020

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **user\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago

Look to the Routing Example:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Yu001** 4 years, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/network/route-table/route?view=azure-cli-latest>

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **misushant** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Ausias18** 4 years, 11 months ago



Answer Correct,  
Appeared in AZ-104 Exam  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

The question by itself is buggy.

10.0.0.0/16

Virtual Appliance

3rd question is buggy, since we cannot go with subnet 0 and subnet 1 and 2. I will say just pick Gateway subnet.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **StevIORI** 5 years ago

(1) (Implicitly mentioned, or just indicated by the name "Gateway Subnet") ---- All the incoming traffic to VNet1 goes through the "Gateway Subnet". Therefore, to control the traffic, a Routing Table needs to be assigned to the "Gateway Subnet"

(2) After after, all the traffic needs to be controlled by the Network Virtual Appliance (NVA). Therefore, the next hop is "Virtual Appliance" (when deploying, also putting in its IP)

(3) The NVA needs to control the traffic for ALL Virtual Network (VNet1). Therefore, the (target) Address Prefix needs to be the entire Address Range for the VNet1.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **jivom** 5 years, 1 month ago

We assign for the gatewaysubnet (where we expect all outside traffic to arrive in) the very route 10.0.0.0/16 (as this encompasses all other ranges of internal IPs) and we send all traffic to the virtual appliance. In practice, you'd also enter the IP address of that virtual appliance in order to make the traffic from the gateway subnet reach it, however this last point is not asked in this question.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnshMan** 5 years, 1 month ago

Address prefix: 10.0.0./16 (Route all inbound traffic to VNET)

Next Hop: Virtual Appliance

Subnet: GatewaySubnet Because for all Inbound traffic nothing mentioned to restrict, so it is Public Subnet in our case gateway subnet (Public/Private/DMZ)

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **byuq** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **shyan391** 5 years, 1 month ago

Gateway subnet is for virtual network gateway, not for virtual appliance. There is problem in the question itself.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **BenDova** 5 years, 2 months ago

10.0.0.0/16 because you need to route inbound traffic to the vnet address space

Virtual appliance - this lets you specify vm1 ip as next hop

Gatewaysubnet - because inbound traffic is coming in to whatever VPN/ER gateway is deployed here therefore route needs to be applied here.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **CloudGuy0** 5 years, 4 months ago

I think its incorrect. Why are you using the vNet IP Space if you are deploying the Virtual Gateway Appliance to the Gateway Subnet?

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/sdn/manage/use-network-virtual-appliances-on-a-vn>

Answer:

10.0.254.0/24

Virtual Appliance

Gateway Subnet

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **realsaid** 5 years, 4 months ago

You are very wrong. The question says you need to route all traffic destined for Vnet1 address space.

The answers are very correct.



upvoted 20 times



You are implementing authentication for applications in your company. You plan to implement self-service password reset (SSPR) and multifactor authentication

(MFA) in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to select authentication mechanisms that can be used for both MFA and SSPR.

Which two authentication methods should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Short Message Service (SMS) messages
- B. Azure AD passwords
- C. Email addresses
- D. Security questions
- E. App passwords

**Suggested Answer:** AB

References:

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

  **rods**  5 years, 5 months ago

Microsoft highly recommends Administrators enable users to select more than the minimum required number of authentication methods in case they do not have access to one.

Authentication Method Usage

Password MFA and SSPR

Security questions SSPR Only

Email address SSPR Only

Microsoft Authenticator app MFA and SSPR

OATH Hardware token Public preview for MFA and SSPR

SMS MFA and SSPR

Voice call MFA and SSPR

App passwords MFA only in certain cases

Based on the above, A and B are correct.



upvoted 31 times

  **JohnAvlakitotis** 5 years, 5 months ago

True




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

upvoted 4 times

  **Burtzz** 5 years, 5 months ago

Agree, can't use email on Mfa, can't use app passwords on SSPR, can't use, can't use security question on mfa

upvoted 2 times

  **babablackship**  4 years, 12 months ago

question has been updated in exam

You are implementing authentication for applications in your company. You plan to implement self-service password reset (SSPR) and multifactor authentication

(MFA) in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to select authentication mechanisms that can be used for both MFA and SSPR.

Which two authentication methods should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Short Message Service (SMS) messages
- B. Authentication app
- C. Email addresses
- D. Security questions



- E. App passwords

Expose Correct Answer

Answer : AB

upvoted 22 times

  **pentum7** Most Recent 4 years, 7 months ago



correct

<https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-303/view/7/>

The following authentication mechanisms can be used for both MFA and SSPR:

- ⇒ Short Message Service (SMS) messages
- ⇒ Azure AD passwords
- ⇒ Microsoft Authenticator app
- ⇒ Voice call

upvoted 3 times

  **KN0321** 4 years, 9 months ago


SMS and Authenticator. The same question came in AZ304 with that option

upvoted 3 times

  **joanjcanals** 4 years, 9 months ago

From other Exam preparation question sets the B Option: "Azure AD Passwords" should be "Authentication App" and then mark A and B

upvoted 2 times

  **Arnab\_Sutar** 4 years, 9 months ago

For SSPR( check Azure Portal )

Mobile app notification

Mobile app code

Email

Mobile phone

Office phone

Security questions

For MFA (Chcek MFA user setting site)

Call to phone

Text message to phone

Notification through mobile app

Verification code from mobile app or hardware token

So Common for SSPR and MFA are: Mobile App Code, Mobile Notification and Call to Phone

Options are not available for this question.

upvoted 1 times

  **MrMohan** 4 years, 9 months ago

A and E should be the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **user\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago

Simply AE

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

upvoted 2 times

  **exams0123456** 4 years, 11 months ago

There are only three methods that support MFA + SSPR : SMS, VOICE, MICROSOFT AUTHENTICATOR APP.

Now coming to the context of this question, SMS is given as choice, so that's one correct answer. Voice and Authenticator APP don't find a mention so what remains is Azure AD passwords, Email and SQs. Always remember: Azure AD PASSWORD is the primary authentication system. MFA/ SSPR are secondary authentications steps (Remember 2-step verification ???) So whenever there is no other option available for secondary authentication steps, the primary authentication method (Azure AD Passwords) is considered. Hence correct answer is : AB

upvoted 7 times



🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

Answer is

A. Short Message Service (SMS) messages

B. Azure AD passwords

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sourabh7257** 4 years, 11 months ago

B. Azure AD passwords is wrong

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sickles** 4 years, 12 months ago

SMS\Voice call\Microsoft Authenticator app is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SaravanakumarV** 5 years ago

Answer is A & B, App password can be used only with MFA and not with SSPR.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **prabhu007** 5 years ago

Given Ans are correct !!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Prash85** 5 years ago

SMS & AD Password as both support MFA & SSPR.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ArulLivingston** 5 years ago

Options are wrong. Microsoft Authenticator app & Voice call are missing.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Anamitra** 5 years ago

AB is the right answer, there is no debate. E is only for MFA, not SSPR.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **dumbu** 5 years ago

A & B are correct answers.

An Azure AD password is often one of the primary authentication methods. You can't disable the password authentication method.

Even if you use an authentication method such as SMS-based sign-in when the user doesn't use their password to sign, a password remains as an available authentication method.

upvoted 3 times



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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

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

Does this meet the goal?



- A. Yes
- B. No

**Suggested Answer: B**

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

References:

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

  **CloudGuy0** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer is correct. Resource Lock prevents changes to a resource. It does not lock a configuration in place across multiple iterations.  
upvoted 10 times

  **daniel840829** 5 years, 1 month ago

Wait....

upvoted 1 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **Happiman** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

CloudGuy0,,,, Are you OK?

upvoted 9 times

  **Dann1112** 5 years, 1 month ago



I think he is just... elaborating ? /u\

upvoted 2 times

  **Yu001** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is correct. Block a port doesn't mean block a resource

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Dineshvishe** 4 years, 11 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

  **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

No is answer

upvoted 1 times

  **suresz** 4 years, 12 months ago

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

upvoted 4 times



  **tundervird** 4 years, 12 months ago



The only way to view such info is through the Deployment blade under the settings section.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deployment-history?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **byuq** 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **BenDova** 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer B - Locks can be applied to resource, resource group, or subscription. However, it doesn't validate that NSGs have specific rules. Its simply prevents you from changing or deleting resources.

upvoted 3 times



Note: This question is part of 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

**Suggested Answer: B**

  **Cern77**  5 years, 7 months ago

From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments.

upvoted 30 times

  **Oz**  5 years, 8 months ago

There is no Automation script to click from the RG blade.

upvoted 5 times

  **licna** 5 years, 5 months ago

It used to be there, but now there really isn't this 'Automation script' option on a resource group blade. Anyway, you'd have to choose the 'Deployments' item to meet the goal.

upvoted 9 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago


RG1 blade, Deployments

upvoted 3 times

  **Kamal\_SriLanka**  4 years, 11 months ago

date and time can be found under Deployments of RG1



upvoted 1 times

  **exams0123456** 4 years, 11 months ago

There is no such option as "Automation Script". You gotta go like this:

RG1 -> Export Template -> Template -> Check "API-Version" date

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **tundervird** 4 years, 12 months ago

The only way to view such info is through the Deployment blade under the settings section.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deployment-history?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **milind8451** 5 years, 2 months ago

There is no blade for Automation script blade under RG. Instead you can view the date and time of deployment from "Deployments" blade under RG.

upvoted 1 times

  **codeoptimus** 5 years, 3 months ago

There's actually no such blade called automatic script. The answer is correct. The only way to view such info is through the Deployment blade under the settings section.

upvoted 2 times

  **Happiman** 5 years, 4 months ago



Deployments  
upvoted 5 times



Note: This question is part of 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 Subscription blade, you select the subscription, and then click Resource providers.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes




B. No

**Suggested Answer: B**

  **BenDova**  5 years, 2 months ago

The answer is B because you need to use the deployments blade to see when resources were provisioned.

upvoted 6 times

  **Shagor**  4 years, 11 months ago

Need to check deployment

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **tundervird** 4 years, 12 months ago

This solution is about subscriptions and then Resource provider that is like a Plugin to the subscription. The only way to see history is in the deployments blade in the setting in the resource group.



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deployment-history?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **milind8451** 5 years, 2 months ago

You can view the date and time of deployment from "Deployments" blade under Resource group. Respurce provider doesn't tells anything about deployed resources in your subscription.

upvoted 2 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

You have to click deployments.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ramanraghav** 5 years, 3 months ago

Resource providers section just shows the Providers that are registered or not registered within the subscription

So not possible

upvoted 2 times



Note: This question is part of 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

**Suggested Answer: A**

  **Cern77** Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago



Correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-deployment-operations>  
upvoted 13 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is ok  
upvoted 3 times

  **gbvee** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer B: Yes  
upvoted 2 times

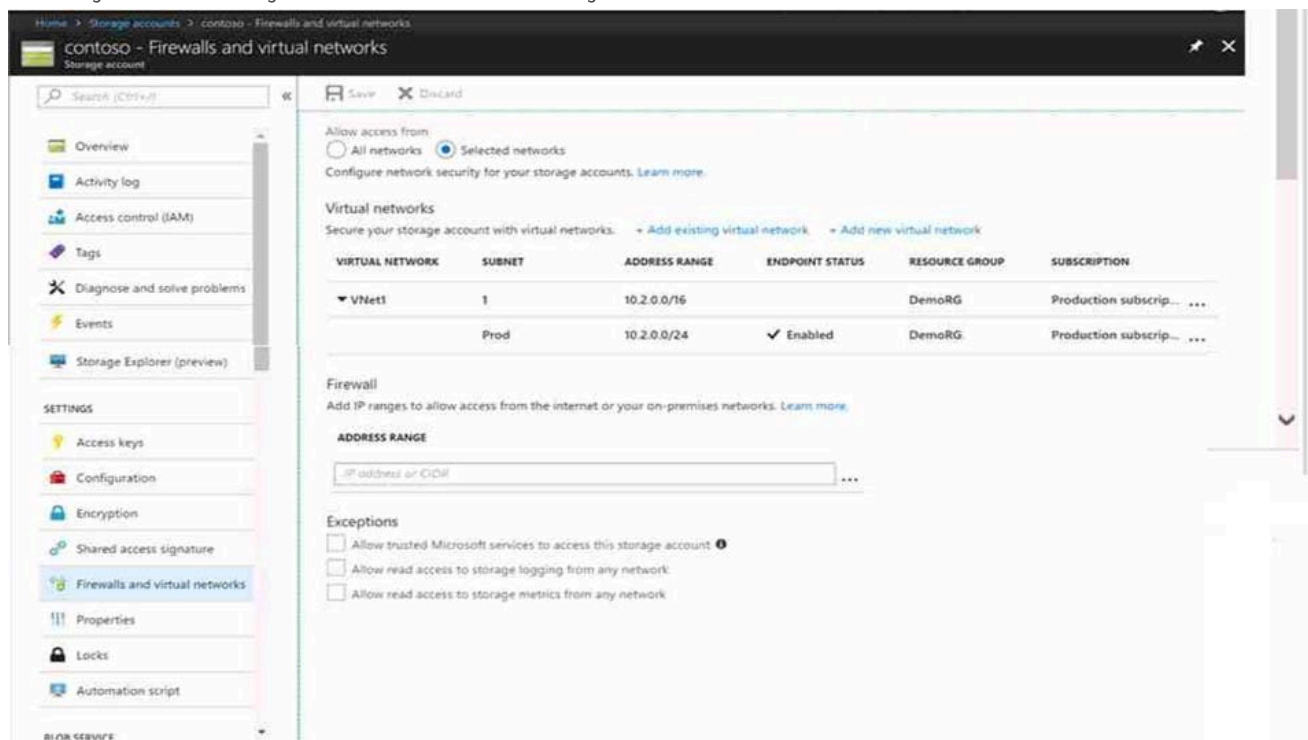
  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is the correct answer  
upvoted 3 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]**.

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]**.

always  
during a backup  
never

### Suggested 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]**.

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]**.

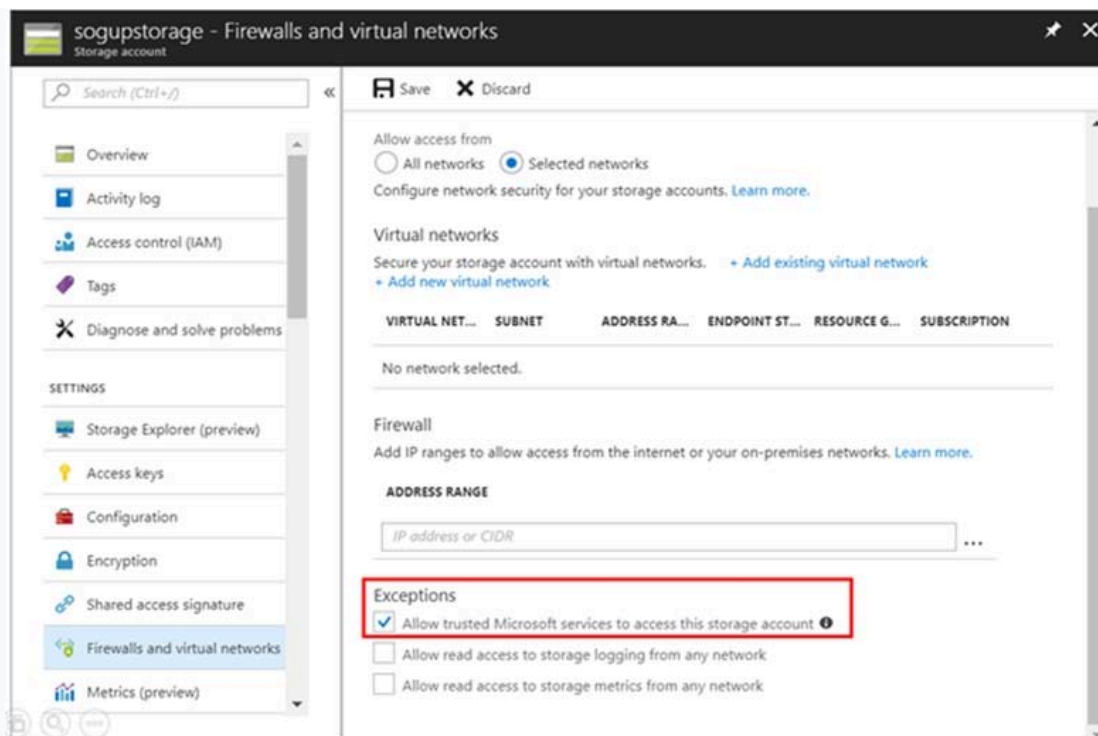
always  
during a backup  
never

Box 1: always -  
Endpoint status is enabled.

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/>

**iselectkane321** Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago

BOX 1 wrong?

upvoted 18 times

**Cern77** 5 years, 7 months ago

You right, only 10.2.0.0/24 is allowed to access this storage account ...

10.2.9.0/24 is not in 10.2.0.0/24 !

upvoted 52 times

**Rafael1984** 5 years, 4 months ago

endpoint is enable, Box 1 is right.

upvoted 2 times

**Fred\_Freedom** 5 years, 4 months ago

@Rafael1984 The endpoint is enable though, it is enable to 10.2.0.0/24, but not to 10.2.9.0/24. So, the endpoint is not enable to 10.2.9.0/24.

So, I think that the correct answer for BOX 1 is "never", but not "always".

upvoted 23 times

**tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

I hope it's not a typo..

Never, Never.

upvoted 1 times

**OsimIndia** 4 years, 6 months ago

So Box1 should be Never...

upvoted 1 times

**sami777** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

So after reading onlyfunmails comments answer will be both box = never.

upvoted 14 times

**SIDNEY1** 5 years, 1 month ago

Agreed, the 10.2.9.0/24 is part of the first subnet listed in the exhibit. The endpoint status is not enabled. So box 1 is Never.

Box 2 is Never too, the trusted MS services checkbox is unchecked.

upvoted 13 times



🗳️ 👤 **umair686** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago  
<https://www.exam-answer.com/microsoft/az-104/question34>  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago  
The CORRECT selection is NEVER, NEVER and here is why.  
since 10.2.9.0/24 part of 10.2.0.0/16 is not checked and 10.2.0.0/24 is allowed to access this storage account where 10.2.9.0/24 is not in 10.2.0.0/24 !, The endpoint is enable though, it is enable to 10.2.0.0/24, but not to 10.2.9.0/24. So, the endpoint is not enable to 10.2.9.0/24.  
A subnet mask of 24 bits basically means that the first 3 numbers of the IP are FIXED! Thus, the 10.2.0 will never change and the remaining number gives 256 subnet addresses. Then, an IP starting by 10.2.9 does not belong to the subnet that is allowed.  
For fun try it on the portal, when configuring this option it forces you to select subnets, which means that, in order to provide access, they should be explicitly shown on the configuration screen.  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago  
The correct answer is: Never, Never  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **djolenole** 4 years, 6 months ago  
Correct(never,never), 10.2.9.0/24 is different subnet and must be specified!  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **a\_Ri** 4 years, 9 months ago  
10.2.9.0/24 is not in the allowed subnet list. the first one = never  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago  
Never, Never. You enable Service Endpoint at Subnet Level and 10.2.9.0/24 is at another Subnet.  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **rvegmen** 4 years, 11 months ago  
I think the answer is correct. The firewall configuration is limiting the access to that specific VNet. The service endpoint in prod subnet is changing the routing via MS internal backbone rather than going outside, but that does not define the access, just where the traffic is routed.  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **jw\_duke** 4 years, 11 months ago  
I think given ans is correct based on the provided IP subnets:  
first subnet : 10.2.0.0/16 which covers 10.2.9.0/24 subnets. also with Service Endpoint enabled. that will bypass the firewall.  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Remco** 4 years, 11 months ago  
There is no subnet 10.2.0.0/16.  
The VNET address space is 10.2.0.0/16, containing one subnet 10.2.9.0/24  
(if the screenshot is correct)  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago  
Regarding the Endpoint, just look at <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/blog/virtual-network-service-endpoints-and-firewalls-for-azure-storage-now-generally-available/> and realise how the arrow departs from the subnet towards the storage account. Therefore, connection is allowed on a subnet basis and 10.2.9 is not a subnet that is allowed.  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago  
The CORRECT selection is NEVER, NEVER and here is why.  
A subnet mask of 24 bits basically means that the first 3 numbers of the IP are FIXED! Thus, the 10.2.0 will never change and the remaining number gives 256 subnet addresses. Then, an IP starting by 10.2.9 does not belong to the subnet that is allowed.  
  
For fun try it on the portal, when configuring this option it forces you to select subnets, which means that, in order to provide access, they should be explicitly shown on the configuration screen.  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Ausias18** 4 years, 11 months ago  
This question appeared in my AZ-104 exam  
upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

NEVER

NEVER

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **BiggusJiggus** 4 years, 11 months ago

I had this very question in an exam (AZ104) - looks like a typo, but the wording is so ambiguous its impossible to tell....

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

Both option is NEVER

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tanito83** 5 years ago

Te correct answer is: Never, Never. Please, modify it.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chokies** 5 years ago

If you lab it address range for the vnet will not actually appear.

It is never never because not until you add service end point to the subnet or add new subnet to the network and firewall settings of the storage it will not be enable.

upvoted 1 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

Suggested 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.

References:

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


 **kondapaturi**  5 years, 7 months ago

ZRS is correct

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) and geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS/RA-GZRS) (preview) are available only for standard General-purpose V2, BlockBlobStorage, and FileStorage accounts in certain regions.

upvoted 32 times

 **Cern77** 5 years, 7 months ago

You right:

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



upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **bizie** Highly Voted 5 years, 9 months ago

GRS is highlighted and not ZRS

upvoted 30 times

🗨️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

ZRS

V2

upvoted 11 times

🗨️ 👤 **umangsingh123** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

yes it should be ZRS, it talks about data center failure.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: ZRS, V2

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **a\_Ri** 4 years, 9 months ago

GRS = LRS + an asynchronous copy of LRS onto another geo

If the LRS (local) DC fails, there is only an asynchronous copy available, which does not satisfy the requirement.

Only ZRS is correct. A synchronous copy in the same geo but not the same DC.

And ZRS is only available to v2.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MrMohan** 4 years, 9 months ago

ZRS is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MrMohan** 4 years, 9 months ago

ZRS is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **groy** 4 years, 10 months ago

\*\*\*Correct Answer\*\*\*

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rooh** 4 years, 10 months ago

ZRS & V2

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 11 months ago

data center in the region fails meaning it should be ZRS

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Shagor** 4 years, 11 months ago

Why not ZRE. Here not mention for Regional redundancy

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago

Text response is correct but the screenshots highlight the wrong answer.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

ZRS

STORAGE V2

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **mudot** 4 years, 11 months ago

GRS is async

ZRS is correct

upvoted 2 times



🗨️ 👤 **mtb123** 4 years, 11 months ago

Yeah, i must agree with everyone who says ZRS is the correct option, even though GRS does replicate the data 3 times within a single region, it seems like overkill if you are not planning for a region wide outage.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 12 months ago

Answers are correct, GRS is enough because requirement is availability within same region.

upvoted 1 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**

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

• • • • •

**Answer Area**

>

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↑

↓

## Suggested Answer:

**Actions**

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

• • • • •

**Answer Area**

- Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.
- Register Server1.
- Add a server endpoint.

>

<

↑

↓

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.

References:

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

 **Agan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago



1. Install the Azure File Sync agent
2. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
3. Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint



4. Create a server endpoint

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 20 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago



1. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
2. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
3. Add server endpoint

upvoted 4 times

  **gboyega**  4 years, 11 months ago

1. Install the Azure File Sync agent
2. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
3. Create a server endpoint

upvoted 6 times

  **Duyons** 4 years, 11 months ago

Do you mean Add a server point? There is no such option in the question for "Create a server endpoint" just Add! :D

upvoted 1 times

  **certmonster** 4 years, 6 months ago

You nitpicker!

upvoted 1 times

  **azurecert2021**  4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct as per link mention in justification

Deploy a Storage Sync Service. -already done

Create a sync group.-already done

Install Azure File Sync agent on the server with the full data set. 1st action in sequence

Register that server and create a server endpoint on the share. 2nd and 3rd action in sequence

Let sync do the full upload to the Azure file share (cloud endpoint).

After the initial upload is complete, install Azure File Sync agent on each of the remaining servers.

upvoted 1 times

  **Batmmm** 5 years, 1 month ago

right seq

Deploy a Storage Sync Service.

Create a sync group.

Install Azure File Sync agent on the server with the full data set.

Register that server and create a server endpoint on the share.

Let sync do the full upload to the Azure file share (cloud endpoint).

After the initial upload is complete, install Azure File Sync agent on each of the remaining servers.

Create new file shares on each of the remaining servers.

Create server endpoints on new file shares with cloud tiering policy, if desired. (This step requires additional storage to be available for the initial setup.)

Let Azure File Sync agent do a rapid restore of the full namespace without the actual data transfer. After the full namespace sync, sync engine will fill the local disk space based on the cloud tiering policy for the server endpoint.

Ensure sync completes and test your topology as desired.

Redirect users and applications to this new share.

You can optionally delete any duplicate shares on the servers.

upvoted 2 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. a dataset CSV file
- B. an XML manifest file
- C. a driveset CSV file
- D. a PowerShell PS1 file
- E. a JSON configuration file

**Suggested Answer: AC**

A: 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

C: Modify the driveset.csv file in the root folder where the tool resides.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-data-to-files>

  **TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Dataset and driveset are correct.

upvoted 9 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

AC is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **tamm** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

- Dataset CSV file is the value of /dataset flag is a CSV file that contains a list of directories and/or a list of files to be copied to target drives.



- Driveset file has the list of disks and corresponding drive letters so that the tool can correctly pick the list of disks to be prepared.

upvoted 2 times

  **vicky\_tejwani** 4 years, 11 months ago

Dataset and driveset are correct

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

A and C

upvoted 2 times

  **Dineshvishe** 4 years, 11 months ago

Dataset.csv - for options to specify

Driveset.csv - for Bit locker encryption

upvoted 3 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

**Suggested Answer: C**

Ensure port 445 is open: The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked.

References:

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

  **TYT**  5 years, 2 months ago



File Share uses SMB port 445. Answer is correct. This can be done only through 445.

upvoted 17 times

  **joilec435**  5 years, 2 months ago



SMB proto 445

upvoted 13 times

  **SunnyAU**  4 years, 10 months ago

C, based on Microsoft documentation: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago



C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **cloudboys** 4 years, 11 months ago

445 should be the right answer here!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

upvoted 6 times

  **Rajuuu** 5 years, 2 months ago

Option B :- 443 as it is the SSL port number

upvoted 2 times

  **Duyons** 4 years, 11 months ago

SSL? It's asking for a File share port, not SSL? So it should be 445 - SMB.

upvoted 4 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

C is ok

upvoted 1 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table.

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has multiple network adapters, including a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3.

You create a route table named RT1 that contains the routers in the following table.

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1 and Subnet2.

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
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Suggested Answer:

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:

- ⇒ Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.
- ⇒ Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes -

The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No -

VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for VM2 to connect to VM1.



Box 3: Yes -

The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview> <https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

🗳️ 👤 **Abbas** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Answers are: yes no yes because forwarding is done via VM3. Read below.

Azure routes network traffic in subnets by default. But in some cases, we want to use custom traffic routes to define where and how traffic flows. In this case, we use route tables. A route table defines the next hop for our traffic and determines where the network traffic needs to go.

upvoted 36 times

🗳️ 👤 **certificatores** 5 years, 3 months ago

even the answer is right, Azure network services should be smart enough to route that traffic from default route if forwarded route is wrong. I don't get why Azure do not support this very basic functionality

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Khang** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Yes/No/Yes

upvoted 13 times

🗳️ 👤 **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Given answer is right

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **RakyBai** 3 years, 1 month ago

When you create a route table and associate it to a subnet, the table's routes are combined with the subnet's default routes. If there are conflicting route assi

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview#:~:text=When%20you%20create%20a%20route%20table%20and%20associate%20it%20to%20a%20subnet%2C%20the%20table%27s%20routes%20a)

overview#:~:text=When%20you%20create%20a%20route%20table%20and%20associate%20it%20to%20a%20subnet%2C%20the%20table%27s%20routes%20a

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **iamgk** 4 years, 9 months ago

Tried the given scenario with Lab , given answers (Yes, No, Yes) are correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **nick\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago

The suggested answer is correct!

here's my opinion: If you don't understand this very simple question, you should not take an architect exam

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Villar** 4 years, 9 months ago

So, I took the time to lab this and as it turns out, you should not have taken the architect exam because you fell for the trickery. After I shut VM3 down, I was still able to reach across VM2 from 1 and 1 from 2. I checked the effective routes on the VMs and found out that the system routes were there even though the UDR takes precedence. The VMs still know how to reach one another using the system routes.

To set up VM3: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-create-route-table-portal#create-an-nva>

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Rickii** 4 years, 9 months ago

So correct answer yes yes yes

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

YES

NO

YES

upvoted 10 times

🗳️ 👤 **Eddy0055** 5 years ago

Answer is Yes, No, Yes. Because I did it by myself, after turn off VM3 then VM1 and VM2 cannot reach each other.

upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **mosah** 5 years ago

The Answer is Yes - Yes - Yes :

A subnet is a range of IP addresses in the VNet. You can divide a VNet into multiple subnets for organization and security. Each NIC in a VM is



connected to one subnet in one VNet. NICs connected to subnets (same or different) within a VNet can communicate with each other without any extra configuration.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Test\_Taker** 4 years, 12 months ago

UDRs take precedence over system routes.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Rajuuu** 5 years, 2 months ago

yes no and yes

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **sumitbagga05** 5 years, 3 months ago

I have created a same lab for this. And verified answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **zxsxkwmz** 4 years, 10 months ago

Then you would have also noticed that one of these boxes is incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Mail2KevinD** 4 years, 10 months ago

which box is incorrect?

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Ash\_123** 5 years, 3 months ago

One thing that is not clear to me is when route table is configured as

Address Prefix - 10.0.1.0/24, Next hop Type - Virtual Appliance, Next hop Address - 10.0.3.4.

Then doesn't it mean that it allows connectivity from subnet 1 (10.0.1.0/24) to VM3 so in other words VM1 can establish connection with VM3 but is vice versa also true? i.e. can VM3 also establish network connection with VM1, is it bi-directional?

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **JoeArun4u** 4 years, 11 months ago

Can someone respond this question. I too need an answer for this.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **zxsxkwmz** 4 years, 10 months ago

Just replicated this exact layout and yes, it is bi-directional.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Benkyoujin** 5 years, 5 months ago

What is this question? All on same vnet so can talk to each other by default. The routes being added even require traffic to devices in the same subnet to go through the NVA, too?

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Iorimer1** 5 years, 5 months ago

All yes. All subnets within a vnet are routable to each other by default i.e. the routing provided by VM3 is unnecessary (seems to be a trick question?)

upvoted 8 times

🗳️ 👤 **Mathew** 5 years, 5 months ago

The routing table entry for subnet2 still there so it will forward traffic to vm3. connection fail

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Yes, No, Yes

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **tubadc** 5 years, 5 months ago

I think its yes, no, yes like suggested.

"You apply RT1 to Subnet1 and Subnet2" if you apply the route table to subnet2 it will not get to subnet1, only using the forward on the subnet3... i think...



upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **CapSandy** 5 years, 1 month ago

You are referring to the default routes that will act to allow traffic within all subnets under a Vnet. But when a UDR is in place, it overrides and takes precedence. And hence route goes via VM3 and since it shutdown it drops the traffic.



upvoted 3 times

  **Villar** 4 years, 9 months ago

It takes precedence, yes. However, when it is not available, system routes would take over.

The answer should be yes, yes, yes.

upvoted 2 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS C:\> Get-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name VNet1 -ResourceGroupName Production

Name                : VNet1
ResourceGroupName   : Production
Location            : westus
Id                  : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag                 : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid        : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState    : Succeeded
Tags                :
AddressSpace        : {
                        "AddressPrefixes": [
                          "10.2.0.0/16"
                        ]
                      }
DhcpOptions          : {}
Subnets             : [
                        {
                          "Name": "default",
                          "Etag": "W/\\"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d\\",
                          "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
                        }
                      ]
```

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

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Suggested Answer:

### Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
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Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first **[answer choice]**.

- add a network interface
- add a subnet
- add an address space
- delete a subnet
- delete an address space

Box 1: add an address space -

Your IaaS virtual machines (VMs) and PaaS role instances in a virtual network automatically receive a private IP address from a range that you specify, based on the address space of the subnet they are connected to. We need to add the 192.168.1.0/24 address space.

Box 2: add a network interface -

The 10.2.1.0/24 network exists. We need to add a network interface.

References:



🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

Correct answers are:

- add an address space

- add a subnet

upvoted 90 times

🗨️ 👤 **onlyfunmails** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

VNET CIDR: 10.2.0.0/16 means, default subnet CIDR: 10.2.0.0/24. So, VM in default subnet won't get the requested IP. Need to create a subnet with CIDR: 10.2.1.0/24 and create VM in that subnet.

So, answer Add Subnet.

upvoted 52 times

🗨️ 👤 **josemessias** 5 years ago

I Agree but when you create de first subnet (default) you can change de CIDR, the exhibit must be incomplete. The anwser can be Add Subnet or Add Network interface...

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

correct answer is add an address space and add a subnet

biiger image is avaiable at <https://vceguide.com/hotspot-734/>

so as per bigger screenshot VNET address space CIDR is 10.2.0.0/16 and defaut subnet CIDR is 10.2.0.0/24 , VM in default subnet won't get the requested IP ,Need to create a subnet with CIDR: 10.2.1.0/24 and create VM in that subnet.Without adding subnet NIC addition won't be possible so definitely answer will be add a subnet.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **a\_Ri** 4 years, 9 months ago

10.2.1.0/24 is not present and no address in that subnet could be assigned yet.

The 2nd answer should be "add a subnet"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **prince\_norman\_maximus** 4 years, 9 months ago

Add an address space

Add a subnet -

If you attach a NIC to a VM on VNET1, that VM can get any IP address on 10.2.0.0/16. It will not specifically get an IP address on 10.2.1.0/24 because that subnet has not been defined.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **groy** 4 years, 10 months ago

Add an address space

Add a subnet

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rooh** 4 years, 10 months ago

Correct answer is Add an address space and add a subnet.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kamal\_SriLanka** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer is Add an address space and add a subnet.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Shyamt** 4 years, 11 months ago

Before a vm on vnet1 can receive an ip address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first...

Looks like in the question they assume the subnet 10.2.1.0/24 already exists and next is to add nic.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **exams0123456** 4 years, 11 months ago

If the Virtual Network is created for 10.2.0.0/16 it contains all address spaces starting from 10.2.0.0/16 until 10.2.0.0/32 Also, when someone says 10.2.0.0/16 they mean IP Address range from 10.2.0.0 until 10.2.255.255 (which includes 10.2.0.0/24 which is only a small subset ip range from 10.2.0.0 until 10.2.0.255 ) Hence there is no need to create a separate subnet, because Address space is already there, which is the "default" subnet



as seen in the pic. The only thing required is a NIC (network interface card) to be created, when the VM is being created. Hence answers are : 1.

Address Space 2. Network Interface.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **gnoamchomsky** 4 years, 11 months ago

That would be incorrect.

Yes, the default subnet is there and that subnet is 10.2.0.0/24. They are asking "Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24" and that subnet does not exist. Hence in this scenario you must add subnet first unless there is a typo in the question.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Add an Address Space

Add a Subnet

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **ihustle** 4 years, 7 months ago

@gboyega, it would make a lot of sense if you attached some explanations to your answers.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 11 months ago

B1-Add an Address Space

B2-Add a Subnet

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mtb123** 4 years, 11 months ago

The full exhibit can be found here <https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-103/view/27/> and the answers are: Box 1: add Address Space, Box2: add subnet.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **hukhalid** 4 years, 11 months ago

Address space is different in both questions. 103 Address space is 10.2.0.0/24, here the subnet is /16.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **exams0123456** 4 years, 11 months ago

Hi, The subnet "/16" contains the address space "/24"

Meaning: If the Virtual Network is created for 10.2.0.0/16 it contains all address spaces starting from 10.2.0.0/16 until 10.2.0.0/32 Also, when someone says 10.2.0.0/16 they mean IP Address range from 10.2.0.0 until 10.2.255.255 (which includes 10.2.0.0/24 which is only a small subset ip range from 10.2.0.0 until 10.2.0.255 ) Btw for the second choice, because Address space is already there and the "default" subnet already exists, as seen in the pic, only thing required is a NIC (network interface card) to be created, when the VM is being created. Hence answers are : 1. Address Space 2. Network Interface.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **dumbu** 4 years, 12 months ago

The answer is to add the subnet. The default subnet in the image is of 10.2.0.0/24 and the question asked is for 10.2.1.0/24 . If you try to create a NIC the it will search for available subnets and 10.2.1.\* /24 is not present so VM cannot receive IP from 10.2.1.0.24

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 12 months ago

default subnet will be automatically there once new NIC got IP from address space.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Albelev** 5 years ago

The correct answer is to add network interface because the "default" subnet is already created.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **SaravanakumarV** 5 years ago

Default subnet will be created when we create VNet. Also see the image, the subnet is already there, correct answers are

Add an address space

Add NIC to the VM

upvoted 3 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured is shown in the following exhibit.

Resource group (change)  
vmrg
Subscription (change)  
Azure Pass
Subscription ID  
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c
Tags (change)  
[Click here to add tags](#)

Name server 1  
-
Name server 2  
-
Name server 3  
-
Name server 4  
-

Search record sets

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

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
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



## Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No -

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes -

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

**Jolin130** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

because vm5 is in Vnet1, and Vnet1 is not linked to the private zone nor Vnet2, so vm5 cannot resolve the domain name.  
upvoted 13 times

**andyR** 4 years, 10 months ago

it can resolve vm5 but not vm5.adatum.com the FQDN by default  
upvoted 1 times

**Happiman** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Shouldn't it be NO, YES, YES?  
upvoted 8 times

**Jolin130** 5 years, 2 months ago

because vm5 is in Vnet1, and Vnet1 is not linked to the private zone nor Vnet2, so vm5 cannot resolve the domain name.  
upvoted 9 times

**tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

No, No, Yes  
upvoted 2 times

**BenDova** 5 years, 2 months ago

The ans is correct...N,N,Y  
upvoted 32 times

**azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct.  
upvoted 1 times

**Yu001** 4 years, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>  
upvoted 1 times

**gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

NO  
NO  
YES



upvoted 3 times



You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Refresh Move Delete

Resource group (change)  
Production

Location  
West US

Subscription (change)  
Production subscription

Subscription ID  
14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea

Tags (change)  
Click here to add tags

Address space  
10.2.0.0/16

DNS servers  
Azure provided DNS service

Connected devices

Search connected devices

DEVICE	TYPE	IP ADDRESS	SUBNET
No results.			

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2 in the same region. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering.

What should you do first?

- A. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- B. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2
- C. Modify the address space of VNet1
- D. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2

**Suggested Answer: C**

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. The exhibit indicates that VNet1 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16, which is the same as VNet2, and thus overlaps. We need to change the address space for VNet1.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

**TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 14 times

**tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

C is ok

upvoted 1 times

**Nexus22** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Correct: Peering must have non-overlapping IP address spaces

upvoted 8 times

**MMohammad** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

Correct. C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

**gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

C is correct



upvoted 4 times

**abhii87** 4 years, 11 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times



  **heikoj** 5 years, 2 months ago

Agreed

upvoted 2 times

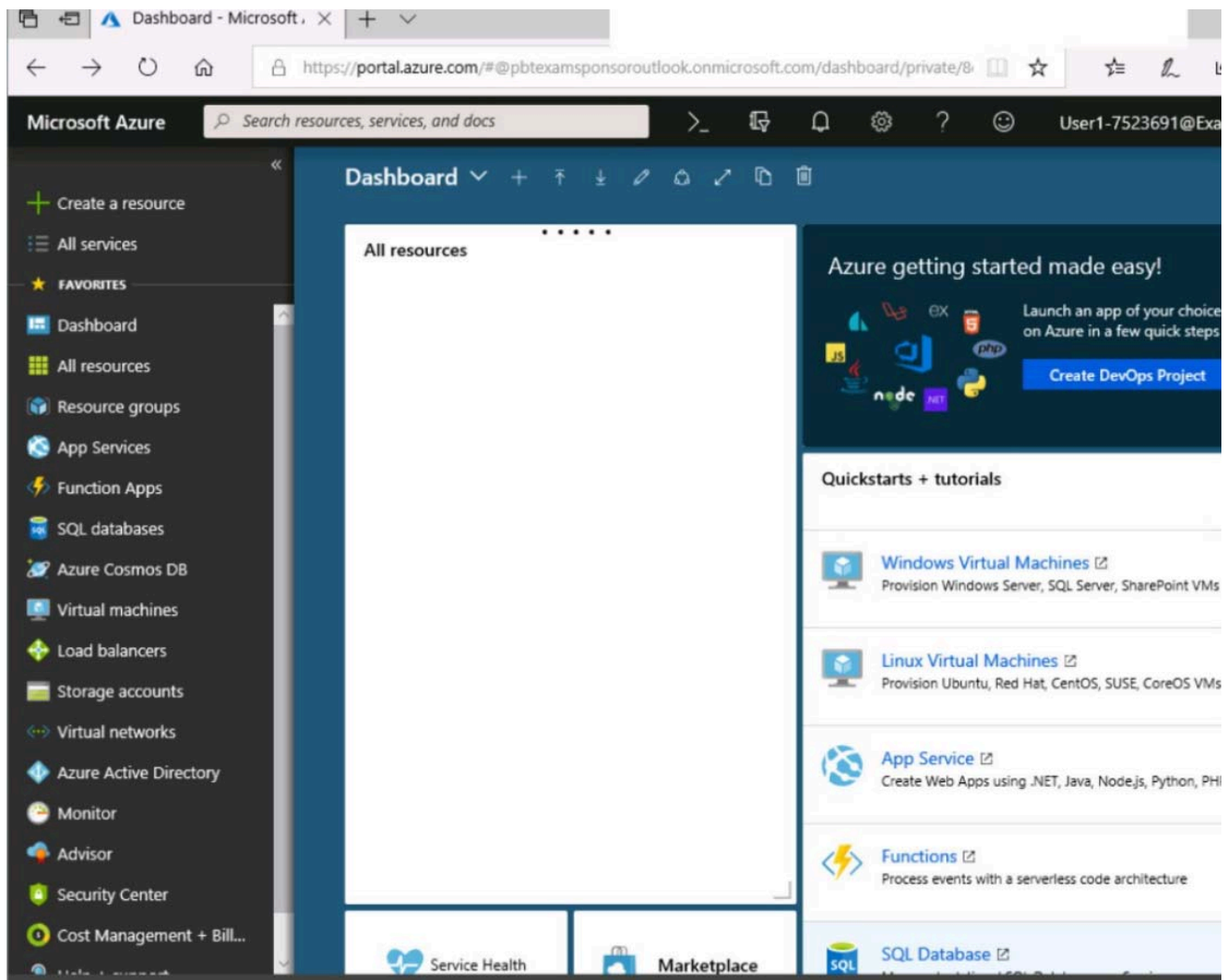


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

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## Create storage account

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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Subscription credits apply ⓘ

**0.0960 USD/hr**

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

### TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the "Next" button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the "Next" button. Scoring occurs in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

### Overview -

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your company plans to store several documents on a public website.

You need to create a container named bios that will host the documents in the storagelod8322489 storage account. The solution must ensure anonymous access and must ensure that users can browse folders in the container.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Azure portal create public container

To create a container in the Azure portal, follow these steps:

Step 1: Navigate to your new storage account in the Azure portal.

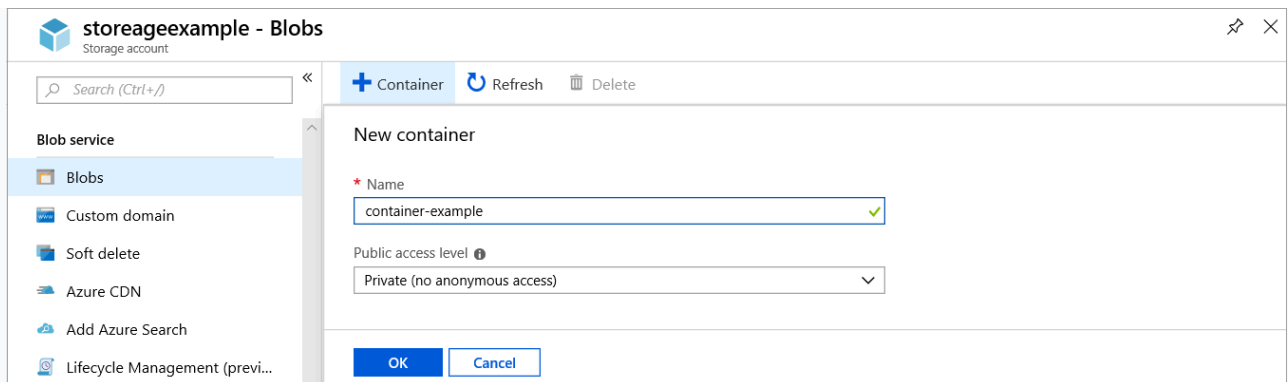
Step 2: In the left menu for the storage account, scroll to the blob service section, then select Blobs.

Select the + Container button.

Type a name for your new container: bios

Set the level of public access to the container: Select anonymous access.





storeageexample - Blobs

Storage account

Search (Ctrl+/)

+ Container Refresh Delete

Blob service

- Blobs
- Custom domain
- Soft delete
- Azure CDN
- Add Azure Search
- Lifecycle Management (previ...

New container

\* Name

container-example

Public access level

Private (no anonymous access)

OK Cancel

Step 3: Select OK to create the container.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-quickstart-blobs-portal>

**TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Create a container and select 'Container (anonymous read access for containers and blobs)' option.  
upvoted 26 times

**a\_Ri** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

also need to create the storage account "storagelod8322489" first??  
upvoted 1 times

**Jaleshwar** 4 years, 10 months ago

1. Create a Container named - bios.
2. Public Access Level - Container (Anonymous read access for container)

upvoted 1 times

**David\_986969** 4 years, 11 months ago

There are no more labs in the AZ-300, isn't it?  
upvoted 2 times

**sekara007** 4 years, 11 months ago

Please choose : Container (Public read access for container and its blobs)

Public read access for container and its blobs: Container and blob data can be read by anonymous request, except for container permission settings and container metadata. Clients can enumerate blobs within the container by anonymous request, but cannot enumerate containers within the storage account.  
upvoted 1 times

**Dineshvishe** 4 years, 11 months ago

Though the figure shows-Private (No anonymous access).This is default value.  
In description it is clearly mentioned to - Set the level of public access to the container: Select anonymous access.  
upvoted 1 times

**Santosh43** 5 years, 2 months ago

Anonymous read access for container need to be applied, so browse access condition can be met.  
upvoted 1 times

**sumitbagga05** 5 years, 3 months ago

So what will be the answer  
upvoted 1 times

**2cool2touch** 5 years, 3 months ago

Container level access should be chosen to support the following requirement:  
"ensure that users can browse folders in the container"  
upvoted 3 times

**JatinA** 5 years, 6 months ago



What is the correct answer ? Anonymous blob level access OR Anonymous Container level access ? As per lab, we need to create a container named "BIOS". If we upload documents in "BIOS" and give Blob level access, this also works fine. Please confirm.  
upvoted 1 times

**Benkyoujin** 5 years, 6 months ago



I assume to the container since best practice is always to assign minimum required and the question only mentions the container - at blob would be even broader access.



upvoted 3 times

  **JatinA** 5 years, 6 months ago

Anonymous Container Level Access.



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-manage-access-to-resources>

upvoted 9 times

  **Sweb** 5 years, 5 months ago

It would need to be Anonymous Container Level access since the question states that anonymous users need to be able to view and navigate through the folders of the container and they wouldn't be able to enumerate the contents of the container if they were limited to Anonymous Blob Level access.



upvoted 11 times

  **pentum7** 4 years, 7 months ago

"You cannot change the public access level for an individual blob. Public access level is set only at the container level. You can set the container's public access level when you create the container, or you can update the setting on an existing container."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/anonymous-read-access-configure?tabs=portal>

upvoted 1 times

  **mm2** 5 years, 8 months ago

on public access level you need to choose the anonymous rather than as showed private

upvoted 2 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Create a container

Select 'Container (anonymous read access for containers and blobs)'

upvoted 1 times



## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.





Dashboard - Microsoft | <https://portal.azure.com/#@pbtexamsponsoroutlook.onmicrosoft.com/dashboard/private/8>

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs User1-7523691@Exa

Dashboard

All resources

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Functions Process events with a serverless code architecture

SQL Database

Service Health Marketplace

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

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## Create storage account

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## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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### TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the "Next" button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the "Next" button. Scoring occurs in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

### Overview -

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your company plans to host in Azure the source files of several line-of-business applications.

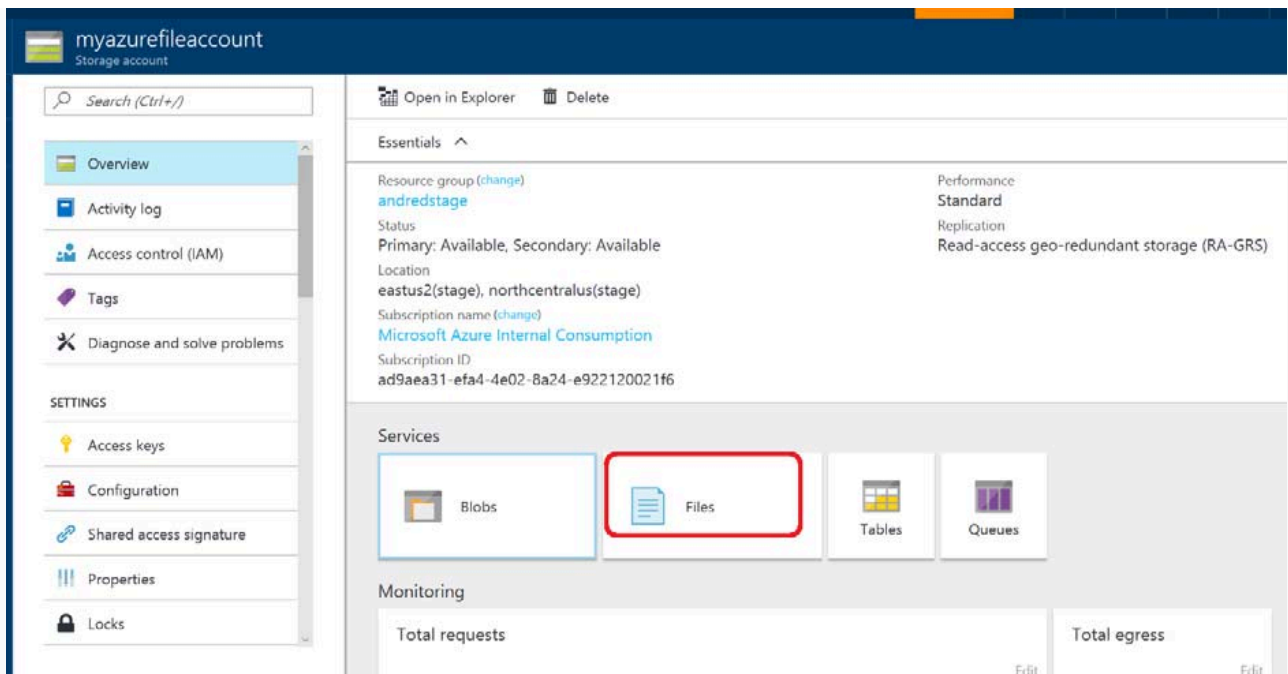
You need to create an Azure file share named corpsoftware in the storagelod8322489 storage account. The solution must ensure that corpsoftware can store only up to 250 GB of data.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

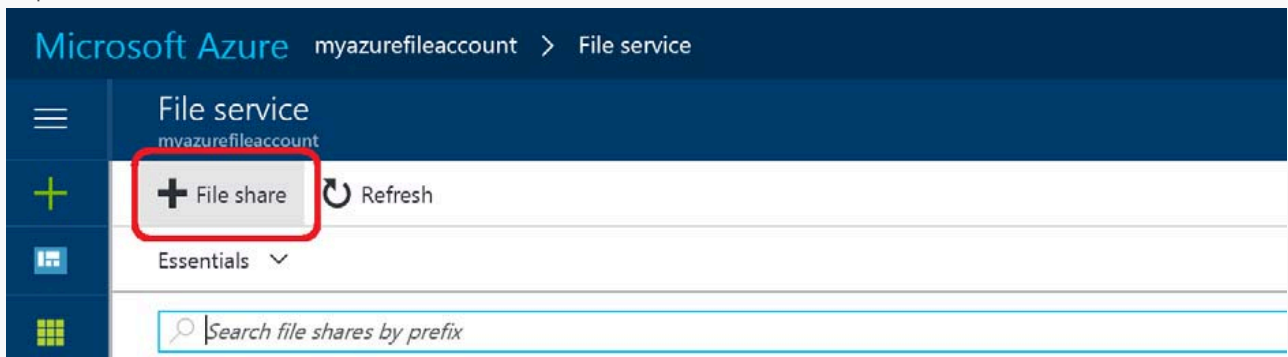
**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Step 1: Go to the Storage Account blade on the Azure portal:





Step 2: Click on add File Share button:



Step 3: Provide Name (storagelod8322489) and Quota (250 GB).

**New file share**  
File service (myazurefileaccount)

\* Name  
myfirstazurefileshare

Quota ⓘ  
5120

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share>

**TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to storage account, file shares, add a new file share and give the quota as 250 GB. I am thinking you don't have to worry about GB v GiB. I would just give 250 GB.

upvoted 18 times

**ExamWynner** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agreed just fill in 250GiB. The Quota is GiB based, the asking saying GB but actually meant GiB.

upvoted 1 times

**SilNilanjan** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Step 3: Provide Name (corpsoftware, not storagelod8322489) and Quota (250 GB).

upvoted 9 times

**JackFrag** Most Recent 4 years, 4 months ago

Storage > Files > File Share

Name: corpsoftware

Quota: 250



Come on guys, don't bother about unit. MS knows you are not holding a calculator while sitting in exam.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jaleshwar** 4 years, 10 months ago

Under given Storage account-

1. Select File Share
2. Name file share as corpsoftware
3. Assign Quota 250GB

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **sekara007** 4 years, 11 months ago

1GiB = 1.074GB

233GiB = 250.182GB

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

You don't need to worry about all these calculations

Just create a file share and give it 250GB

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Avee123** 4 years, 11 months ago

250 GB = 232 Gib

Gigabyte (GB) to Gibibyte (GiB) conversion must be done.

<https://www.google.com/search?q=gb+to+gib+formula&oq=gb+to+gib+formula&aqs=chrome..69i57j0.419j0j9&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>

[https://www.google.com/search?xsrf=ALeKk03zKKIKnww51Bk5z48Jn-pwAFAbCA%3A1594497312900&ei=IBkKX-jFNsq5rQHfTaC4Ag&q=gb+to+gib+formula&oq=convert+from+GB+to+gib&gs\\_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWIQARgCMgcIABBHELADMgcIABBHELADMgcIABBHELADMgcI](https://www.google.com/search?xsrf=ALeKk03zKKIKnww51Bk5z48Jn-pwAFAbCA%3A1594497312900&ei=IBkKX-jFNsq5rQHfTaC4Ag&q=gb+to+gib+formula&oq=convert+from+GB+to+gib&gs_lcp=CgZwc3ktYWIQARgCMgcIABBHELADMgcIABBHELADMgcIABBHELADMgcI)

ab

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Test\_Taker** 5 years ago

Name: corpsoftware

Quota Amount: 233

Must convert 250 GB to GiB (confirmed in the portal)

$\text{GiB} = 250 (10^9 / 2^{30}) = 232.8306437$

We need to ceiling it to 233 to ensure we can have capacity for the required 250 GB.

If we truncated, rounded down, or floored, we wouldn't be able to support the full 250GB.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Happiman** 5 years, 3 months ago

then 250GB is  $232.83075(250 \times 1000^3 / 1024^3)$  ??? It's non-sense.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Russel** 5 years, 4 months ago

250 GB=232.83 GiB

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nilabh** 5 years, 4 months ago

Gibibytes to Gigabytes

250 GiB = 268.435456 GB

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **thala** 5 years, 4 months ago

Quota is in GiB on Azure

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

250 GB not 5120 :D

upvoted 4 times

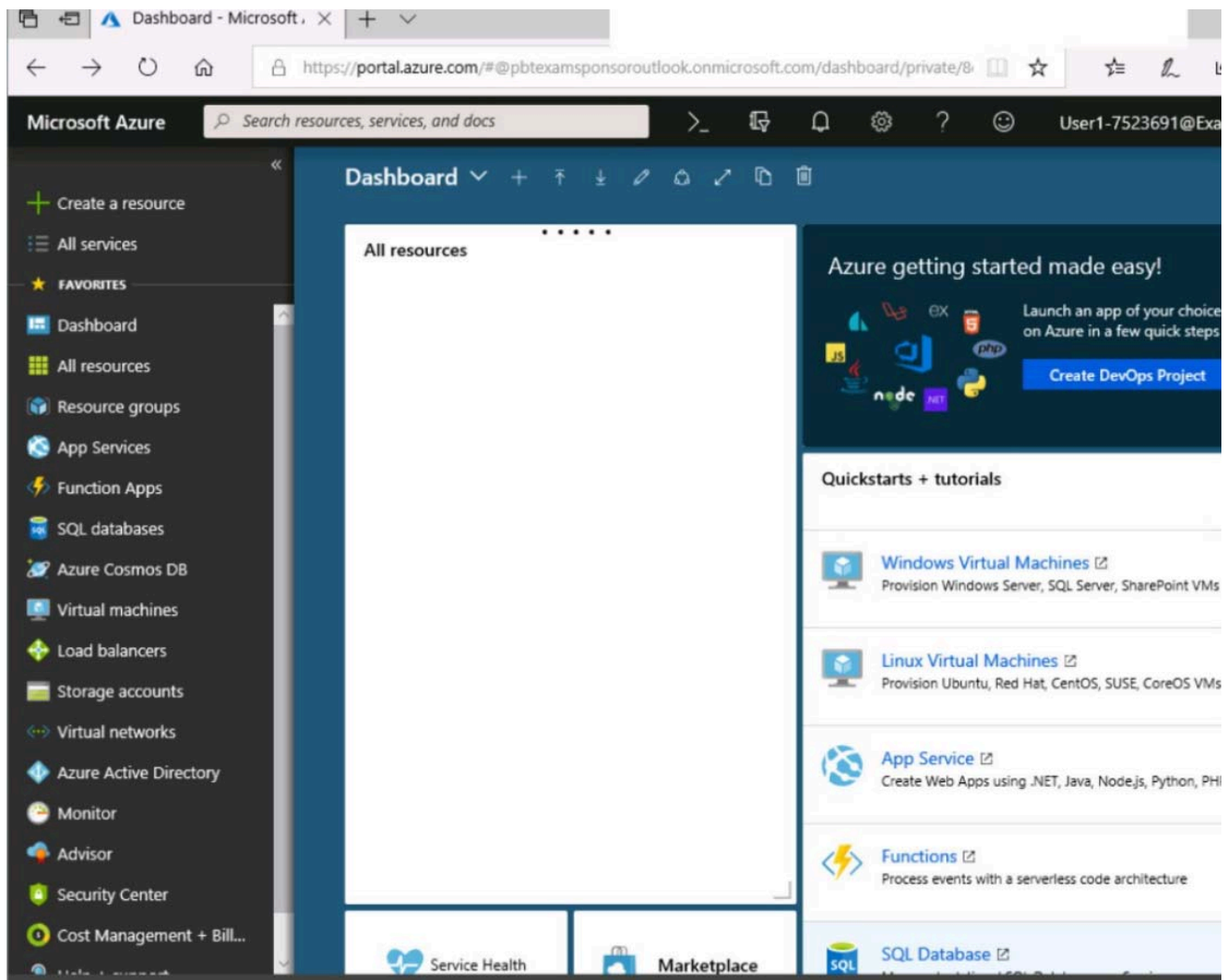


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

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Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdata7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

## PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

**Pricing not available for this offering**

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## To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to back up all the Azure virtual machines in your Azure subscription at 02:00 Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) daily.

You need to prepare the Azure environment to ensure that any new virtual machines can be configured quickly for backup. The solution must ensure that all the daily backups performed at 02:00 UTC are stored for only 90 days.

What should you do from your Recovery Services vault on the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault (if a vault already exists skip this task, go to Task B below)

A1. From Azure Portal, On the Hub menu, click All services and in the list of resources, type Recovery Services and click Recovery Services vaults.

If there are recovery services vaults in the subscription, the vaults are listed.

A2. On the Recovery Services vaults menu, click Add.

A3. The Recovery Services vault blade opens, prompting you to provide a Name, Subscription, Resource group, and Location

Task B.

B1. On the Recovery Services vault blade (for the vault you just created), in the Getting Started section, click Backup, then on the Getting Started with Backup blade, select Backup goal.

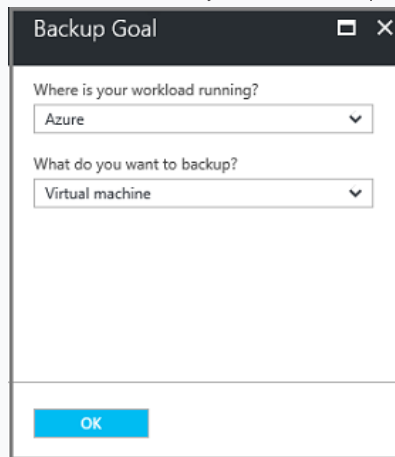
The Backup Goal blade opens. If the Recovery Services vault has been previously configured, then the Backup Goal blades opens when you click Backup on the

Recovery Services vault blade.



B2. From the Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

B3. From the What do you want to backup? menu, select Virtual Machine, and click OK.

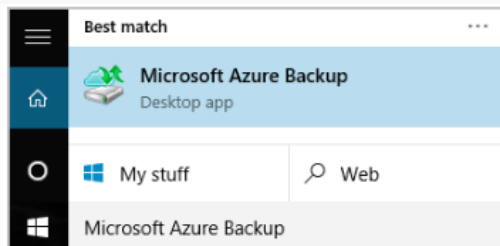


The 'Backup Goal' dialog box has a title bar with a maximize button and a close button. It contains two dropdown menus. The first dropdown is labeled 'Where is your workload running?' and has 'Azure' selected. The second dropdown is labeled 'What do you want to backup?' and has 'Virtual machine' selected. At the bottom, there is a blue 'OK' button.

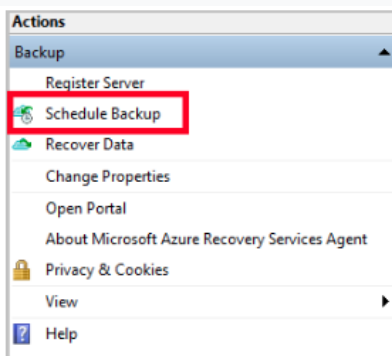
B4. Finish the Wizard.

Task C. create a backup schedule

C1. Open the Microsoft Azure Backup agent. You can find it by searching your machine for Microsoft Azure Backup.



C2. In the Backup agent's Actions pane, click Schedule Backup to launch the Schedule Backup Wizard.



C3. On the Getting started page of the Schedule Backup Wizard, click Next.

C4. On the Select Items to Backup page, click Add Items.

The Select Items dialog opens.

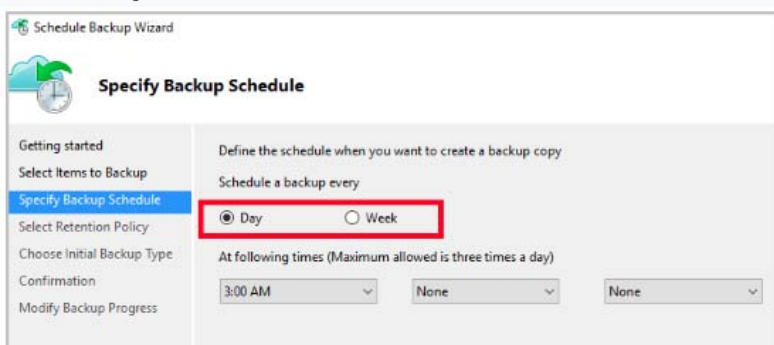
C5. Select Blob Storage you want to protect, and then click OK.

C6. In the Select Items to Backup page, click Next.

On the Specify Backup Schedule page, specify

Schedule a backup every: day -

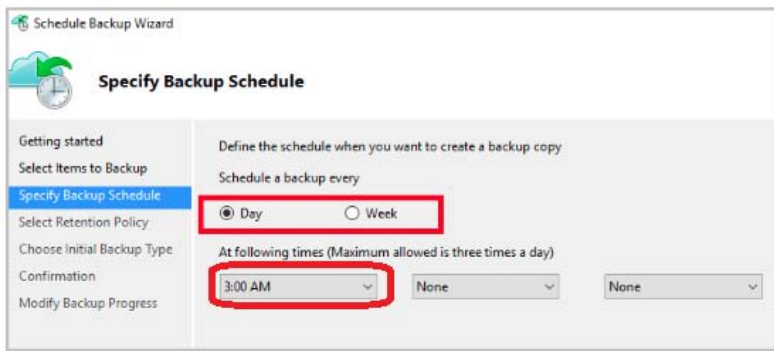
At the following times: 2.00 AM -



The 'Specify Backup Schedule' wizard is shown. It has a sidebar with steps: 'Getting started', 'Select Items to Backup', 'Specify Backup Schedule' (selected), 'Select Retention Policy', 'Choose Initial Backup Type', 'Confirmation', and 'Modify Backup Progress'. The main area is titled 'Specify Backup Schedule' and contains the text 'Define the schedule when you want to create a backup copy'. Below this, there is a section 'Schedule a backup every' with two radio buttons: 'Day' (selected and highlighted with a red box) and 'Week'. Below that, there is a section 'At following times (Maximum allowed is three times a day)' with three dropdown menus: '3:00 AM', 'None', and 'None'.

C7. On the Select Retention Policy page, set it to 90 days, and click Next.





C8. Finish the Wizard.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-configure-vault>

**Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

Correct Answer:

- 1- Open the Recovery Service Vault ( if not there then create one )
- 2- Click on Backup policies
- 3- Create New Policy ( Frequency: Daily, Time: 2 AM UTC, Retention Range: 90 days)
- 4- Uncheck other weekly, monthly, etc...

upvoted 52 times

**onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

we should update default policy only, as requirement that new VM should same schedule.

upvoted 4 times

**sgebb** 5 years, 5 months ago

The goal is that the new vms are able to be configured quickly for backup, not to actually enforce it by default

upvoted 2 times

**Russel** 5 years, 4 months ago

Default policy already exist for VM so only change the time and retention range change in the default policy should be enough.

upvoted 5 times

**praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with Ekramy\_Elnaggar.

Once the policy is created, then its easy to associate the backup policy when a new VM is created. (VM -> Backup -> RSV -> Backup Policy)

upvoted 1 times

**chukks\_19** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

Wouldn't this be done in the Azure portal itself? You can specify the backup policy when creating the new backup. Select the schedule for 2:00 (UTC), daily retention for 90 days and untick all other retention options.

upvoted 34 times

**mm2** 5 years, 8 months ago

yes, backup policies. leave only daily configuration with retention 90 days. untick other weekly, monthly etc

upvoted 10 times

**Lbaz** Most Recent 4 years, 6 months ago

i got the idea of create the new policy, but this have to be associated manually for each vm or when you are creating the vm yo have to specify the policy, but is there an option to associate this backup policy Automatically to all de new vms? creating a custom policy maybe and associate this backup policy ?? or by scripts?? helpp!!!

upvoted 1 times

**Himanshu27** 4 years, 9 months ago

1. Create Recovery Service Vault if not available.
2. Select Backup policy from Manage section.
3. Click add and select Azure Virtual Machine
4. Create Policy by giving policy name, select time as 2.00 and Match time zone as per question.
4. Retention - Assign 90 Days.
5. Select the Resource Group to backup(all new VMs should also be a part of same RG)

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **a\_Ri** 4 years, 9 months ago

Requirement: "can be configured quickly for backup"

Having a new policy under recovery service vault satisfies that. Or even better, applied in the ARM to be referenced.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jaleshwar** 4 years, 10 months ago

1. Create Recovery Service Vault if not available.
2. Select Backup policy from Manage section.
3. Click add and select Azure Virtual Machine
4. Create Policy by giving policy name, select time as 2.00 and Match time zone as per question.
4. Retention - Assign 90 Days.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sjsanthose** 4 years, 9 months ago

Do we still get labs in the exam?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 10 months ago

Azure Backup works on Azure virtual machines without the need to install an agent. It meets the goal of a disk-level backup.

Extension OS Description

VMSnapshot Windows The extension works with Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS) to take a copy of the data on disk and in memory.

VMSnapshotLinux Linux The snapshot is a copy of the disk.

ref:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/protect-virtual-machines-with-azure-backup/2-azure-backup-features-scenarios>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 10 months ago

sorry, my mistake, the procedure proposed by admin is partially correct:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-backup-vm-at-scale>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

we can create a new Backup policy or edit the default one but at the end Backup has to be enabled by selecting the Vault Policy otherwise Vault can not force VMs to use the policy.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **platanin2003** 4 years, 11 months ago

for virtual machines running in Azure you don't have to install the backup agent

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-introduction#best-practices>

to backup on-premise windows servers you do need to install the agent and configure the schedule

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-windows-with-mars-agent>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

1).- Agree with Ekramy\_Alnaggar, the question only say " Recovery Services vault "

Task A: Create a Recovery Services vault if it doesn't exist.

Task B: Select the Recovery Services vault blade created.

Task B.a: In the Getting Started section, click Backup:

Task B.b.1:Where is your workload running? drop-down menu, select Azure.

Task B.b.2:What do you want to backup? menu, select Virtual Machine, and click OK.

Task B.c:Press Backup

Task B.c:Policy: Create a new policy

Task B.c.1:Daily - 02:00 AM

Task B.c.2:Retention range: 90 Days

2).- You can do it inside de VM in Backup section, you'll need to create a specific policy to it(but it's not what they ask).

3).- The Azure Backup agent they talk about in the answer, is an option inside of a windows VM, you can schedule a backup directly for example into a Storage Account, folder, etc.(but it's not what they ask)

upvoted 3 times



🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 12 months ago

Use portal can cover all distributions including linux.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kumar123** 5 years, 1 month ago

create a VM with any config. Once VM created, under backup you can create RSV for daily backup at 2:00 and set retention for 90 days.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

go to Recovery services vault, Click on +backup (or you can go to back up policies), select the type, give the time, number of days (90) and save. Nothing else should be left checked. When you create a new backup policy, nothing (weekly etc.) will be checked any way.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **manhattan** 5 years, 3 months ago

I believe that agent was used in old versions.... I've tried and cannot modify the default policy (it's all grayed out), creating a new policy you can schedule and modify setting

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Khang** 5 years, 3 months ago

Agree with @Ekramy

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **2cool2touch** 5 years, 3 months ago

Although I dont like to touch Default Policies but the keyword of "can be configured quickly" may mean the exam writer wants us to know the possibility of modifying default policy. Also, what jasonYin said, the script that checks the result doesnt know what name to use and checking the DefaultPolicy name makes more sense.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JasonYin** 5 years, 3 months ago

I would change settings of DefaultPolicy, think about how does the exam itself to tell if our answers is correct or incorrect. People may create new policy with different names, the exam may only check settings against DefaultPolicy...

upvoted 2 times



## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.





Dashboard - Microsoft | <https://portal.azure.com/#@pbtexamsponsoroutlook.onmicrosoft.com/dashboard/private/8>

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs User1-7523691@Exa

Dashboard

All resources

Azure getting started made easy!

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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

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## BASICS

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## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

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Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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### TERMS

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to connect several virtual machines to the VNET01-USEA2 virtual network.

In the Web-RGlod8322489 resource group, you need to create a virtual machine that uses the Standard\_B2ms size named Web01 that runs Windows Server

2016. Web01 must be added to an availability set.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Step 1: Choose Create a resource in the upper left-hand corner of the Azure portal.

Step 2: In the Basics tab, under Project details, make sure the correct subscription is selected and then choose Web-RGlod8322489 resource group



## Create a virtual machine

Basics Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

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

Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

## PROJECT DETAILS

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

\* Subscription ⓘ

Pay-As-You-Go

\* Resource group ⓘ

(New) myResourceGroup

[Create new](#)

Step 3: Under Instance details type/select:

Virtual machine name: Web01 -

Image: Windows Server 2016

Size: Standard\_B2ms size

Leave the other defaults.

## INSTANCE DETAILS

\* Virtual machine name ⓘ

myVM

\* Region ⓘ

East US

Availability options

None

\* Image ⓘ

Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

[Browse all images and disks](#)

\* Size ⓘ

**Standard DS1 v2**

1 vcpu, 3.5 GB memory

[Change size](#)

Step 4: Finish the Wizard

**mm2** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

availability set to be created. not marked on this pic

upvoted 16 times

**JasonYin** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

You will have option to create Availability Set and VNET when you create a new VM through Azure Portal Wizard.

upvoted 13 times

**fishtech** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

You will have option to create Resource Group, Vnet, Availability set while creating VM

upvoted 1 times

**Jaleshwar** 4 years, 10 months ago

1. Create vNet as VNET01-USEA2 under Resource Group Web-RGlod8322489.
2. Create VM names as Web01 under Resource Group Web-RGlod8322489 by selecting-
3. Select Region as your vNet Region
4. Select Availability option as Availability Set.
5. Create New Availability set as standard because no parameters given on updates etc. and assign.
6. Select Image as Windows Server 2016 Datacenters
7. Select Size Standard\_B2ms size by clicking on Select size.
8. Give username and password for VM



9. Go to networking tab and make sure the created vnet is assigned.

10. Validate and Create.

upvoted 2 times

  **Dineshvishe** 4 years, 11 months ago

While creating the VM, you need to select the availability options as Availability Set (which is not shown) and then you will get once more drop down to select the mentioned AV SET.

upvoted 2 times

  **platanin2003** 4 years, 11 months ago

You need to select the availability set and configure Networking to complete the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with TYT.

Assumptions: VNET already exists, VM doesn't exist, Availability Set doesn't exist.

Step 1: Create a resource.

Step 2: Select the correct subscription and then choose Web-RGlod8322489 resource group.

Step 3: Under Instance details type/select:

Virtual machine name: Web01

Step 4: Availability options:

Add new availability set with domains (2, 3 or whatever)

Step 5: Under Instance details type/select:

Image: Windows Server 2016

Size: Standard\_B2ms size

Leave the other defaults.

Step 5: Finish the Wizard

upvoted 1 times

  **StevIORI** 5 years ago

One thing that worth a highlight is that "The availability set can only be configured when creating a virtual machine. You must recreate the virtual machine to move it in or out of an availability set."

upvoted 2 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Assumptions: VNET already exists, VM doesn't exist, Availability Set doesn't exist.

Go to create a VM, select the correct RG, Win Server, Size etc., Add new availability set with domains (2, 3 or what ever), give the credentials and create.

If VNET or VM or Availability Set exists or doesn't exist, it is the same process. If it doesn't exist, create one and make sure to add it to the VM.

upvoted 8 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with TYT.

upvoted 1 times

  **Santosh43** 5 years, 2 months ago

Availability options needs to be change to Availability set and then existing set options will be available.

upvoted 1 times

  **SilNilanjan** 5 years, 3 months ago



We must create a new Availability Set and a VNET with the name asked while creating this VM

upvoted 1 times

  **manhattan** 5 years, 3 months ago

Web01 must be added to an availability set. this requirement is not satisfied in the explanation, if not present already you can create it during the VM creation too under availability set(create new)

upvoted 2 times

  **Russel** 5 years, 4 months ago

availability set,vnet and vm size need to be selected

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **Andy001** 5 years, 4 months ago

You must ensure the new VM Web01 is in the same location as the VNet VNET01-USEA2  
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Stu101** 5 years, 5 months ago

Availability Set must be created. Also attach the VM to the VNET as mentioned in the question - VNET01-USEA2 virtual network ( on a safer side , though it is not asked as a hard requirement).  
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **ify** 5 years, 5 months ago

i believe you first create an availability set before you start deploying the virtual machine web01 in the Web-RGlod8322489 resource group. when deploying the VM, use the recommend size, OS, and under availability set choose the one you just created.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dharmaraj1987** 5 years, 3 months ago

you can create availability set while creating vm.  
upvoted 14 times

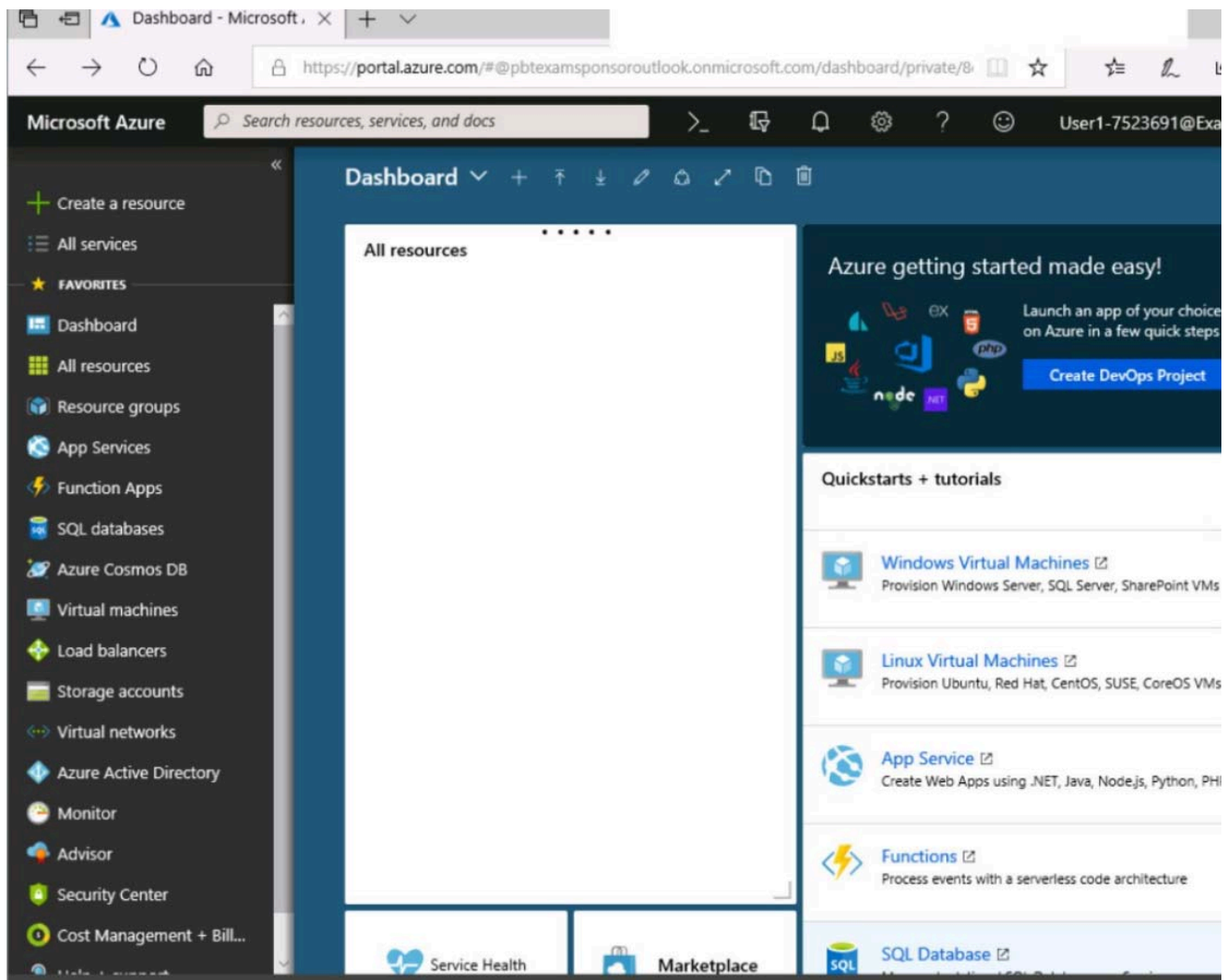


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

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Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

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Resource group	corpdata7523690
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Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

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DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

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RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

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Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You recently created a virtual machine named Web01.

You need to attach a new 80-GB standard data disk named Web01-Disk1 to Web01.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

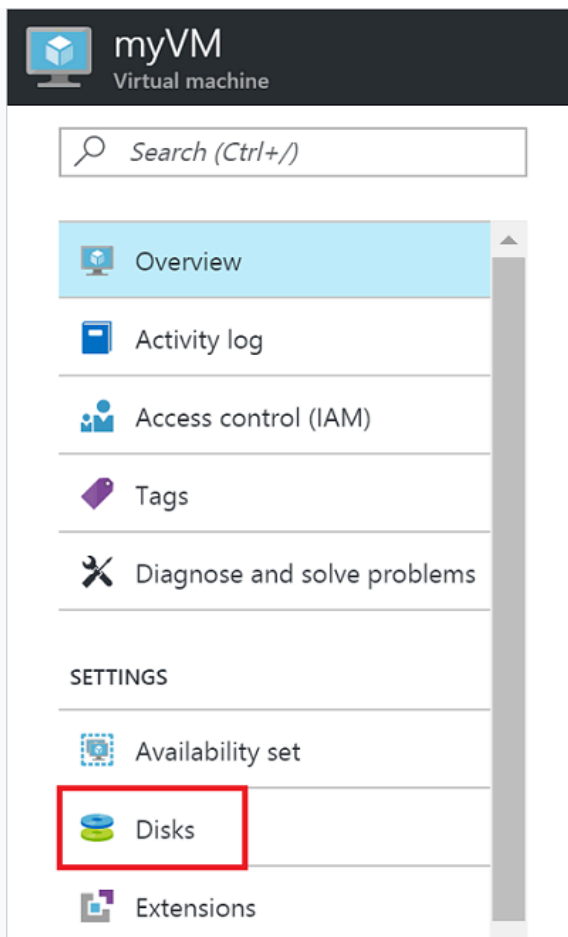
Add a data disk -

Step 1: In the Azure portal, from the menu on the left, select Virtual machines.

Step 2: Select the Web01 virtual machine from the list.

Step 3: On the Virtual machine page, in Essentials, select Disks.





Step 4: On the Disks page, select the Web01-Disk1 from the list of existing disks.

Step 5: In the Disks pane, click + Add data disk.

Step 6: Click the drop-down menu for Name to view a list of existing managed disks accessible to your Azure subscription. Select the managed disk Web01-Disk1 to attach:

Save
Discard

### OS disk

NAME	SIZE	ACCOUNT TYPE
myVM		Premium_LRS

### Data disks

LUN	NAME	SIZE	ACCOUNT TYPE
0	myDataDisk	1023 GiB	Premium_LRS

1

Create disk

**Disks in resource group 'myResourceGroup'**

myExistingDisk  
size: 1023 GiB, account type: Premium\_LRS

**All disks**

myExistingDisk  
size: 1023 GiB, account type: Premium\_LRS, resource group: MYRESOURCEGROUP

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/attach-disk-portal>

**TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to the VM, click on add new data disk, Leave LUN as 0 or 1 - doesn't matter, give your disk a name, go to size and select standard data disk ( I don't think HDD or SSD matter because it was not stated if it is for Dev/Test use or cost effective or anything), so I guess you can select what ever. Add custom size as 80 GB and click OK. That's it.

upvoted 11 times



🗨️ 👤 **Rafael1984** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Create new VM or VM already create, in disks attach new disk with standard 80GB only.  
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jaleshwar** Most Recent 4 years, 10 months ago

1. Go to earlier created Web01 VM.
2. Click on Disks from Setting Section.
3. Under Data Disks - Click on Create and Attach New Disk.
4. Write the disk name as mentioned and assign the size as 80GB.

Make sure Disk type should be same as previously created VM disk type.  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **braddo94** 4 years, 11 months ago

80GB = ~75GiB - divide GB by 1.074 (or \* 1.074 from GiB to GB)  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **2cool2touch** 5 years, 3 months ago

as the question mentioned Standard Data Disk, I am leaning towards HDD and not SSD  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tmurfet** 5 years, 3 months ago

Is 80 GiB the accepted size or (converting GB to GiB) 85.9? which can only be entered as = 86 Gib? I would guess that 80 Gib is accepted but does anyone know for sure?  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ijaz** 5 years, 5 months ago

will it be a premium SSD or standard SSD  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **RazorCrest** 5 years, 4 months ago

it is not specified. more power to you &I.... any managed disk type will do.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amrinder101** 5 years, 6 months ago

Does not matter which lun you chose  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Musk** 5 years, 6 months ago

Would you set LUN to 1, or leave it to 0?  
upvoted 1 times

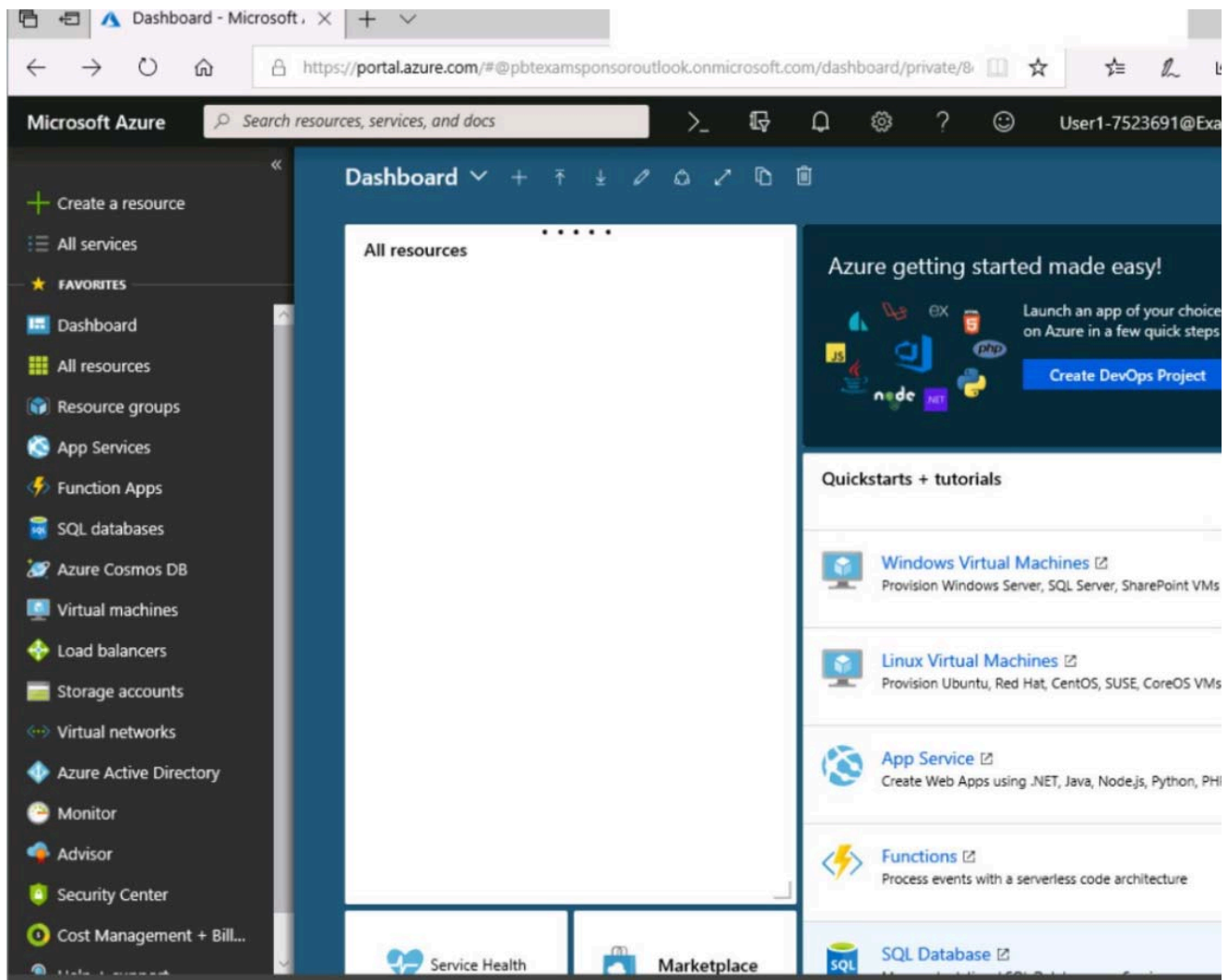


## SIMULATION -

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[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

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Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

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Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

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RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
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No results.



## Create a virtual machine

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Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to allow connections between the VNET01-USEA2 and VNET01-USWE2 virtual networks.

You need to ensure that virtual machines can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address.

The solution must NOT require any virtual network gateways.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

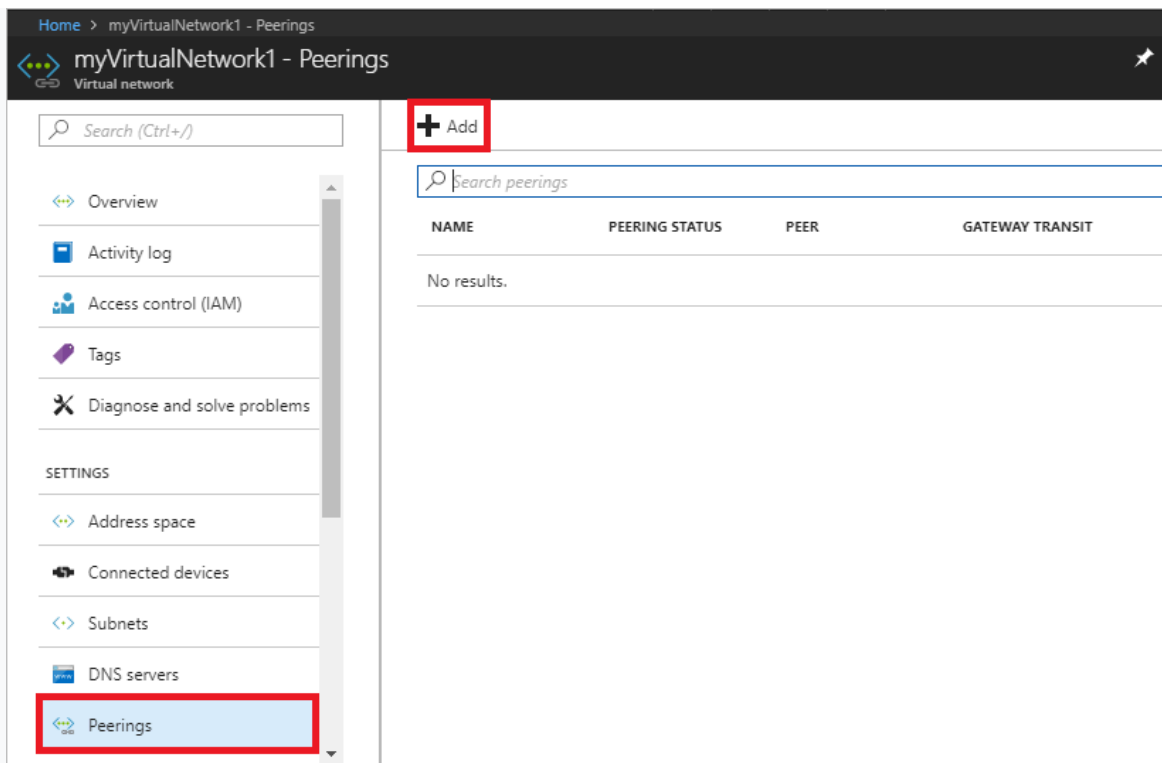
Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two Azure virtual networks. Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes.

### Peer virtual networks -

Step 1. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01-USEA2. When VNET01-USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 2. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add, as shown in the following picture:





Step 3. Enter, or select, the following information, accept the defaults for the remaining settings, and then select OK.

Name: myVirtualNetwork1-myVirtualNetwork2 (for example)

Subscription: elect your subscription.

Virtual network: VNET01-USWE2 - To select the VNET01-USWE2 virtual network, select Virtual network, then select VNET01-USWE2. You can select a virtual network in the same region or in a different region.

Now we need to repeat steps 1-3 for the other network VNET01-USWE2:

Step 4. In the Search box at the top of the Azure portal, begin typing VNET01- USEA2. When VNET01- USEA2 appears in the search results, select it.

Step 5. Select Peerings, under SETTINGS, and then select + Add.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

**AnaFP** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

I think it's not necessary to make a peering the second time. Just connecting VNet1 with VNet2, the peering is done.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

upvoted 23 times

**aimar047** 5 years, 1 month ago

"You need to ensure that virtual machines can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address." If one peering side is created, the peering connection tab won't appear "connected" state . it requires both sides !

upvoted 5 times

**tmurfet** 5 years, 1 month ago

Depends how you do it -- using the portal you can create both peering sides simultaneously, if using CLI you have to create each side.

upvoted 6 times

**Test\_Taker** 4 years, 11 months ago

I haven't tried it but i imagine if you create only one side of the peer from the CLI, the portal will still story only "initiated" and not "connected"

upvoted 1 times

**JimM** 4 years, 9 months ago

only once but make sure that both paths are enabled under "configure virtual network access settings".

upvoted 1 times

**TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Assumption: Both VNETS already exists.

Go to any VNET -> Peerings -> Add -> Give a name -> select the other VNet -> give a name for the peering from other side -> make sure allow vnet



access as enabled (both) -> Click OK.

If VNets do not exist, make sure to create two VNets with non-overlapping address space, else you won't be able to Peer and you will get an error and it won't let you create peering.

upvoted 21 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with TYT

upvoted 1 times

  **lolit** Most Recent 4 years, 8 months ago

It \*used\* to be necessary to create Peerings from both networks, but it no longer is -- Now, creating a Peering can be done from Either VNet.

upvoted 3 times

  **Jaleshwar** 4 years, 10 months ago

1. Create Two vNets as mentioned names.
2. Make sure both vNets are in same region
3. Select anyone vNet, Go to setting Subnet.
4. Select Peering from setting and add new peering by selecting another vNet.

upvoted 1 times

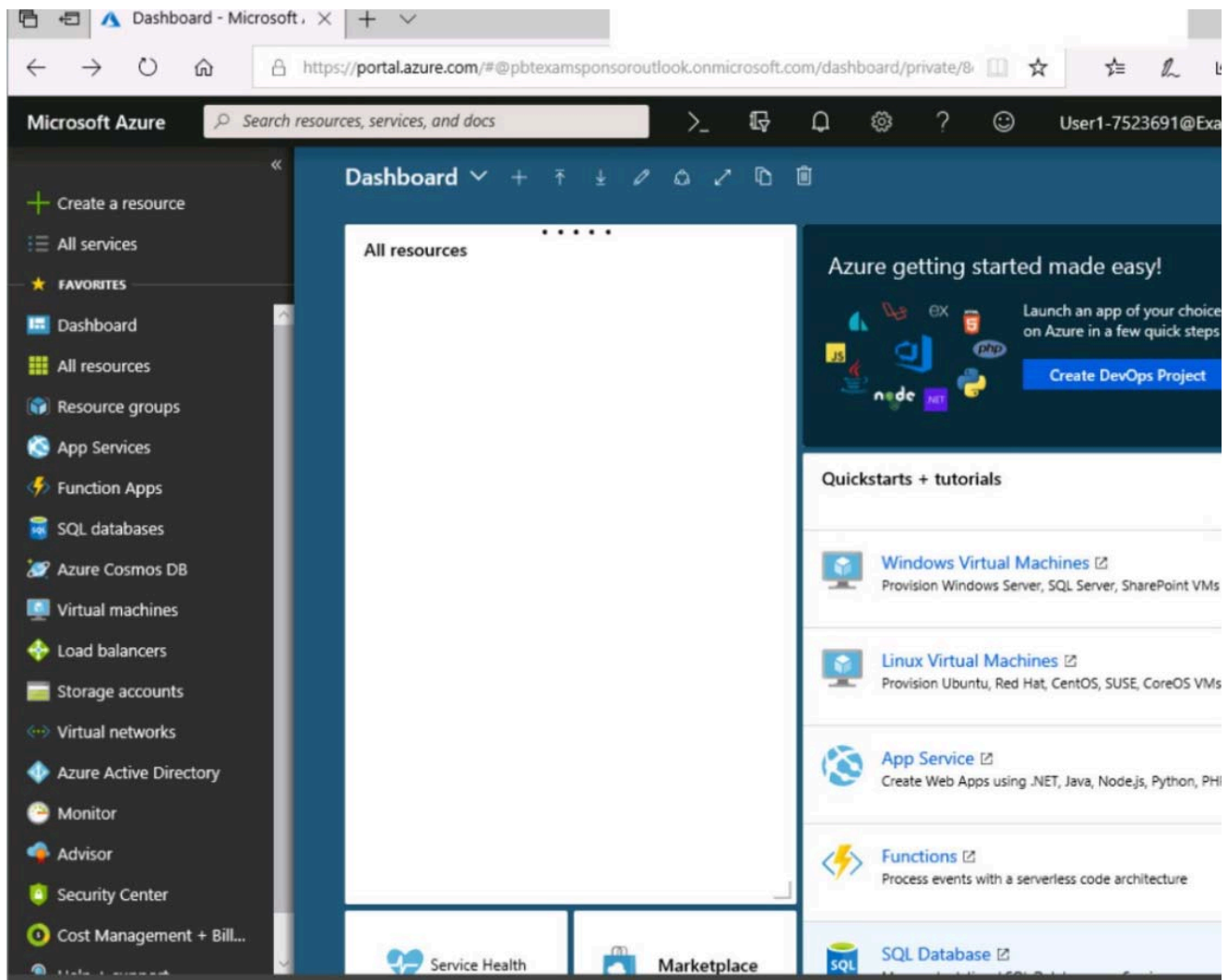


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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

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## Create storage account

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to host several secured websites on Web01.

You need to allow HTTPS over TCP port 443 to Web01 and to prevent HTTP over TCP port 80 to Web01.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

### Suggested Answer: See explanation below.

You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

Step A: Create a network security group

A1. Search for and select the resource group for the VM, choose Add, then search for and select Network security group.

A2. Select Create.



Create network security group

Name

Subscription

<subscription name>

Resource group

SELECT EXISTING...

Create new

Location

West US

Create

Automation options

The Create network security group window opens.

A3. Create a network security group

Enter a name for your network security group.

Select or create a resource group, then select a location.

A4. Select Create to create the network security group.

Step B: Create an inbound security rule to allows HTTPS over TCP port 443

B1. Select your new network security group.

B2. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B3. Add inbound rule -

B4. Select Advanced.

From the drop-down menu, select HTTPS.

You can also verify by clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 443.

B5. Select Add to create the rule.

Repeat step B2-B5 to deny TCP port 80

B6. Select Inbound security rules, then select Add.

B7. Add inbound rule -

B8. Select Advanced.

Clicking Custom and selecting TCP port, and 80.

B9. Select Deny.

Step C: Associate your network security group with a subnet

Your final step is to associate your network security group with a subnet or a specific network interface.

C1. In the Search resources, services, and docs box at the top of the portal, begin typing Web01. When the Web01 VM appears in the search results, select it.

C2. Under SETTINGS, select Networking. Select Configure the application security groups, select the Security Group you created in Step A, and then select Save, as shown in the following picture:

Home > myVmWeb - Networking

myVmWeb - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+J)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

SETTINGS

Networking

Disks

Size

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

Network Interface: myVmWebVMNic

Virtual network/subnet: myVirtualNetwork/mySubnet

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS

Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group myNsg (attached to s

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Configure the application security groups

myVmWebVMNic

Save Discard

Showing only application security groups in the same region as the network interface. If you choose more than one application security group, they must all exist in the same virtual network.

Application security groups

myAsgWebServers

Filter the application security groups

myAsgMgmtServers

myAsgWebServers

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>

bootyholeman Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

All inbound connections are blocked by default in NSG. You only need to add a rule to allow 443  
upvoted 20 times



🗨️ 👤 **Novix** 5 years, 3 months ago

Technically you still need the deny. It has no mention of external traffic. So you need to assume that AllowVnetInBound also needs port 80 blocked.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **epomatti** 5 years ago

I wouldn't take any chances and would deny HTTP 80 explicitly.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

1- If VM >> Create NSG with 2 rules and assign to Subnet

2- If Web App >> Configure HTTPS Only : ON

upvoted 16 times

🗨️ 👤 **ron\_b** 5 years, 1 month ago

Good to know both ways

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylon** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

first search for web01 and check whether it is an app or a vm, then apply corresponding action plan.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **chibadoo** 4 years, 9 months ago

it is a vm and not app

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree whit franksoul.

We have two options:.

1.-) You can use NSG to filter traffic and add this same rules in other resources, is the best option but has more steps.

Step A: Create a network security group

Step B: Create an inbound security rule to allows HTTPS over TCP port 443

Step C: Create an inbound security rule to deny TCP port 80

Step D: Associate your network security group with the same subnet to your Service or VM.

2).- The Same thing in 1, but inside the VM in the networking section, you will need to understand what is your scenery in the lab.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **franksoul** 5 years ago

I Think we have 2 options:

1. Create Inbound Rules in NSG and allow 443 and deny 80. But all the VM's attached to this NSG will be impacted by this Rule.

2. Create Application Security Group, assign to VM and create same 443 allow and 80 deny rule in NSG with Destination as ASG. SO these rules will apply to only those VM's where ASG is added.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

This is definitely a VM.

Go to VM -> Networking -> Add Inbound Port Rule -> Source: Any, Source Port ranges : \*, Destination: Any, Destination Port Range: 443 (https), Action: Allow, Priority: More than 100, Name: anything -> Add.

Same with Port 80 for HTTP.

Or As Ekramy\_Elnaggar suggested, create NSG and do the same thing as above.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ahmed911** 5 years, 2 months ago

You don't need to create NSG, just go the VM>Networking>then add "Allow" 443 to the inbound rules. HTTP already not allowed by default, if you found it just delete the rule.



upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **2cool2touch** 5 years, 3 months ago



I am wondering why you shouldn't update existing NSG. It may impact other VMs in the VNET. I was thinking to create a new NSG and replace the current one with the new NSG with appropriate Allow for HTTPS and Deny for HTTP

upvoted 3 times

  **levm39** 5 years, 4 months ago


the explanation also shows at the end Application Security Groups, this is wrong!

upvoted 2 times

  **pattasana** 5 years ago

I think it's not wrong. just another way to do.

upvoted 1 times

  **lorimer1** 5 years, 5 months ago

The nic already has a network security group so should update the rules on that i.e. no need to create a 2nd NSG

upvoted 9 times

  **Rakeshsuryawanshi** 5 years, 6 months ago

Question is about the Website (AppService) not about a website on Virtual machine.

not sure why the explanation show this path

upvoted 3 times

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

it is mentioned "You plan to host several secured websites on Web01" , so Web01 must be a VM not an App service.

upvoted 10 times



## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.





Dashboard - Microsoft | <https://portal.azure.com/#@pbtexamsponsoroutlook.onmicrosoft.com/dashboard/private/8>

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs User1-7523691@Exa

Dashboard

All resources

Azure getting started made easy!

Launch an app of your choice on Azure in a few quick steps

Create DevOps Project

Quickstarts + tutorials

Windows Virtual Machines Provision Windows Server, SQL Server, SharePoint VMs

Linux Virtual Machines Provision Ubuntu, Red Hat, CentOS, SUSE, CoreOS VMs

App Service Create Web Apps using .NET, Java, Node.js, Python, PHP

Functions Process events with a serverless code architecture

SQL Database

Service Health Marketplace

Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

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Resource group	corpdata7523690
Location	East US
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## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

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Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdata7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
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No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

## PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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## To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Your on-premises network uses an IP address range of 131.107.2.0 to 131.107.2.255.

You need to ensure that only devices from the on-premises network can connect to the rg1lod8322490n1 storage account.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: Navigate to the rg1lod8322490n1 storage account.

Step 2: Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.

Step 3: Ensure that you have elected to allow access from 'Selected networks'.

Step 4: To grant access to an internet IP range, enter the address range of 131.107.2.0 to 131.107.2.255 (in CIDR format) under Firewall, Address Ranges.

References:

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

**yazdan2905** Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago

131.107.2.0/24

upvoted 48 times

**TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago



Go to storage account, firewalls and virtual networks, Selected networks, Give the address range in CIDR format, make sure to uncheck add your client IP and uncheck allow trusted microsoft services and click Save.

upvoted 6 times

  **magpi** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

1. Allow access from Selected networks (a empty selected network subset)
2. Add address range 131.107.2.0/24 in Firewall
3. Remove any exceptions

upvoted 2 times

  **JasonYin** 5 years, 3 months ago



Untick "Add your client IP address ....."

upvoted 3 times

  **Mher** 5 years, 4 months ago

enabled by default. no need to remove. "Allow trusted MS services to access this storage account"

upvoted 1 times

  **schmee** 5 years, 4 months ago

Remove the "Allow trusted MS services to access this storage account"?

upvoted 5 times

  **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

Yes, because it mentions that it should be allowed from given IP range only so MS services shouldn't be allowed.

upvoted 3 times

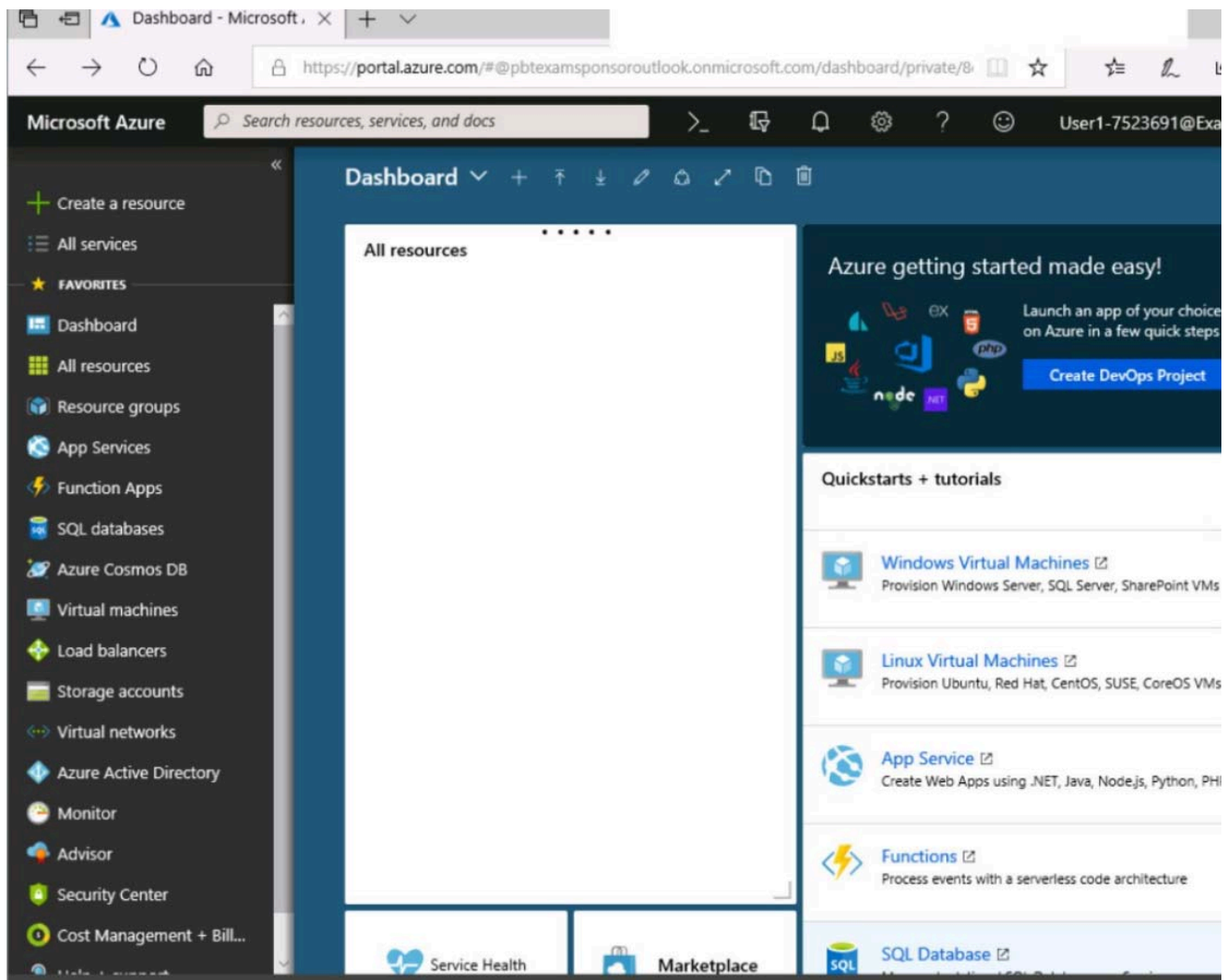


## SIMULATION -

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[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

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Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

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Deployment

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to store media files in the rg1lod8322490 storage account.

You need to configure the storage account to store the media files. The solution must ensure that only users who have access keys can download the media files and that the files are accessible only over HTTPS.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

We should create an Azure file share.

Step 1: In the Azure portal, select All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select

Storage Accounts.

On the Storage Accounts window that appears.

Step 2: Locate the rg1lod8322490 storage account.

Step 3: On the storage account page, in the Services section, select Files.



## Services



### Blobs

Object storage for understanding data

[View metrics](#)

[Configure CORS rules](#)

[Setup custom domain](#)



### Files

File shares that use SMB 3.0 protocol

[View metrics](#)

[Configure CORS rules](#)



### Tables

Tabular data storage

[View metrics](#)



### Queues

Scale apps depending on traffic

[View metrics](#)

Step 4: On the menu at the top of the File service page, click + File share. The New file share page drops down.

Step 5: In Name type myshare. Click OK to create the Azure file share.

References:

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

**Oz** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

I think the right solution for this task is creating a blob (container) and not the file share.

Here what Microsoft says about purpose of blob storage:

"it's ideal for streaming and storing media"

Ref:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/storage/blobs/>

Blob storage supports SAS (session access signature) for HTTPS or combined HTTPS\HTTP access. It can be changed from storage account Settings \ Shared access signatures.

upvoted 48 times

**JasonYin** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Key words:

Media File: create a Blob container

Access Keys only : to be private container, no need SAS

HTTPS : Configuration > Secure transfer required\* > Enabled

upvoted 35 times

**RiteshAg** 5 years, 1 month ago

Perfect Answer, thanks alot.

upvoted 1 times

**nagendra25may** 5 years ago

What about read access ? because the requirement only to allow download. not allow them to create file

upvoted 2 times

**ExamWynner** 4 years, 11 months ago

Thanks Jason, perfect answer.

upvoted 1 times

**Jaleshwar** Most Recent 4 years, 10 months ago

Selection and Create container under the storage account. set Public Access Level Private.

upvoted 1 times

**macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

I believe blob container is the right way to go with this since https is enabled by default on there. BUT if the question is asking that you HAVE to use the access keys for hte storage account to access the files, then file share might be a better answer since in order to connect to the file share you will need to does it securely whilst using the access key for the storage account as part of the powershell script to map the drive, Just something to think about for this question

upvoted 2 times

**ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

Azure Files can use SMB to access the files that is why Blob looks more logical. For enforcing only HTTPS access, Secure Transfer must be enabled btw it is by default enabled. I think normal access keys is enough as an for this question.

upvoted 2 times



🗨️ 👤 **Bart78** 4 years, 9 months ago

Indeed, HTTPS only, default when using containers (Private)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AKC11** 4 years, 11 months ago

In Storage account Configuration --> Secure transfer required (Enabled ) and Blob public access (Disabled)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **platanin2003** 4 years, 11 months ago

Blobs are recommended to be used for media files, and they can be accessed only via HTTPS - or programming. With File Shares you need to specify a space limit, you can run out of space, more over, you can open a file share using network mapping. Containers are the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

The documentation of the storage account say, Azure Blob are for Streaming sceneries:

Step 1: Create a Blob Storage, or select rg1lod8322490.

Step 2: Inside Storage Account.

- Select Blob Service section, Container, + Container Button.

- Public access level will be Private(to do it: ensure that only users who have access keys ).

- HTTPS and Secure transfer required are activated by default.

- You can see the Storage account name and Key to be able to use the information, for example in Storage Explorer.

\*Note:\* The only restriction is access keys can download the media files and HTTPS. The question don't say anything about of the files or info permission, only in this case we'll need to use SAS(Shared access signature)

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-introduction#example-scenarios>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ji2f2YehIB0&feature=youtu.be>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sam\_samules** 5 years, 1 month ago

Steps followed should be :

1. Create Storage account or open if created already -> Configurations -> Enable Secure Transfer required.

If you have doubts please click on 'i' for more info on the option

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

Step1: Create blob storage for media files instead of File Storage.

Step2: You needn't to do anything because by default it is HTTPS and there is a shared key already created under "Access Keys" blade which can be used for access. if you are not sure whether it is HTTPS or not, just check the access url of storage account and it is HTTPS not HTTP so secured by default.

Tested in lab so I verify it.

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to the storage account, add a new container, select blob because media files preferred storage is a blob. You don't have to do anything else because HTTPS is ON by default. You can check by going to SAS and you can see that HTTPS is ON.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Noor001** 5 years, 2 months ago

@ExamTopics people , could you guys please confirm which one is the correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

Read my ans above, that is correct. I tested it.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **milind8451** 5 years, 2 months ago

I think blob storage should be created for media files instead of File Storage. For 2nd task you needn't to do anything because by default it is HTTPS and there is a shared key already created under "Access Keys" blade which can be used for access.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sparty** 5 years, 4 months ago

Do you need to upload the media files as Block Blob after creation of the Blob container because the container will not contain any blob by default after creation.

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **Veekee** 5 years, 5 months ago

Step 3 : On Configuration enable secure transfer required

Step 4 : Create a blob container

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

step is not required

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

step3 is not required

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

media files >> Blobs

Secure Transfer is On by default, so nothing to change

upvoted 20 times

🗨️ 👤 **Amrinder101** 5 years, 6 months ago

This is correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

what about access key?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chokies** 5 years ago

just make sure the access level is private.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sigma** 5 years, 6 months ago

I'd go with the Blob container as question specifically mentions "media files" which is aligned to the Microsoft documentation.

upvoted 4 times



## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.





Dashboard - Microsoft | <https://portal.azure.com/#@pbtexamsponsoroutlook.onmicrosoft.com/dashboard/private/8>

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs User1-7523691@Exa

Dashboard

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Home > Storage accounts > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdata7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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**Pricing not available for this offering**

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Another administrator attempts to establish connectivity between two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2. The administrator reports that connections across the virtual networks fail.

You need to ensure that network connections can be established successfully between VNET1 and VNET2 as quickly as possible.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

### Suggested Answer: See solution below.

You can connect one VNet to another VNet using either a Virtual network peering, or an Azure VPN Gateway.

To create a virtual network gateway

Step 1: In the portal, on the left side, click +Create a resource and type 'virtual network gateway' in search. Locate Virtual network gateway in the search return and click the entry. On the Virtual network gateway page, click Create at the bottom of the page to open the Create virtual network gateway page.

Step 2: On the Create virtual network gateway page, fill in the values for your virtual network gateway.



Create virtual network gateway

Name

Gateway type

VPN

ExpressRoute

VPN type

Route-based

Policy-based

SKU

VpnGw1

Enable active-active mode

Virtual network

Choose a virtual network

Public IP address

Create new

Use existing

Configure public IP address

SKU

Assignment

Dynamic

Static

Configure BGP ASN

Subscription

Windows Azure Internal Consumption

Resource group

-

Location

Create

Automation options

Name: Name your gateway. This is not the same as naming a gateway subnet. It's the name of the gateway object you are creating.

Gateway type: Select VPN. VPN gateways use the virtual network gateway type VPN.

Virtual network: Choose the virtual network to which you want to add this gateway. Click Virtual network to open the 'Choose a virtual network' page. Select the

VNet. If you don't see your VNet, make sure the Location field is pointing to the region in which your virtual network is located.

Gateway subnet address range: You will only see this setting if you did not previously create a gateway subnet for your virtual network. If you previously created a valid gateway subnet, this setting will not appear.

Step 4: Select Create New to create a Gateway subnet.

Add subnet

RM/VNet

Name

GatewaySubnet

Address range (CIDR block)

192.168.0.0/26

192.168.0.0 - 192.168.0.63 (59 + 5 Azure reserved addresses)

Route table

None

Service endpoints

Services

0 selected

Subnet delegation

Delegate subnet to a service

None



Step 5: Click Create to begin creating the VPN gateway. The settings are validated and you'll see the "Deploying Virtual network gateway" tile on the dashboard.

Creating a gateway can take up to 45 minutes. You may need to refresh your portal page to see the completed status.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal?>

🗨️ 👤 **chukks\_19** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

Think we should be using Peering here it's much faster, as Virtual network gateways can take up to 45 mins to finish set up.

upvoted 50 times

🗨️ 👤 **ron\_b** 5 years, 1 month ago

>> You need to ensure that network connections can be established successfully between VNET1 and VNET2 as quickly as possible.

Definitely Peering

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

The best option is to go to the vnets and see if there is a peering. If there is a peering, check if something is disabled or something and make the change to get the Peering status to connected. Check on both VNETS.

If no peering exists, create one.

The other approach is creating virtual network gateways. This takes a lot of time to create, and you have to create two of them. If gateway subnets doesn't exist in the VNETS, you have to go and create those first before creating Virtual network gateways. After half hour or hour, come back once the VNG are created, then add connections by going to the VNG and through keys. This options is very unlikely and not realistic, in my opinion.

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dineshvishe** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

The correct option is VPN Peering which is the quickest.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

We have two options, Virtual network peering(fast) or an Azure VPN Gateway(about 45 min). The question is about what the administrator will do to test the fail connectivity.

- Step 1: Review if peering exists or create, if exist and is disconnected "Delete & Recreate"(The fastest way)

- Step 2: Review if Virtual Network Gateway exists or create.

-- To create, you'll need to create 2 VNG and 2 GatewaySubnet in the Vnets.

-- Associate the bidirectionality in the VNG to a VNET and their respective GatewaySubnet, selecting Connection Type Vnet-to-Vnet, and doing the inverse connections in the Second virtual network gateway.

- Step 3: If there exists a Network Watcher, Start troubleshooting to see the problems and solve.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/network-watcher/diagnose-communication-problem-between-networks#diagnose-a-gateway>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **PS36363** 5 years, 3 months ago

Assuming we take the route of creating Virtual Network Gateways, wouldn't we need to create two separate Gateways one for VNET1 and One for VNET2. Then we need to go to connections to enable connection between VNET1->VNET2 and VNET2->VNET1. The solution mentioned does not include these steps. Please let me know if I am missing something here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Yes. You need to add a connection on both vnet gateways to other gateway to complete the process. I am not sure how we can do that in the exam though? Wait 45 minutes for the deployment to complete? I would try vnet peering first before the gateway option, tbh.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **xfit** 5 years, 3 months ago

If the vnets were created through the classic deployment method, peering is not possible, you must create a VPN. I guess that is what is happening here.



"A virtual network peering cannot be created between two virtual networks deployed through the classic deployment model. If you need to connect virtual networks that were both created through the classic deployment model, you can use an Azure VPN Gateway to connect the virtual networks."

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **turtle666** 5 years, 4 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal#peer-virtual-networks>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **pola22** 5 years, 5 months ago

@karls We have an option to disable/enable peering at Configuration -->  
Configure virtual network access settings --> disable/enable

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Andy001** 5 years, 4 months ago

The setting you mentioned does not disable/enable peering - it actually disables/enables communication between the two virtual networks, but it does not impact on the "Peering status"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **riyamalin** 5 years, 2 months ago

agree with Andy001

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Karls** 5 years, 5 months ago

Nowaday, you can't enable/disable peering connection in Portal. Only I can see "delete" option. Maybe, other case, it would be that configuration option of "Allow forwarded traffic from Vnet01 to Vnet02", it was "Disabled". Then, we need review both peering and check that it is Enable to can send traffic between both vnets.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **bootyholeman** 5 years, 5 months ago

Allow forwarded traffic doesn't make sense if you have two vnets, it makes sense if you have more.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **maniaX** 5 years, 3 months ago

Allow forwarded traffic makes sence only if you have more vnets which have no peering between them but you have peering just with vnet where virtual network appliance (VNA) is located. Then if you enable this feature traffic will flow over vnet with VNA to others vnet, so you are able to connect them without peering.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Benkyoujin** 5 years, 6 months ago

Mentions quickly so means VNET. Could also be a scenario where an existed peering is disconnected or something so you'll have to delete and recreate.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

Got it in my 103, one of the peering connection disabled, just enabled.

upvoted 23 times

🗨️ 👤 **sigma** 5 years, 6 months ago

Check both the VNETs. If both are in same subscription (assuming it would be in the lab), then VNET peering is the right choice.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

VNET peering can be between 2 VNETS in 2 different subscriptions

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mathai** 5 years, 3 months ago

Ekramy is right.. Please see this for more information  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-peering-and-vpn-gateways/>



upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sun\_mon** 5 years, 1 month ago

Is the correct answer peering for this question or we have to create Virtual network gateway

upvoted 1 times





  **VK** 5 years, 7 months ago

>>The administrator reports that connections across the virtual networks fail.

Is that the reason why the answer deals with creating virtual network gateway instead of simple vnet peering?

upvoted 3 times

  **Bart78** 4 years, 9 months ago

This simply says that both vnets cannot communicate to each other now. Vnet peering

upvoted 1 times

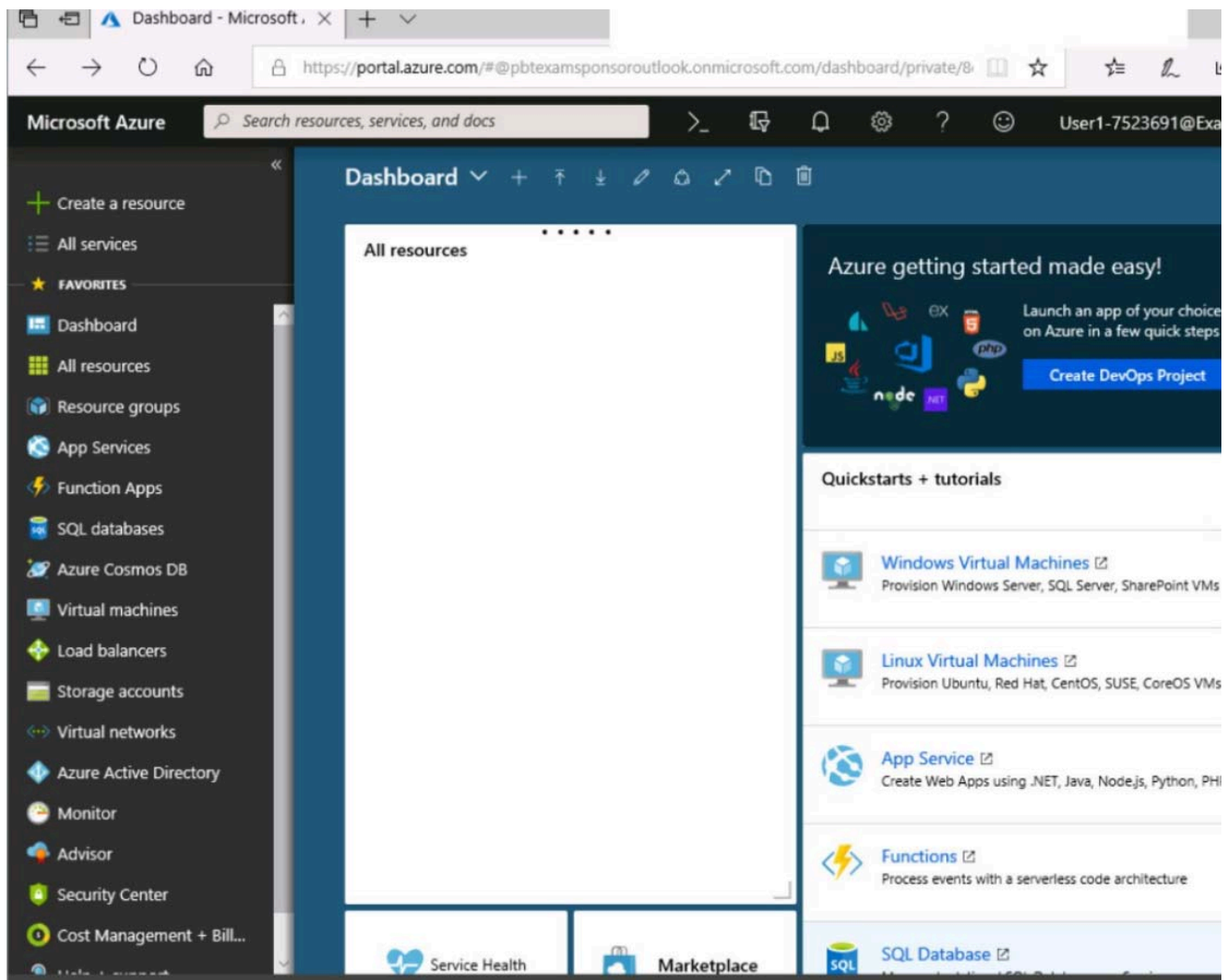


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdata7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

**Pricing not available for this offering**

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Subscription credits apply ⓘ

**0.0960 USD/hr**

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

### TERMS

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to configure VM1 to be accessible from the internet.

You need to add a public IP address to the network interface used by VM1.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

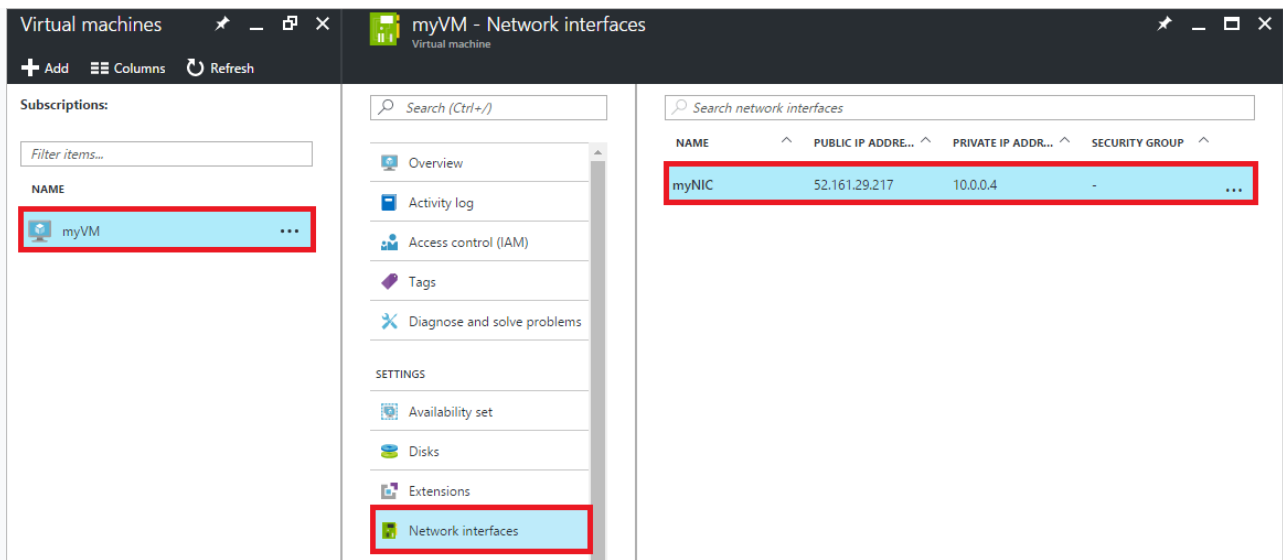
### Suggested Answer: See solution below.

You can add private and public IP addresses to an Azure network interface by completing the steps that follow.

Step 1: In Azure portal, click More services > type virtual machines in the filter box, and then click Virtual machines.

Step 2: In the Virtual machines pane, click the VM you want to add IP addresses to. Click Network interfaces in the virtual machine pane that appears, and then select the network interface you want to add the IP addresses to. In the example shown in the following picture, the NIC named myNIC from the VM named myVM is selected:





Step 3: In the pane that appears for the NIC you selected, click IP configurations.

Step 4: Click Create public IP address.

Step 5: In the Create public IP address pane that appears, enter a Name, select an IP address assignment type, a Subscription, a Resource group, and a

Location, then click Create, as shown in the following picture:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-multiple-ip-addresses-portal>

**TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to the VM, Networking, Network Interface, IP config, Add IP Config, public IP as Enabled, then you will see an option IP Address, create new, give assignment as static and save.



upvoted 12 times


**Nikita\_1998** Highly Voted 4 years, 12 months ago



1. Login to MS Azure portal
2. Click "Virtual Machines" from the left menu.
3. Select an existing virtual machine from the list.
4. Under Settings, click "Networking".
5. Click "Network Interface".
6. Under Settings, click "IP Configurations".
7. Click IP configuration (e.g. ipconfig1).
8. Under Public IP address settings, for Public IP address click Enabled.
9. Click "IP address".





10. Click "Create New".
  11. Under Assignment, select Static.
  12. Click OK.
  13. Click Save to save the changes to the network interface.
- <https://www.c-sharpcorner.com/article/assign-static-public-ip-address-to-azure-vm/>  
upvoted 10 times

  **ct84** 4 years, 10 months ago  
is that static option for the vNet IP ?  
upvoted 1 times

  **ct84** Most Recent 4 years, 10 months ago  
basic or standard public ip??  
upvoted 1 times

  **Bart78** 4 years, 9 months ago  
Just add a basic public IP to the existing network config. So do not create a second IP profile with a second primary address with a ne pub IP  
upvoted 1 times

  **BenDova** 5 years, 2 months ago  
I would leave the default setting for ip address assignment which i think is dynamic.  
upvoted 1 times

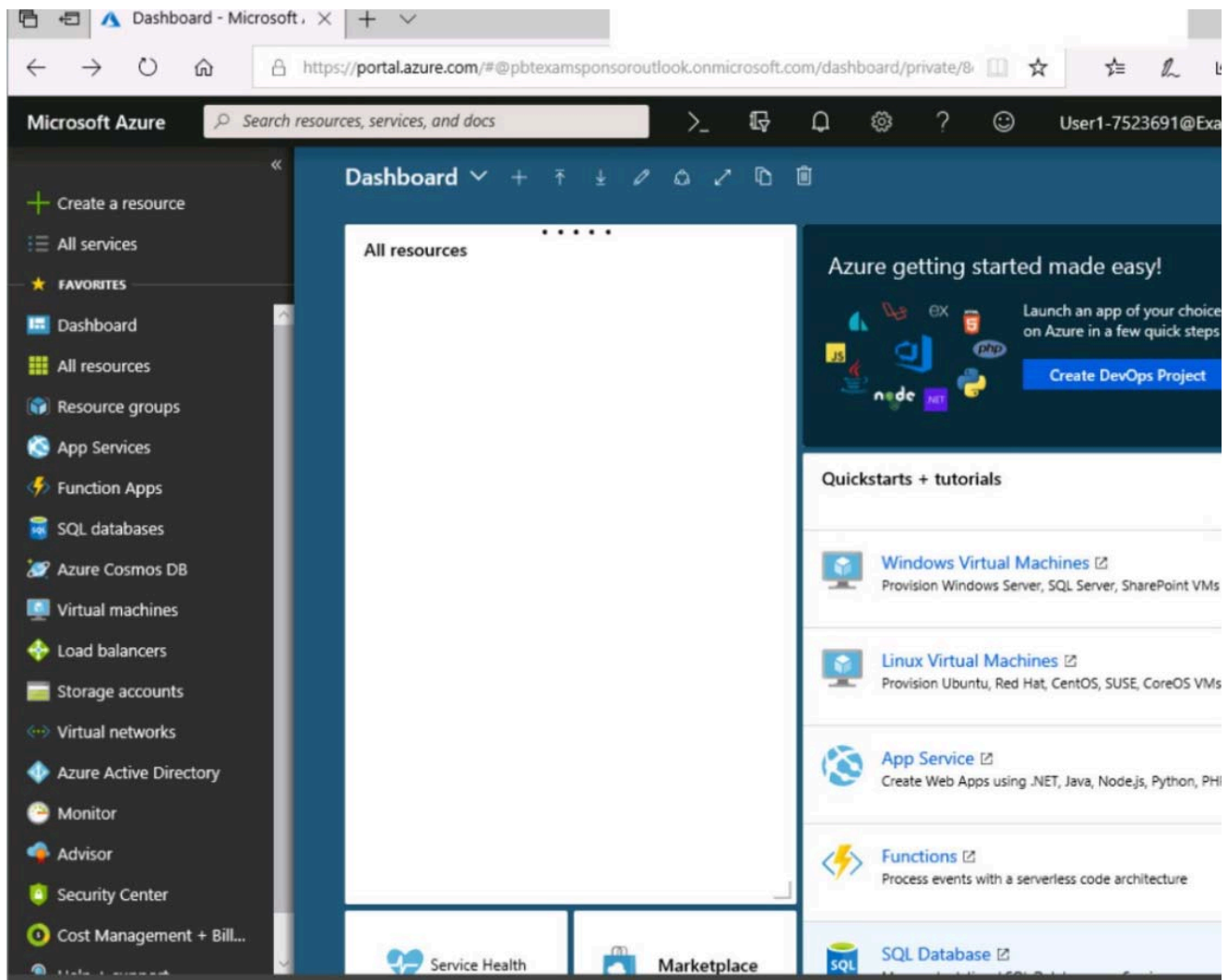


## SIMULATION -

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[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

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## Create storage account

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

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## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

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DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

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RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

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Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

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by Microsoft

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to allow RDP connections over TCP port 3389 to VM1 from the Internet. The solutions must prevent connections from the Internet over all other TCP ports.

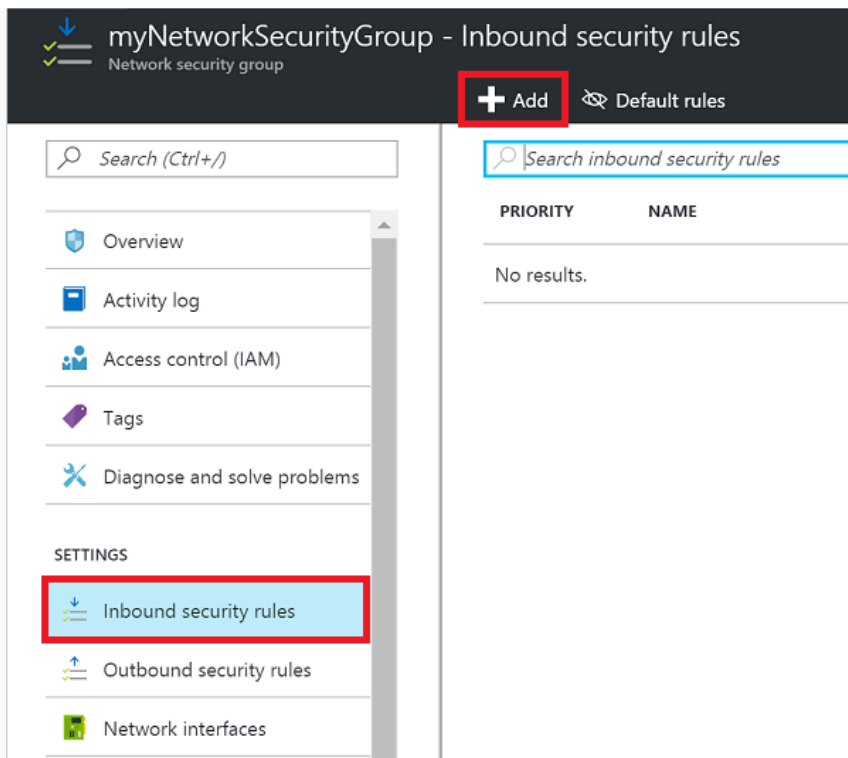
What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: Create a new network security group

Step 2: Select your new network security group.

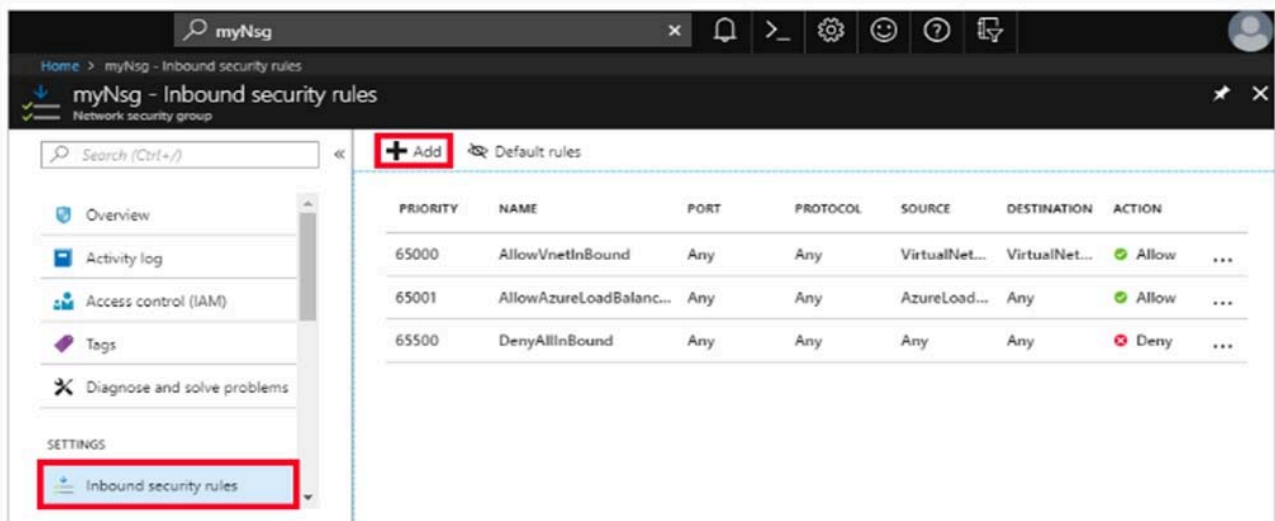




Step 3: Select Inbound security rules. Under Add inbound security rule, enter the following  
Destination: Select Network security group, and then select the security group you created previously.

Destination port ranges: 3389 -

Protocol: Select TCP -



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-filter-network-traffic>

**RRRN** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

why new NSG require to be created. cant the rule be added in already assigned NSG inbound security rule  
upvoted 18 times

**atulk** 5 years, 5 months ago

I agree with RRRN. There is already a default NSG. Should just update it.  
upvoted 8 times

**TYT** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to the VM, Networking, Add inbound Rule, TCP, 3389, Priority >100, Allow, Give a name and save. Do the same thing for Deny, TCP, All, 101, Give a name and Save.

upvoted 16 times

**denkes** 5 years ago



There is already a "deny by default with prio 65500". In case you add a deny with 101, you would also block port 3389 from any sources. The lab states, block 3389 from internet. I would not add an additional "deny".

upvoted 3 times

  **sjsanthose** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

The default port for RDP is 3389 over TCP. What else we need to do?

upvoted 1 times

  **vmyilsamy** 4 years, 10 months ago

Add rule to allow port 3389

upvoted 1 times

  **ravishankarj** 4 years, 11 months ago

if one NSG is created for network interface of VM and another NSG created for subnet of virtual network belonging to VM and both have contradictory rules, which rule will act in VM



upvoted 1 times

  **andyR** 4 years, 9 months ago

NSG - subnet rule applied first

NSG - NIC rule applied last

upvoted 1 times

  **sinslam** 4 years, 11 months ago

1. Add two new inbound rules (Allow and Deny) to the NSG of the VM if it has one. If the VM does not have an NSG, create one.

2. The rules must be explicit for the VM as NSG's can be applied to other VMs, Subnets.

3. Create Allow Rule

Source: Internet

Port: Any

Destination: IP address of VM

Port: 3389

Action: Allow

Priority: 100 (or anything lower than the existing ones)

4. Create Deny Rule

Source: Internet

Port: Any

Destination: IP address of VM

Port: Any

Action: Deny

Priority: 101 (or anything higher than the allow rule)

upvoted 2 times

  **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

There are three options

- Search NSG and review is using in the VM

-- And add the inbound rule TCP, 3389, Priority >100, Allow.

- Or: If the NSG exists and isn't associated with VM, assign.

-- And add the inbound rule TCP, 3389, Priority >100, Allow.

- Or: Create a NSG Networking, by default this DenyAllInBound traffic.

-- And add the inbound rule TCP, 3389, Priority >100, Allow



upvoted 1 times

  **krals** 5 years, 4 months ago

yes, you don't have to create NSG anymore, it has been applied automatically.

So the only thing you have to do is to go to VM and just add an Inbound Rule.

upvoted 5 times

  **NS** 5 years, 9 months ago

Step 4: Now you have to connect your rules with the network interface or a subnet. In your NSG go to Settings, Network Interfaces, + Associate (or Settings, Subnets, + Associate) and choose the right NIC (or subnet)

upvoted 5 times







## HOTSPOT -

You plan to deploy 20 Azure virtual machines by using an Azure Resource Manager template. The virtual machines will run the latest version of Windows Server

2016 Datacenter by using an Azure Marketplace image.

You need to complete the storageprofile section of the template.

How should you complete the storageProfile section? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

```
"storageProfile": {
  "imageReference": {
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
```

```
    "offer": [
      "2016-Datacenter",
      "WindowsClient",
      "Windows-Hub",
      "WindowsServer",
      "WindowsServerEssentials",
      "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",
```

```
    ],
    "sku": [
```

```
      "2016-Datacenter",
      "WindowsClient",
      "Windows-Hub",
      "WindowsServer",
      "WindowsServerEssentials",
      "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",
```

```
    ],
    "version": "latest"
```

```
  },
  ...
```

### Answer Area

```
"storageProfile": {
  "imageReference": {
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
```

```
    "offer": [
      "2016-Datacenter",
      "WindowsClient",
      "Windows-Hub",
      "WindowsServer",
      "WindowsServerEssentials",
      "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",
```

Suggested Answer:

```
    ],
    "sku": [
```

```
      "2016-Datacenter",
      "WindowsClient",
      "Windows-Hub",
      "WindowsServer",
      "WindowsServerEssentials",
      "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",
```

```
    ],
    "version": "latest"
```

```
  },
  ...
```

```
"{
  "storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": {
      "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
      "offer": "WindowsServer",
      "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
      "version": "latest"
```



```
},  
"  
"  
References:  
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/compute/virtualmachines/createorupdate
```

🗄️ 👤 **Agan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

offer:Windows Server  
sku:2016-DataCentre  
upvoted 13 times

🗄️ 👤 **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Given answer is correct  
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct  
upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

azurecert2021 6 days, 6 hours ago  
Given Answer is correct...

Terminology:

A Marketplace image in Azure has the following attributes:

\*Publisher: The organization that created the image. Examples: Canonical, MicrosoftWindowsServer

\*Offer: The name of a group of related images created by a publisher. Examples: UbuntuServer, WindowsServer

\*SKU: An instance of an offer, such as a major release of a distribution. Examples: 18.04-LTS, 2019-Datacenter

Version: The version number of an image SKU.

```
"storageProfile":{  
  "imageReference":{  
    "publisher":"MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
    "offer":"WindowsServer",  
    "sku":"2016-Datacenter",  
    "version":"latest"  
  }  
}
```

upvoted 1 times

🗄️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 9 months ago

Given Answer is correct...

Terminology:

A Marketplace image in Azure has the following attributes:

\*Publisher: The organization that created the image. Examples: Canonical, MicrosoftWindowsServer

\*Offer: The name of a group of related images created by a publisher. Examples: UbuntuServer, WindowsServer

\*SKU: An instance of an offer, such as a major release of a distribution. Examples: 18.04-LTS, 2019-Datacenter

Version: The version number of an image SKU.

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct  
upvoted 4 times

🗄️ 👤 **Shunya** 4 years, 12 months ago

```
"storageProfile":{  
  "imageReference":{  
    "publisher":"MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
    "offer":"WindowsServer",  
    "sku":"2016-Datacenter",  
    "version":"latest"  
  }  
}
```

upvoted 2 times

🗄️ 👤 **Protonenpaule** 5 years, 3 months ago



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/cli-ps-findimage#table-of-commonly-used-windows-images>  
upvoted 4 times



You have an Azure tenant that contains two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. In Subscription1, you deploy a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 uses managed disks. You need to move Server1 to Subscription2. The solution must minimize administration effort. What should you do first?



- A. Create a new virtual machine in Subscription2
- B. In Subscription2, create a copy of the virtual disk
- C. Create a snapshot of the virtual disk
- D. From Azure PowerShell, run the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet

**Suggested Answer: D**

To move existing resources to another resource group or subscription, use the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-move-resources#move-resources>

  **dumpmaster**  5 years, 7 months ago

It's D:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/move-vm#use-the-azure-portal-to-move-a-vm-to-a-different-subscription>  
upvoted 30 times

  **ToonUp** 5 years, 1 month ago

It looks like Virtual Machine Images are not supported. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftvirtualmachineimages>  
upvoted 1 times

  **denkes** 5 years ago

It states no support for only "imagestemplates" and "operations".  
upvoted 1 times

  **AnshMan**  5 years, 6 months ago

D is correct.

The Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet moves existing resources to a different resource group. That resource group can be in a different subscription.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.resources/move-azurermsresource?view=azurermps-6.13.0>  
upvoted 12 times

  **haxaffe**  4 years, 4 months ago

Should still be B.

- Either clone the OS disk to the destination subscription, or move the original disk after deleting the virtual machine from source subscription.

- Virtual machines created from Marketplace resources with plans attached can't be moved across subscriptions. For a potential workaround, see [Virtual machines with Marketplace plans](#).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/virtual-machines-move-limitations#virtual-machines-with-marketplace-plans>

There is no statement in the question saying this isn't a Marketplace Image.  
upvoted 1 times

  **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

answer is correct additional imp information from link

For a move across subscriptions, the resource and its dependent resources must be located in the same resource group and they must be moved together. For example, a VM with managed disks would require the VM and the managed disks to be moved together, along with other dependent resources.



If you're moving a resource to a new subscription, check to see whether the resource has any dependent resources, and whether they're located in the same resource group. If the resources aren't in the same resource group, check to see whether the resources can be combined into the same resource group. If so, bring all these resources into the same resource group by using a move operation across resource groups.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **a\_Ri** 4 years, 9 months ago

step 1. move the disk with (D)

step 2. create a new VM from step 1

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **ExamWynner** 4 years, 11 months ago

D - Option 1 on Azure Portal move resource group, pick the VM and related items.

Option 2 Powershell, the new CMD is move-AzResource

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **VenuAzure** 5 years, 1 month ago

For a move across subscriptions, the resource and its dependent resources must be located in the same resource group and they must be moved together. For example, a VM with managed disks would require the VM and the managed disks to be moved together, along with other dependent resources.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago

But you could possibly just move the disk?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MukeshKhamparia** 5 years, 1 month ago

D. From Azure PowerShell, run the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.resources/move-azurermresource?view=azurerm-ps-6.13.0>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **mohamadaki** 5 years, 1 month ago

Managed Disks in Availability Zones can't be moved to a different subscription.

B.Create a copy of the disk

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/virtual-machines-move-limitations>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **sourabh7257** 4 years, 11 months ago

its not mentioned any Availability Zones in Q.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Khang** 5 years, 3 months ago

Should be D.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

D is corect

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **Mathew** 5 years, 6 months ago

Move-AzureRmResource

Moves a resource to a different resource group or subscription.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **sasi** 5 years, 7 months ago

it is B



upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **sasi** 5 years, 7 months ago

A. In subscription 2 create a copy of the disk



upvoted 1 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

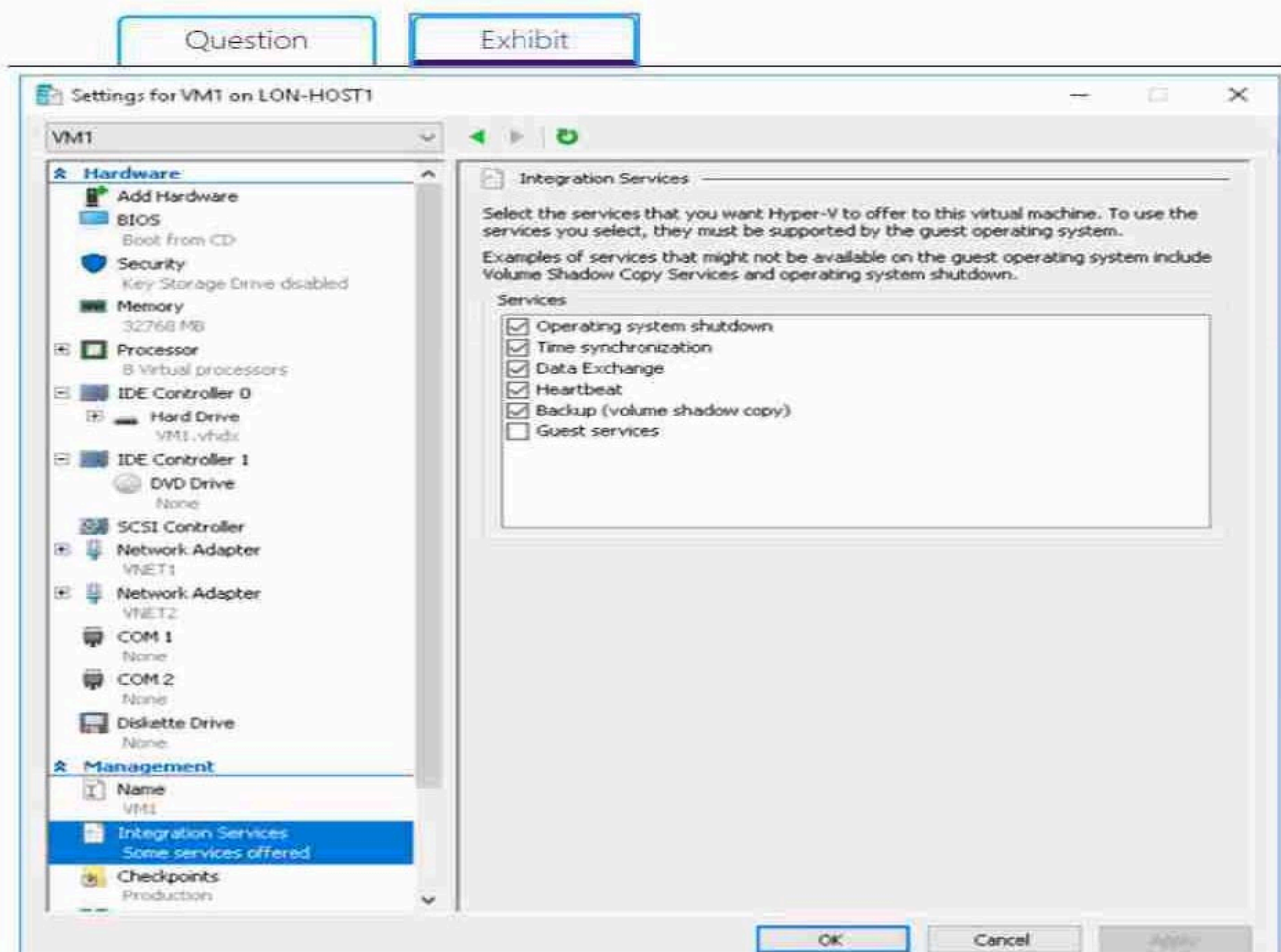
D is ok

upvoted 1 times



You have an Azure subscription.

You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines.

What should you modify on VM1?

- A. the processor
- B. the memory
- C. Integration Services
- D. the hard drive
- E. the network adapters

**Suggested Answer: D**

From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machines (VM) from on-premises to Microsoft Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). Azure supports only generation 1 VMs that are in the VHD file format and have a fixed sized disk. The maximum size allowed for the VHD is 1,023 GB. You can convert a generation 1 VM from the VHDX file system to VHD and from a dynamically expanding disk to fixed-sized.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image?toc=azure-virtual-machines-windows-toc.json>

**tashakori** 1 year, 3 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

**azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct as per below link it has misleading first line which says "you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX)." but later on they are having steps



to convert vhdx to vhd using Hyper-V Manager or Convert-VHD cmdlet in PowerShell hence given answer is correct

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

removing option Integration services does not make sense as this are services that allow the virtual machine to communicate with the Hyper-V host.

Many of these services are conveniences while others can be quite important to the virtual machine's ability to function correctly.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Khang** 5 years, 3 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

Azure doesn't support .VHDX but it convert for you when you migrate to Azure so the answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

this question is obsolete, Azure now supports both Gen1(vhd) and Gen2(vhdx) disk formats

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

Wrong, Azure supports only VHD format. please check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image>

Before you upload a Windows virtual machine (VM) from on-premises to Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). Azure supports both generation 1 and generation 2 VMs that are in VHD file format and that have a fixed-size disk. The maximum size allowed for the VHD is 1,023 GB.

upvoted 22 times

🗨️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is ok

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnshMan** 5 years, 6 months ago

Yes you are right.

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

upvoted 2 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/0e6fb866bf854f54accae2a9

**Description**

**Assigned by**

admin1@contoso.com

**PARAMETERS**

\* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

Microsoft.Sql/servers

What is the effect of the policy?

- A. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within 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 are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.

**Suggested Answer: B**

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

👤 **Khang** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 9 times

👤 **timguy** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

B - Policy is about to "Not allowed resource types: the servers". :- (no right to deploy.

Ahh but wait - policy does not count for our ContosoRG1 because of the EXCLUSION. Only we are allowed. So B

upvoted 5 times

👤 **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct

Scope is at the Subscription, Exclusion for ContosoRG1 so you can only deploy to this Resource Group ContosoRG1

upvoted 1 times

👤 **cristiscu** 4 years, 7 months ago

Just for the record, Exclusions here means "the (later defined) policy will apply to all subscriptions/groups/resources except ...".

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: B. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.



upvoted 1 times

👤 **dpinlaguna** 4 years, 11 months ago



B is correct due to exclusion of RG1

upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

B. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.

upvoted 4 times

  **Santosh43** 5 years, 2 months ago



Exclusion word is the key here, not sure if Microsoft still ask such questions.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ahmed911** 5 years, 3 months ago

So tricky question :)



upvoted 3 times

  **Cern77** 5 years, 7 months ago

C. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.

> This is not B :-)

upvoted 1 times

  **Cern77** 5 years, 7 months ago

My mistake, B is right ...

upvoted 25 times

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

:D :D :D :D :D :D

upvoted 3 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is ok

upvoted 3 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
Open the <b>Resource costs</b> blade of each resource group.		
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.	➤	⬆
Assign a tag to each resource.	⬅	⬇
Assign a tag to each resource group.		
Download the usage report.		

## Suggested Answer:

Actions		Answer Area
Open the <b>Resource costs</b> blade of each resource group.		Assign a tag to each resource.
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.	➤	From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag.
Assign a tag to each resource.	⬅	Download the usage report.
Assign a tag to each resource group.		
Download the usage report.		

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.

1. 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

References:

<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>

👤 fda **Highly Voted** 5 years, 5 months ago

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group  
upvoted 19 times

👤 ct84 4 years, 10 months ago

this is the main point here to remember  
upvoted 2 times

👤 gboyega **Highly Voted** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct



upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **PKPKPK** 5 years ago

The solution mentioned about assigning a tag at Resouce level and not a Resouce Group Level which is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **RRRN** 5 years, 5 months ago

adding tag to resource group is not enough?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mathew** 5 years, 5 months ago

Each department uses resources in several resource groups. so need to tag each resource

upvoted 18 times

🗨️ 👤 **aimar047** 5 years, 1 month ago

fdd comment is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

1. tag resource

2. filter by tag

3. report

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **andyR** 4 years, 9 months ago

they are not inherited by default

upvoted 1 times



You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains 100 virtual machines. Your company has three cost centers named Manufacturing, Sales, and Finance. You need to associate each virtual machine to a specific cost center. What should you do?

- A. Add an extension to the virtual machines
- B. Modify the inventory settings of the virtual machine
- C. Assign tags to the virtual machines
- D. Configure locks for the virtual machine

**Suggested Answer:** C



References:

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

  **milind8451** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct

upvoted 12 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago



C is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **Test\_Taker** Highly Voted 4 years, 12 months ago

If only they were all this easy....

upvoted 10 times

  **gboyega** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times



## HOTSPOT -

Your company has a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization hosts shown in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Guest
Server1	VMware	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	Hyper-V	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating system (OS)	OS disk	Data disk
VM1	<i>Not applicable</i>	4 GB	Windows Server 2016	200 GB	800 GB
VM2	<i>Not applicable</i>	12 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2	3 TB	200 GB
VM3	<i>Not applicable</i>	32 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2	200 GB	1 TB
VMA	1	8 GB	Windows Server 2012	100 GB	2 TB
VMB	1	16 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2	150 GB	3 TB
VMC	2	24 GB	Windows Server 2016	200 GB	6 TB

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

You plan to migrate the virtual machines to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery.

You need to identify which virtual machines can be migrated.

Which virtual machines should you identify for each server? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

### Answer Area

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Suggested Answer:

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

Incorrect Answers:

VM1 cannot be migrated as it has BitLocker enabled.



VM2 cannot be migrates as the OS disk on VM2 is larger than 2TB.

VMC cannot be migrates as the Data disk on VMC is larger than 4TB.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>




  **tundervird**  4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is right:

More detail about, Incorrect Answers:

- VM1 cannot be migrated as it has BitLocker enabled, and BitLocker isn't supported in Site Recovery.
- VM2 cannot be migrated as the OS Disk on VM2 is 3TB, the specification says if you are using VMWare:
  - Operating system disk size(OS) Up to 2,048 GB.
  - Data Disk up to 8,192 GB when replicating to managed disk (9.26 version onwards) and Up to 4,095 GB when replicating to storage account.
- VMC cannot be migrated as the Data Disk on VMC is 6TB, the specification says if you are using Hyper-V:
  - Operating system disk size(OS) Disk Up to 2,048 GB for generation 1 VMs and Up to 300 GB for generation 2 VMs.
  - Data Disk up to 4,095 GB.

upvoted 12 times

  **Andy001**  5 years, 4 months ago

The answer provided is correct - VM3, VMA, and VMB can be migrated only

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-support-matrix>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix>

upvoted 11 times

  **UR**  4 years, 6 months ago



We can disable Bitlocker and enable replication.

Then answers would be VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMB

Please refer Bitlocker section of the below article

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 1 times

  **SunnyAU** 4 years, 10 months ago



For Hyper-V, according to this: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix> , I can't see Linux support (i.e is VM-B supported) . Can someone comment on this please?

upvoted 2 times

  **samirnayak** 4 years, 9 months ago



Linux is supported for Hyper-V vm migration - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-support-matrix-hyper-v-migration>

upvoted 2 times

  **fishtech** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct!

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

  **bigbob22** 5 years, 2 months ago



Sorry, why could VM1 be migrated to AZURE ?

upvoted 1 times

  **bigbob22** 5 years, 1 month ago

Oh, check the questions again! vm1 with bitlocker. so only vm3.

upvoted 2 times

  **Shiven** 5 years, 4 months ago

VMware:

Operating system disk size Up to 2,048 GB.

Data disk size Up to 8,192 GB when replicating to managed disk (9.26 version onwards)

Up to 4,095 GB when replicating to storage account



Hyper-V:

Operating system disk size Up to 2,048 GB for generation 1 VMs.

Up to 300 GB for generation 2 VMs.


Data disk VHD size Up to 4,095 GB

upvoted 7 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago



Yes, for VMWare it supports 8TB for data disk

upvoted 1 times

  **mmo** 5 years, 5 months ago

8 TB only Physical servers ! here we talk about Hyper-V and VMware

upvoted 1 times

  **mmo** 5 years, 5 months ago

Correction VMware is supported only Hyper-V not for 8 TB

upvoted 1 times

  **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

OS disk size Up to 2,048 GB.

Data disk size Up to 8,192 GB when replicating to managed disk (9.26 version +)

Up to 4,095 GB when replicating to storage account

upvoted 7 times

  **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

for Hyper-V, <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

OS disk size Up to 2,048 GB for generation 1 VMs.

Up to 300 GB for generation 2 VMs.

Data disk VHD size Up to 4,095 GB

upvoted 14 times

  **dumpmaster** 5 years, 7 months ago

May this is an old question, but you can use Azure Site Recovery for large disk (up to 8 TB):


<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/site-recovery-large-disks-8tb/>

upvoted 6 times

  **Adrian1405** 5 years, 7 months ago

VMC server is Generation 2, which is not supported for migration.

upvoted 2 times

  **Musk** 5 years, 6 months ago

According to what I read here it IS supported

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-common-questions>

upvoted 4 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

VM3

VMa + VMb

upvoted 1 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple resource groups. You create an availability set as shown in the following exhibit.

**Create availability set**☐ X

\*Name

AS1

\*Subscription

Azure Pass

\*Resource group

RG1

[Create new](#)

\*Location

West Europe

Fault domains

 2

Update domains

 3

Use managed disks

☒ No(Classic) ☐ Yes(Alignet)

You deploy 10 virtual machines to AS1.

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**

During planned maintenance, at least [answer choice] virtual machines will be available.

4
5
6
8

To add another virtual machines to AS1, the virtual machines must be added to [answer choice].

any region and the RG1 resource group
the West Europe region and any resource group
the West Europe region and the RG1 resource group

**Suggested Answer:****Answer Area**

During planned maintenance, at least [answer choice] virtual machines will be available.

4
5
6
8

To add another virtual machines to AS1, the virtual machines must be added to [answer choice].

any region and the RG1 resource group
the West Europe region and any resource group
the West Europe region and the RG1 resource group

Box 1: 6 -

Two out of three update domains would be available, each with at least 3 VMs.

An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can 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.

Box 2: the West Europe region and the RG1 resource group

References:

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



10|

Worst case scenario, the first update domain is being updated meaning 4 out of a total of 10 VMs are updated in that case, leaving us with at minimum 6 available VMs.

upvoted 25 times

  **tundervird** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

See the scenary in a table.

VM|FD|UD

VM0|0|0

VM1|1|1

VM2|0|2

VM3|1|0

VM4|0|1

VM5|1|2

VM6|0|0

VM7|1|1

VM8|0|2

VM9|1|0

We have this if we thinking in groups of Updated Domain:

FD 0|FD 1|

VM0|VM3|UD0

VM6|VM9|UD0

VM4|VM1|UD1

-|VM7|UD1

VM2|VM5|UD2

VM8|-|UD2

In summary, we have

Update Domain 0(UD0): 4 VM

Update Domain 1(UD1): 3 VM

Update Domain 2(UD2): 3 VM

So in updated planning, we have two options:

- The first UD0 is updated, therefore we have 6 VM available.

- UD1 or UD2 is updated, therefore we have 7 VM available.

In the answer options, we don't have the number 7 like an option, so the answer is 6VM available.

Here you have a link to read and try to understand better: <https://azure.codefari.com/2018/12/what-are-availability-set-fault-domain.html>

upvoted 21 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago



excellent explanation and the article. Easy to understand.

upvoted 2 times

  **azureexam** 4 years, 11 months ago



Correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Kiwino** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago



FD Starts from 0, so total there are 3 FDs in which VMs would be distributed

upvoted 1 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

  **nabylon** 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview>



upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **uzairahm007** 4 years, 7 months ago

Availability set and Availability Zones are different please do not confuse them.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **N3v3rmann** 5 years, 5 months ago

"Two out of three update domains would be available, each with at least 3 VMs."

I think we will have within the planned maintenance  $2 \times 2 = 4$  vms? We have 3 Update Domains and 2 Fault Domain within the maintenance we have 2 Update Domains with 2 Fault Domains ?? Some ideads?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **bootyholeman** 5 years, 5 months ago

I think maintanance is an update domain so one update domain is down. the rest two will have  $(10 \text{ vms} / 3 \text{ update domains}) \times 2$  active update domains = 6.66. Either 6 or 7 but the question is "at least" so 6.

upvoted 17 times

🗨️ 👤 **Karls** 5 years, 5 months ago

New VM must be add in same RG. Box 2 is correct.

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/51828.azure-vms-availability-sets-and-availability-zones.aspx>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

same region, any resource group won't support for AS? Could not find any where specifically.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **vishg** 5 years, 6 months ago

Only support same region same RG

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

6

RG1, same region

upvoted 2 times



You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named storagecontoso1 and storagecontoso2. Each storage account contains a queue service, a table service, and a blob service.

You develop two apps named App1 and App2. You need to configure the apps to store different types of data to all the storage services on both the storage accounts.

How many endpoints should you configure for each app?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 6
- D. 12

**Suggested Answer: A**

Each app needs a service endpoint in each Storage Account.

References:

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

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar**  5 years, 6 months ago

The combination of the unique account name and the Azure Storage service endpoint forms the endpoints for your storage account.

For example, if your storage account is named mystorageaccount, then the default endpoints for that account are:

Blob storage: <http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net>

Table storage: <http://mystorageaccount.table.core.windows.net>

Queue storage: <http://mystorageaccount.queue.core.windows.net>

Azure Files: <http://mystorageaccount.file.core.windows.net>

Based on that, you will need 6 endpoints as we have 2 different storage accounts, and each has 3 storage types.

So correct answer is : C

upvoted 55 times

  **dayakadam** 5 years, 1 month ago


Question is "for each app"

upvoted 8 times

  **unknown4noone** 4 years, 11 months ago

You need to configure the apps to store different types of data to all the storage services on *\*both\** the storage accounts - so answer is 6 not 3. Hence C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **jivom** 5 years, 1 month ago

3 endpoints for each storage account are required so answer B.

upvoted 5 times

  **rupayan87** 2 years, 7 months ago

question is for each app

upvoted 1 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with Ekramy. Correct answer is C - 6 end points.

upvoted 1 times

  **chenzhe8395** 4 years, 10 months ago

need 6 endpoints that right, `http://***` is auto config by azure after config the endpoints.

question is how many should you config, answer is 2, one account need one.

upvoted 1 times

  **piotr**  5 years, 7 months ago



A is wrong, answer is C. Two storage accounts, each with 3 services (blob, file, table). Each app need to connect to all services on each account so total number is 6.

"You need a separate private endpoint for each storage service in a storage account that you need to access, namely Blobs, Data Lake Storage Gen2, Files, Queues, Tables, or Static Websites."

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

upvoted 31 times

🗳️ 👤 **MarcoZ** 5 years, 7 months ago

The question doesn't say anything about secure access, so private endpoints is not requested as part of the solutions. Based on the lack of information in the question, the answer should be 2 (A).

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **chris46** 5 years, 6 months ago

But if its not an Endpoint then its just a public connection. The questions ask for endpoints.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **rupayan87** Most Recent 2 years, 7 months ago

guys... it is asking how many end points which is either a service or private end point. To my knowledge we only open endpoint to the subnet either a private one or a service one(public IP based).

Based on options available we consider two apps in two subnets then one endpoint for each subnet thats it.

correct me if wrong.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4v-9zGHxVeI>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **SriRamS** 4 years, 4 months ago

If they are talking about Service Endpoints, then you need one per subnet. So, assuming the 2 apps are in different V-Nets, the answer is 2.

If they are talking about Private Endpoints, then you need one per sub resource per subnet. So,  $3 \times 2 = 6$ .

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

Answer 2 will be true only under the following assumptions which we can not hence answer is 6.

- 1) Applications App1 and App2 reside in its own subnet/VNET (this is not stated in the question)
- 2) Each VNET has Microsoft.storage endpoint enabled. (this will make 2 the correct answer)
- 3) Each storage account is configured with the firewall to allow traffic for 2 VNETs\subnet only.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

Correct answer is 6 which is C as Each Storage account service has its own endpoint ,i.e. The combination of the unique account name and the Azure Storage service endpoint forms the endpoints for your storage account

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#storage-account-endpoints>

so as per question we have Storage account is named storagecontoso1 and storagecontoso2 so following will the endpointBlob storage:

<http://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net>

Table storage: <http://storagecontoso1.table.core.windows.net>

Queue storage: <http://storagecontoso1.queue.core.windows.net>

Azure Files: <http://storagecontoso1.file.core.windows.net>

Table storage: <http://storagecontoso2.table.core.windows.net>

Queue storage: <http://storagecontoso3.queue.core.windows.net>

Azure Files: <http://storagecontoso2.file.core.windows.net>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Kiwino** 4 years, 9 months ago

Guys, storage account name itself says it's account and not service. so I would definitely go with 6 end points

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **PANANI** 4 years, 10 months ago

Need more clarification on questions since services are changed now.

If it is private end points ... answer is 6. One each for service instance.

If it is service end points ... answer is 2. One service end point for each service (two storage accounts)

upvoted 4 times



🗨️ 👤 **aurora21** 4 years, 11 months ago

You need a separate private endpoint for each storage service in a storage account that you need to access, namely Blobs, Data Lake Storage Gen2, Files, Queues, Tables, or Static Websites. - So Answer is 6  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zeelie** 4 years, 11 months ago

so whats the correct answer so bloody confusing  
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 11 months ago

I believe this question is before private end point general availability hence it is asking service end points. So the answer is 2 endpoints per each APP. If it was private end points then it would be 8.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

correction: it should be 6 since 3 storage services only mentoned in the question  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Luiza** 4 years, 11 months ago

The question is: How many endpoints should you configure \*\*\*for each app\*\*\*?  
Correct Answer is B  
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Duyons** 4 years, 11 months ago

Indeed! It's asking how many endpoints for each app so the answer is 3!  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mackc13** 4 years, 11 months ago

there is two storage accounts. question mention that to configure different types of data to all storage services on both storage accounts.

answer is C, 6 endpoints per App.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dwild** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer  $2 \times 3 = 6$

You need a separate private endpoint for each storage service in a storage account that you need to access, namely Blobs, Data Lake Storage Gen2, Files, Queues, Tables, or Static Websites.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **angelsrp** 4 years, 12 months ago

I'll take ans A here, you only need to stablish 1 endpoint per storage acc if the app is deleveloped in paas. In iaas you need 1.  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **angelsrp** 4 years, 12 months ago

In iaas you need 1 endpoint per subnet  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tanito83** 5 years ago

Gentlemen. The answer is B. Please, modify it.  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **rkrau** 5 years ago

sorry, my fault  
Correct Answer is C=6  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **rkrau** 5 years ago

Private endpoints are mapped to a specific resource in Azure and not the entire service...  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/synapse-analytics/security/synapse-workspace-managed-private-endpoints>  
Correct Answer should be B=3  
upvoted 1 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization servers in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Guest
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMware	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating system(OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	3 TB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	<i>Not applicable</i>	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	<i>Not applicable</i>	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	<i>Not applicable</i>	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker).

You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure.

Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC



## Answer Area

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Suggested Answer:

The virtual machines that can be migrated from Server2.

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

Incorrect Answers:

VM1 cannot be migrates as it has BitLocker enabled.

VM2 cannot be migrates as the OS disk on VM2 is larger than 2TB.

VMC cannot be migrates as the Data disk on VMC is larger than 4TB.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

 **vik291**  5 years, 3 months ago

Server 2 must be VMA, VMB and VMC, considering 8TB is allowed for VmWare.

upvoted 15 times

 **Daren** 5 years, 3 months ago

That's true. But I'm not sure if this is something they added only recently (support for 8TB data disk VMware).

upvoted 3 times

 **Cern77**  5 years, 7 months ago

Same as Question53

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/site-recovery-large-disks-8tb/>


upvoted 7 times

 **Sweb** 5 years, 5 months ago

Just to clarify, data disks up to 8TB are only supported for VM Ware, not for Hyper-V. Hyper-V is still limited to 4TB.


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 4 times

 **jcarlos** 5 years, 4 months ago

So, from Server1 only VM3 and from Server2 VMA,VMB and VMC

upvoted 15 times

 **ipvaid** 4 years, 10 months ago


VMC has data disk of 6TB and data disk more than 4Tb is not supported for HyperV. For VMware, data disk upto 8Tb are supported. So correct answer for Server 2 is VMA & VMB

upvoted 1 times

 **ChePunk** 5 years, 4 months ago

@Cern77 This is not the same as Question 53, because the table 1 is different. But, I think the answer is correct though.

upvoted 2 times

 **rdy4u** 4 years, 11 months ago

not the same question

upvoted 1 times

 **francisco91** 4 years, 10 months ago

don't think so. #53 states that VM1,VM2,VM3 are VMware and NOT Hyper-V. Watch out for that.

upvoted 1 times

 **tashakori**  1 year, 3 months ago



Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ziggybooboo** 4 years, 9 months ago

In this question VM3 is a Gen 2 which cannot be migrated, could be a typo but the question does not make sense from that perspective,

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **francisco91** 4 years, 10 months ago

My answer is:

- VM3 only

- VMA, VMB and VMC, assuming that we're talking about Managed Disks (questions omits this) and the limit is now 8TB (4TB for Storage Account Replication)

Source - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **magpi** 4 years, 9 months ago

That's correct!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RasiR** 4 years, 6 months ago

But VMC also has a 500 GB OS Disk. It only supports up to 300 GB for generation 2 VMs.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **RasiR** 4 years, 5 months ago

No wait! VMC is in VMware so it will support up to 2 TB

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **aurora21** 4 years, 11 months ago

For VMWare

Up to 8,192 GB when replicating to managed disks (9.26 version onwards)

Up to 4,095 GB when replicating to storage accounts

Since nothing specifically mentioned what does ASR typically use ?

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is Right.

I did this Summary to this kind of questions.

Summary Hyper-v and VMWare

- OS Architecture Both 64 Bits, except WS2008 in Hyper-v

- OS Disk Size Both up to 2TB, except VM G2 up to 300GB in Hyper-v

- Data Disk Both up to 4TB, except replication MHDD up to 8TB in VMWare

- Shared VHD Both not supported

- FC disk Both not supported

- BitLocker Both not supported

- Hard disk format VHD, VHDX only in Hyper-v

So:

VM1 exclude, BitLocker enabled.

VM2 exclude, it have 3TB of OS, up to 2TB.

VMC exclude, it have Data Disk 6TB, up to 4TB.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times



🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 4 years, 12 months ago

Server1:

VM1 - Can't be migrated because BitLocker is enabled

VM2 - Can't be migrated because the OS disk is larger then the allowed 2048 GB for Generation 1 VMs (max. of 300 GB for gen 2)

VM3 - Can be migrated

Server2:

VMA - Can be migrated

VMB - Can be migrated

VMC - Can't be migrated as data disk is larger then the allowed 4095 GB

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **PTC** 5 years ago

Even though VM1 falls under 2TB (OS Disk) and 4TB (Data Disk) limitation, it has bitlocker enabled. So it can't be moved.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Chokies** 5 years ago

VMC does not meet the azure VM requirement. Data disk is only up to 4095GB

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 3 times

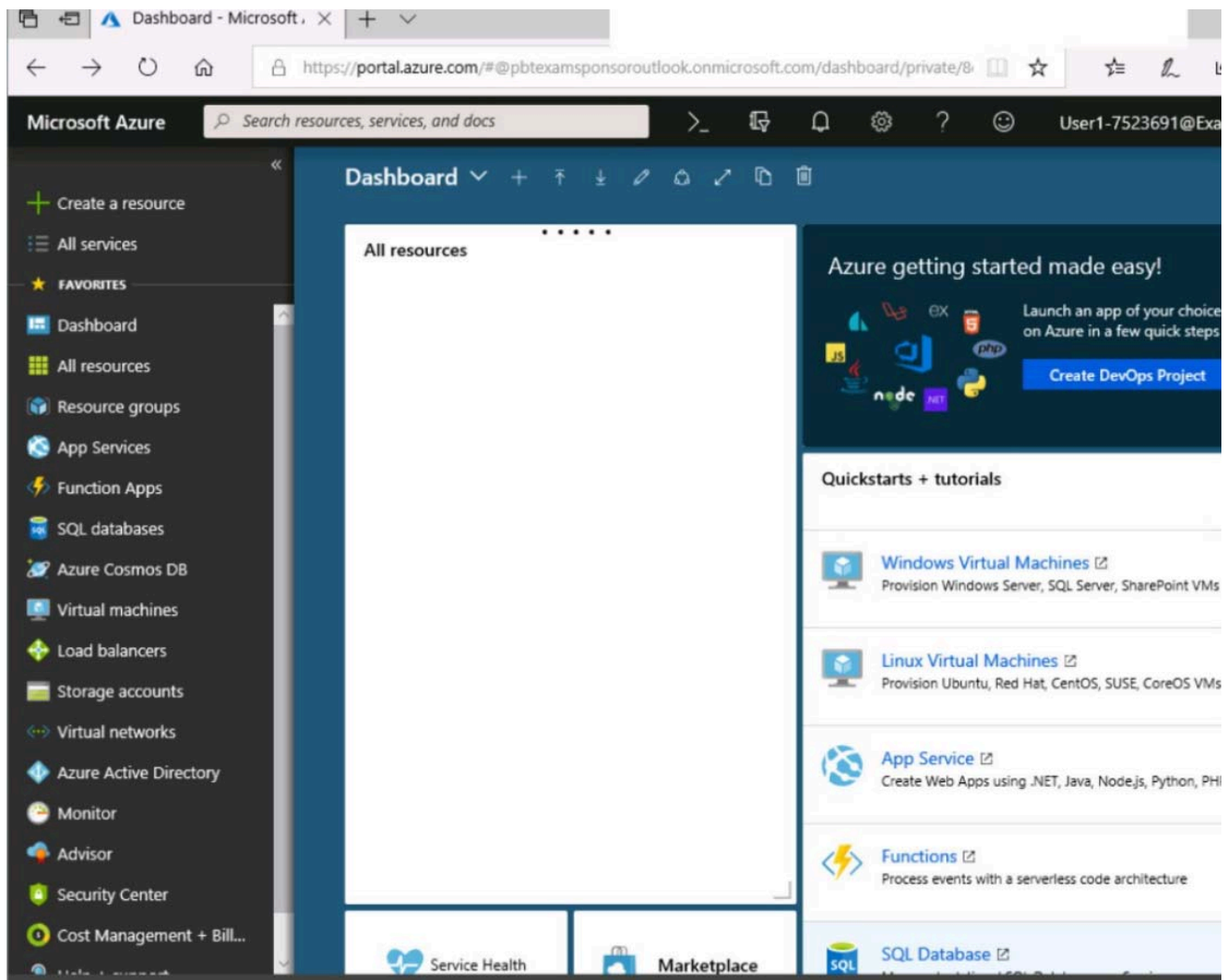


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

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## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdata7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
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No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

## PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

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## TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the "Next" button.

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## Overview -

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

## To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to migrate a large amount of corporate data to Azure Storage and to back up files stored on old hardware to Azure Storage.

You need to create a storage account named corpdata8548984n1, in the corpdatalod8548984 resource group. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- corpdata8548984n1 must be able to host the virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines
- The cost of accessing the files must be minimized
- Replication costs must be minimized

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: In the Azure portal, click All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select

Storage Accounts.

Step 2: On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.

Step 3: Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.

Step 4: Under the Resource group field, select corpdatalod8548984.



Home > Create storage account

## Create storage account

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, scalable, and redundant. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more](#)

**PROJECT DETAILS**

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

\* Subscription <your-subscription>

\* Resource group sample-resource-group

[Create new](#)

**INSTANCE DETAILS**

The default deployment model is Resource Manager. You can also use the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic](#)

\* Storage account name

\* Location

Performance

Account kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Replication Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Access tier (default) ☐ Cool ☒ Hot

Review + create Previous Next : Advanced >

Step 5: Enter a name for your storage account: corpdata8548984n1

Step 6: For Account kind select: General-purpose v2 accounts (recommended for most scenarios)

General-purpose v2 accounts is recommended for most scenarios. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure

Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Step 7: For replication select: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) maximizes availability for your storage account. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-quickstart-create-account> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

 **Oz**  5 years, 8 months ago

The requirement is "Replication cost should be minimized"

It means that data redundancy should be set to LRS not RA-GRS.

RA-GRS cost is the highest.

upvoted 60 times

 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Standard

Storage V2

Locally Redundant Storage (LRS)

Hot

upvoted 3 times

 **Karls**  5 years, 5 months ago





- corpdata8548984n1 host the virtual disk files >>> BLOB (I would choose V2)

- The cost of accessing the files must be minimized >>> HOT


- Replication costs must be minimized >>> LRS

upvoted 35 times

  **GSH** 5 years, 2 months ago

You got it, same as 2 other prep sites...and this site's AZ:103 test answer...

upvoted 2 times

  **macco455** Most Recent 4 years, 10 months ago

Set up Storage v2 Premium with LRS enabled for best cost. Yes Premium is more than standard, but the question states that it will need to house the VHD files for virtual machines therefore it will be access frequently and Premium is better suited for VHDs than standard is due to having SSDs vs standard HDD.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 4 years, 12 months ago

1. Cost of accessing must be minimized

- This rules out cool tiers (hot tiers are cheaper when it comes to access the data)

2. Replication cost must be minized

- This only allows for LRS which is the cheapest

- This also means "Standard" performance over "Premium" as this doesn't support other replication scenarios then LRS

3. Must be able to host Azure VM disk files

- This calls for page blob support

- Rules out "BlobStorage" as this only supports block and append blobs

Result:

Performance = Standard

Account kind = StorageV2 (Microsoft recommends V2 over V1 for new accounts)

Replication = LRS

Access tier = Hot

upvoted 9 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago


Exactly correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **gsbence** 5 years ago

GPv2 LRS is clear (BlobStorage is not applicable because VM disks are usually Page blobs) But if I want to eliminate file access costs I can use a Premium Storage Account.. that would be a technically correct, but stupid move..

upvoted 1 times

  **daniel840829** 5 years, 1 month ago

"corpdata8548984n1 must be able to host the virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines"

Shouldn't we create a file share in storage account ?

upvoted 2 times

  **NKnab** 5 years ago

Azure-managed disks are stored as page blobs

upvoted 1 times

  **quokka** 5 years, 1 month ago

don't forget to create a Container to store the VHD :)

upvoted 4 times

  **PierroD** 5 years, 1 month ago

You don't speak about "Performance" to "Standard".

- Storage account : corpdatalod7523690n2

- Performance : Standard (The cost of accessing the files must be minimized))

- Account kind : StorageV2 (Must be able to host the virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines)



- Replication : LRS (Replication costs must be minimized)
- Access tier : Hot (The cost of accessing the files must be minimized)

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **lepperboy** 5 years, 1 month ago

Agree it should be LRS - not RA-GRS. No mention of requirements for cross region replication and this will drive up costs also.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

create a storage account with GPv2 (allows blob storage), LRS (to save costs), hot tier. That's it.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

it is for backup , so hot is not required .. cool would be better.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

you are wrong.

IT SAYS COST FOR ACCESSING FILES MUST BE MINIMIZED. SO HOT IS CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **silverdeath** 5 years, 3 months ago

Bloob + LRS + COOL

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **silverdeath** 5 years, 3 months ago

delete

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **NeerajKS** 5 years, 4 months ago

The ask is simple and straight forward

1. Replication cost should be minimized - For this we should choose LRS and not RA-GRS
2. the cost of accessing the files must be minimized - This is possible when the access tier is set to Cool Tier.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Myk** 5 years, 4 months ago

For your 2nd answer i think it should also be hot not cool as hot tiers are cheaper to "access" than cool ones.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal>

Data access costs: Data access charges increase as the tier gets cooler. For data in the cool and archive access tier, you're charged a per-gigabyte data access charge for reads.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Noor001** 5 years, 2 months ago

The question asks : the cost of accessing should be minimized in this case the tier would be hot.

Cool would be the case when it is asked that "Cost of storing the data should be minimized"

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Tom\_A** 5 years, 6 months ago

Wouldn't storage account general-purpose v1 be the cheapest option in terms of the replication charges and access (cheaper storage transactions)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **chris46** 5 years, 6 months ago

Technically yes, but MS is trying to depreciate it. So not a valid strategy.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **sasi** 5 years, 7 months ago

I believe access tier should be selected as cool to reduce cost as access to backup files will be categorized with infrequent access.

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sategi** 5 years, 7 months ago

requirement: The cost of accessing the files must be minimized

accessing "cool access tier" is more expensive therefore i suppose correct answer is HOT access tier storage


Data in the cool access tier can tolerate slightly lower availability, but still requires high durability, retrieval latency, and throughput characteristics



similar to hot data. For cool data, a slightly lower availability service-level agreement (SLA) and higher access costs compared to hot data are acceptable trade-offs for lower storage costs.

from: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

upvoted 20 times

  **Amrinder101** 5 years, 6 months ago

Access data cost should be minimize. Cannot select cold

upvoted 7 times

  **aimar047** 5 years, 1 month ago

you mean cool :- ) and should be Hot

upvoted 3 times

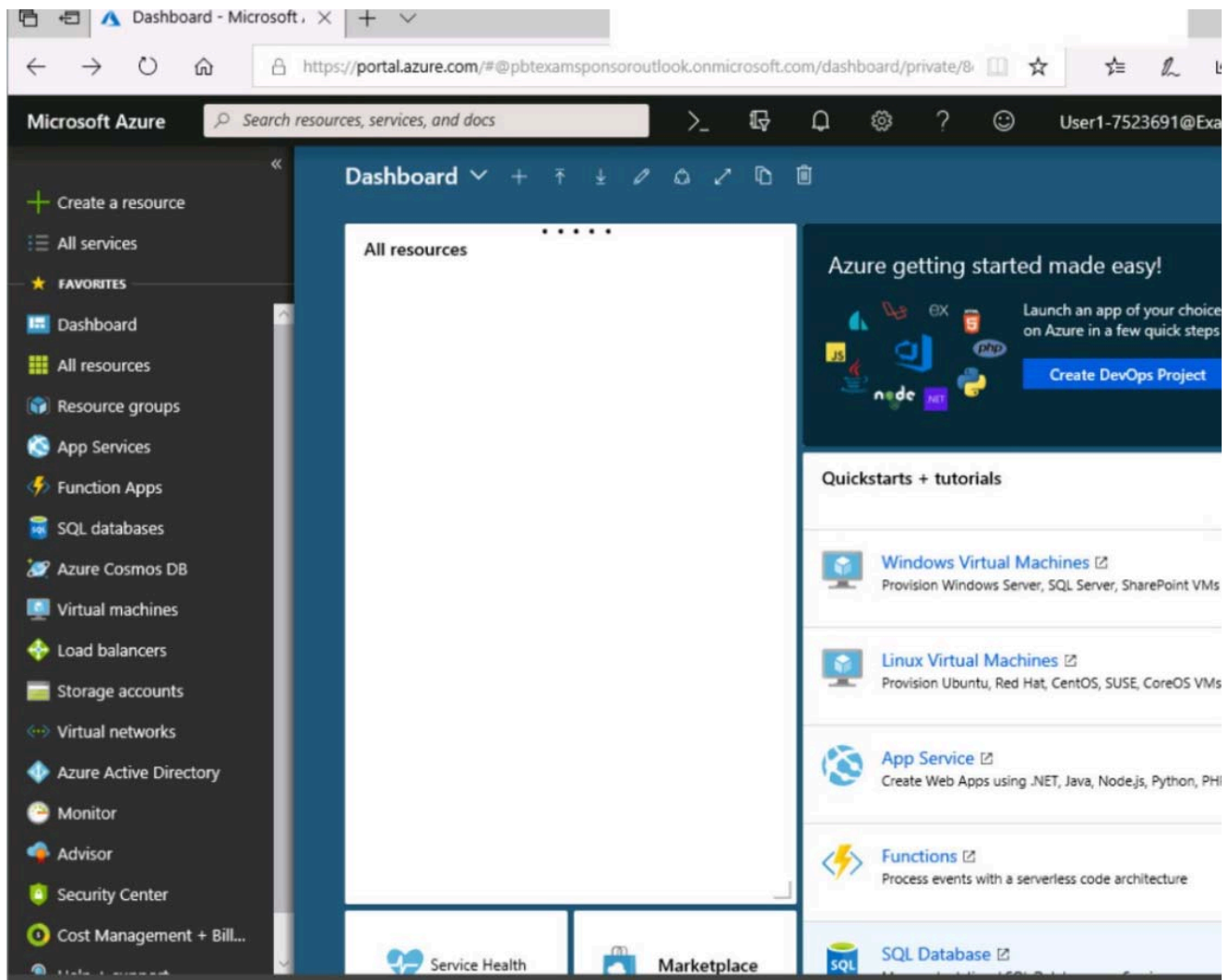


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
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Deployment model	Resource manager
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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
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## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

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Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdata7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

**Pricing not available for this offering**

View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

**0.0960 USD/hr**

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to move backup files and documents from an on-premises Windows file server to Azure Storage. The backup files will be stored as blobs.

You need to create a storage account named corpdata8548984n2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that the documents are accessible via drive mappings from Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016
- Provide the highest possible redundancy for the documents
- Minimize storage access costs

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: In the Azure portal, click All services. In the list of resources, type Storage Accounts. As you begin typing, the list filters based on your input. Select

Storage Accounts.

Step 2: On the Storage Accounts window that appears, choose Add.

Step 3: Select the subscription in which to create the storage account.

Step 4: Under the Resource group field, select Create New. Create a new Resource



Home > Create storage account

## Create storage account

Basics Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure Storage is a Microsoft-managed service providing cloud storage that is highly available, secure, durable, scalable, and redundant. Azure Storage includes Azure Blobs (objects), Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2, Azure Files, Azure Queues, and Azure Tables. The cost of your storage account depends on the usage and the options you choose below. [Learn more](#)

**PROJECT DETAILS**

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

\* Subscription <your-subscription>

\* Resource group sample-resource-group

[Create new](#)

**INSTANCE DETAILS**

The default deployment model is Resource Manager. You can also use the classic deployment model instead. [Choose classic](#)

\* Storage account name

\* Location

Performance

Account kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Replication Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Access tier (default) ☐ Cool ☒ Hot

[Review + create](#) [Previous](#) [Next : Advanced >](#)

Step 5: Enter a name for your storage account: corpdata8548984n2

Step 6: For Account kind select: General-purpose v2 accounts (recommended for most scenarios)

General-purpose v2 accounts is recommended for most scenarios. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure


Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices.

Step 7: For replication select: Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) maximizes availability for your storage account. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-quickstart-create-account> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago


Create Sotrage account with the following specs:

- 1- Drive mappings from Azure virtual machines ( So: GPV2 )
  - 2- Minimize storage access costs (So: Hot access tier )
  - 3- Provide the highest possible redundancy for the documents ( So: GRS )
- upvoted 43 times

 **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

-Minimize storage access costs: Hot tier has expensive storage cost and cheaper access cost whereas cold tier has expensive access cost and cheaper storage cost so I need t to choose cold tier for storage

upvoted 2 times

 **Russel** 5 years, 3 months ago

For highest redundancy RA-GRS will be required as in GRS manual failover will be required.Where in RA-GRS automatically document will be available from secondary region if main region fail.



upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **codeoptimus** 5 years, 3 months ago

for minimizing storage cost the best option is Cool access tier; Host access tier actually provides a high storage cost with a lower cost of accessing data

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ahmed911** 5 years, 2 months ago

a7ebak wenta betgeeb men el akher :)

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Benkyoujin** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

Should also be GRS and not RA-GRS, right. Says to minimise costs and maximise redundancy, RA-GRS doesn't increase redundancy over GRS but is more costly.

upvoted 20 times

🗨️ **ShirazTech** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

Here is the solution..

1- Drive mappings from Azure virtual machines ( So: GPV2 )

2- 2- Minimize storage access costs (So: Hot access tier )

3- 3- Provide the highest possible redundancy for the documents ( So: RA-GZRS )

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal>

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

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Himanshu27** 4 years, 9 months ago

Shiraz I agree with your steps. but would add 2 more steps.

4. Create a File Share from the File Service Blade for documents. Since drive mapping is not possible from blob service, File service needs to be used.

5. Create a container under Blob service blade for backups.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rs\_s** 4 years, 9 months ago

so is this final ?

Performance = Standard

Account kind = StorageV2

Replication = GA-GZRS

Access Tier = Hot

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **KCjoe** 4 years, 11 months ago

"Azure Files does not support read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) and read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GZRS)." So it has to be GZRS, instead of RA-GZRS

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

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **magpi** 4 years, 9 months ago

Incorrect. The source you give us remarks that "GZRS and RA-GZRS support block blobs, page blobs (except for VHD disks), FILES, tables, and queues".

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **smsulai** 4 years, 11 months ago

It does not say minimize replication cost to choose GRS over RA-GRS hence RA-GRS is better option considering the task given. By choosing HOT tier, storage access cost is minimized.

GPV2

Hot Tier

RA-GRS

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ExamWynner** 4 years, 11 months ago

1. GPV2+File share

2. Minimize access cost - Hot

3. Highest redundancy GRS



upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **X\_L** 4 years, 11 months ago

GZRS would actually be the highest redundancy option; and as we are actually taking about a file share (drive mapping required) access tier (cool/hot) is irrelevant. A Premium File share Storage account would be the best option, as data access is free for those.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **irvingsale2011** 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-how-to-mount-container-linux>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 4 years, 12 months ago

1. Must be usable with drive mappings
  - This rules out BlobStorage, as it doesn't support file shares
  - So only StorageV2 left

2. Highest possible redundancy for documents
  - This would ask for RA-GZRS. Data is still accessible
  - if a storage node goes down
  - if an availability zone goes down
  - if an azure region goes down (manual failover trigger)
  - RA-GZRS is not available in all locations

3. Minimize storage access costs
  - This rules out the cool access tier

Result =>

Performance = Standard  
Account kind = StorageV2  
Replication = GA-GZRS  
Access Tier = Hot  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **epomatti** 5 years ago

Let's break it down:

1. It's a backup storage
2. Must reduce storage costs (again, backup)
3. Highest redundancy possible

I vote for "Cool tier" and (as of today) "GZRS" instead of GRS because it is not on preview anymore.

Using RA-GRS and RA-GZRS will NOT increase redundancy.

Hot tier does NOT decrease storage costs (again, they say backup in the question, it is not meant to be a hot tier)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

highest possible redundancy - Redundancy is same for GRS and RA-GRS , can go with GRS

Cost - cool is less cost as it is for backup

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **quokka** 5 years, 1 month ago

If you read the question again, you'll notice it said "The backup files will be stored as blobs." It did NOT say you have to store in a blob storage. It also said you need to "accessible via drive mappings from Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016". That means File storage (unless you use 3rd party tool to map to blob storage). So the right answer should be:

1. Create corpdata8548984n2 storage account with:
  - a. account kind=GPV2
  - b. access tier=hot (minimize ACCESS cost, not storage cost)
  - c. replication=RA-GZRS (if primary is down, still can get from secondary)
2. Create a File shares so you can map drive to whatever VM

upvoted 4 times



🗨️ 👤 **MukeshKhamparia** 5 years, 1 month ago

Create Sotrage account with the following specs:

- 1- Drive mappings from Azure virtual machines ( So: GPV2 )
- 2- Minimize storage access costs (So: Hot access tier )
- 3- Provide the highest possible redundancy for the documents ( So: RA\_GZRS )

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **PatMan** 5 years, 1 month ago

GZRS provides the same document redundancy as RA-GZRS.

RA-GZRS does add the ability to read the documents in the secondary location in case of failure. This option adds to the availability of the documents (not redundancy).

Document redundancy is the same between GZRS & RA\_GZRS. Since you need to keep minimize the costs, it has to be GZRS.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **HeyYou** 5 years, 1 month ago

Wouldn't GRS provide the highest redundancy? The only difference is the RA-GRS provides read-only access. The question doesn't say anything about access the secondary locations. So, we can simply use GRS correct?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **huyhoang8344** 5 years, 1 month ago

- 1.GRZ-hot (v2)
- 2.Create fileshare

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Actually, I read the question again.

Create a storage account, GPV2, hot tier and select GRS. It says minimize costs so you don't have to use RA-GRS. Both performance are identical.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Why not RA-GRS?

upvoted 1 times

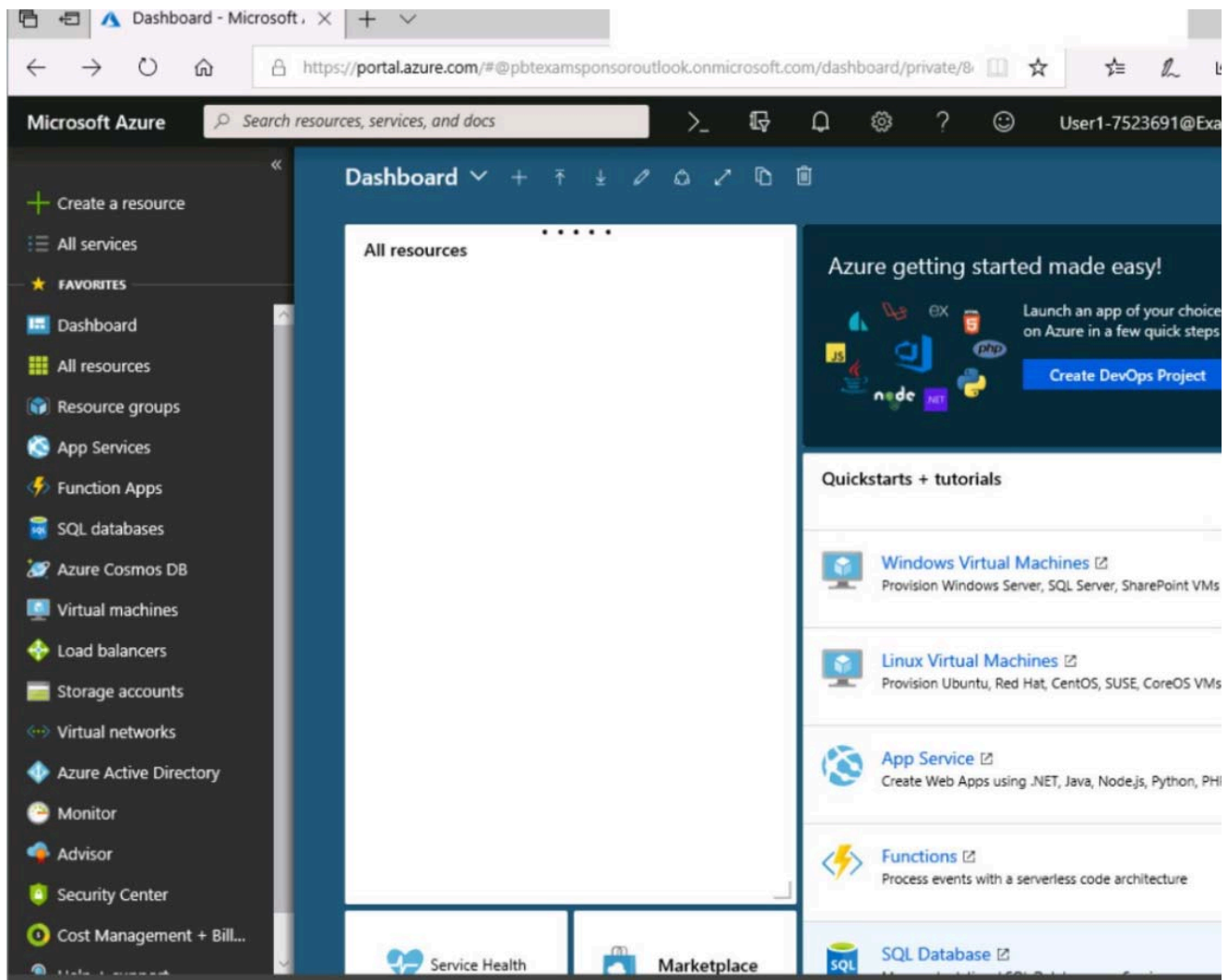


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdata7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
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No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

**Pricing not available for this offering**

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Subscription credits apply ⓘ

**0.0960 USD/hr**

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

### TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to deploy two Azure virtual machines named VM1003a and VM1003b based on an Ubuntu Server image. The deployment must meet the following requirements:

- Provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.95 percent availability
- Use managed disks

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: Open the Azure portal.

Step 2: On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.

Step 3: Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.

Step 4: Select Create VM from the menu.

Step 5: Enter the virtual machine information. Select VM1003a as the name for the first Virtual machine. The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

Step 6: Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter.

Step 7: Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.

Step 8: On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

Repeat the procedure for the second VM and name it VM1003b.



References:

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

  **NS**  5 years, 9 months ago

Additional to Step 5: Under Availability options select Availability Set (next field you have to create a new as if not any present), because of the requirement ("Provide a Service Level Agreement (SLA) of 99.95 percent availability"). Availability Set has a SLA of 99.95%. Availability zone of 2 even 99.99%. But you need 99.95% as stated in the requirement.

[https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1\\_8/](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1_8/)

Next tab "Disks" open the advanced drop down menu and ensure that "use managed disks" is selected to "Yes"

upvoted 70 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with NS.

upvoted 2 times

  **Oz**  5 years, 8 months ago

Agree, availability set should be configured to achieve 99.95% SLA and both VMs should be in the same availability set.

See section "Configure multiple virtual machines in an availability set for redundancy" from the reference.

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

upvoted 13 times

  **macco455**  4 years, 10 months ago

I agree. Before this SLA was updated it would have been an availability set, but given this SLA Just creating both virtual machines with managed SSD disks will accomplish the 99.95 up time

So the given answer is on track, just need to make sure you select Standard SSD for disk type

upvoted 1 times

  **francisco91** 4 years, 10 months ago

As of July 2020, there's no need to create Availability Set to get the SLA of 99.5%.

Just choose a Standard SSD:

"For any Single Instance Virtual Machine using Standard SSD Managed Disks for Operating System Disk and Data Disks, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity of at least 99.5%."

- [https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1\\_9/](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1_9/)

upvoted 1 times

  **ananthkamath** 4 years, 10 months ago

The question here says 99.95% SLA, hence two or more instances of Virtual machine has to be deployed in the same availability set or host group to achieve that SLA.

"For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed in the same Availability Set or in the same Dedicated Host Group, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.95% of the time."

[https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1\\_9/](https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1_9/)

upvoted 3 times

  **dpinlaguna** 4 years, 11 months ago

I think you just need to deploy the 2 VMs in the same AV Set....

For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed across two or more Availability Zones in the same Azure region, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.99% of the time.

For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed in the same Availability Set or in the same Dedicated Host Group, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.95% of the time.

For any Single Instance Virtual Machine using Premium SSD or Ultra Disk for all Operating System Disks and Data Disks, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity of at least 99.9%.

For any Single Instance Virtual Machine using Standard SSD Managed Disks for Operating System Disk and Data Disks, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity of at least 99.5%.

For any Single Instance Virtual Machine using Standard HDD Managed Disks for Operating System Disks and Data Disks, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity of at least 95%.

upvoted 2 times

  **kondapaturi** 5 years, 1 month ago



For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed across two or more Availability Zones in the same Azure region, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.99% of the time.

For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed in the same Availability Set or in the same Dedicated Host Group, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.95% of the time.

For any Single Instance Virtual Machine using Premium SSD or Ultra Disk for all Operating System Disks and Data Disks, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity of at least 99.9%.

upvoted 5 times

  **quokka** 5 years, 1 month ago

Incomplete solution as you can't get 99.95% SLA without a load balancer in front of the 2 VMs in the same Availability Set:

1. Create an Availability Set for 99.95% (can't create after VM has been created)
2. Create the 2 VMs in the same region and subnet as the avset and specify:
  - a. avail option=Availability Set, select the AVSET
  - b. use Premium SSD as managed disk (default)
  - c. don't specify public IP
3. Create a Standard SKU load balancer in the same region and specify the 2 VMs in the avset as the backpool.

upvoted 1 times

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  - c. don't specify public IP
3. Create a Standard SKU load balancer in the same region and specify the 2 VMs in the avset as the backpool.

upvoted 1 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to Virtual Machines, +New or create, Select Ubuntu Image, Select Size, Create a new availability set with (2,3 or any domains) to get 99.95% availability.

Go to create a new VM, Ubuntu Image, Add it to the same availability set that you created above, select size, save.

upvoted 2 times

  **kumar123** 5 years, 1 month ago

Once VM created, go to Disk blade and add a managed disk.

upvoted 1 times

  **crossroads** 5 years, 1 month ago

VM created default with managed disk only

upvoted 1 times

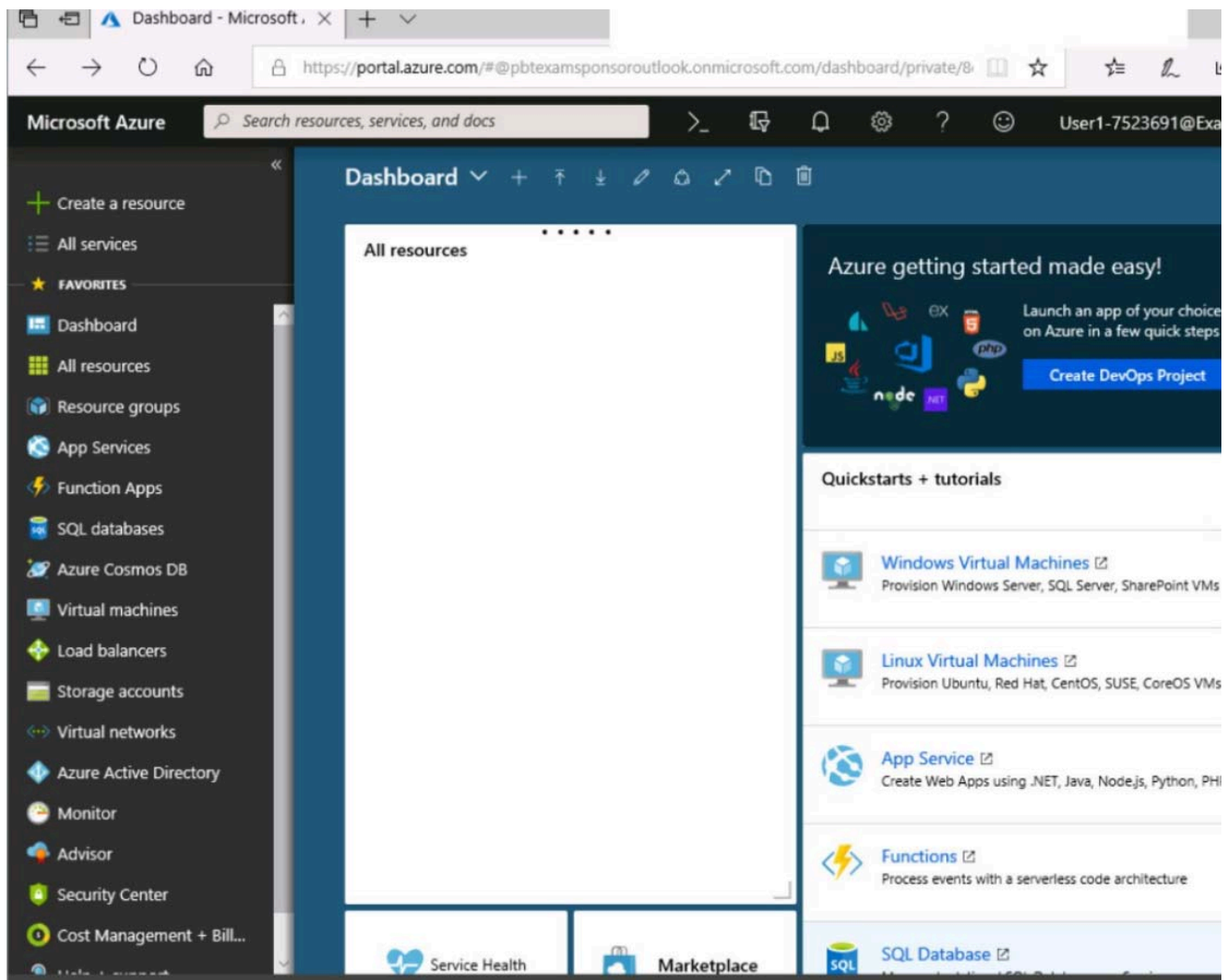


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
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Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
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## ADVANCED

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## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment



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DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

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RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine named VM1004a based on an Ubuntu Server image, and then to configure VM1004a to meet the following requirements:

- The virtual machines must contain data disks that can store at least 15 TB of data
- The data disk must be able to provide at least 2,000 IOPS
- Storage costs must be minimized

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: Open the Azure portal.

Step 2: On the left menu, select All resources. You can sort the resources by Type to easily find your images.

Step 3: Select the image you want to use from the list. The image Overview page opens.

Step 4: Select Create VM from the menu.

Step 5: Enter the virtual machine information. Select VM1004a as the name for the first Virtual machine. The user name and password entered here will be used to log in to the virtual machine. When complete, select OK. You can create the new VM in an existing resource group, or choose Create new to create a new resource group to store the VM.

Step 6: Select a size for the VM. To see more sizes, select View all or change the Supported disk type filter. To support 15 TB of data you would need a Premium disk.

Step 7: Under Settings, make changes as necessary and select OK.



Step 8: On the summary page, you should see your image name listed as a Private image. Select Ok to start the virtual machine deployment.

References:

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

  **cloudnoob19**  5 years, 7 months ago

"The data disk must be able to provide at least 2,000 IOPS" - Standard HDD (S70) has max IOPS of 2000. Standard SSD (E70) should be chosen  
upvoted 23 times

  **MaheshBeeravelli** 5 years, 7 months ago

Yes Standard SSD must be chosen for IOPS and reduce cost as all types support disk size 32,767 GiB so there won't be a problem with 15TB.



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

upvoted 5 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 7 months ago



I guess, Standard HDD should be selected instead of SSD. As mahesh mentioned 32767 is supported by standard HDD S80. It has a max of 2000 IOPS

upvoted 2 times

  **MarcoZ** 5 years, 7 months ago

you mean S70 Standard HDD, it supports up to 16TB

upvoted 6 times

  **nabylon** 4 years, 11 months ago

don't think it's good to run all time disk iops with its max performance( 2k IOPS). so ssd is better.

upvoted 4 times

  **SilentH**  5 years, 4 months ago

1. Create a VM with Ubuntu image
2. For the O/S disk, use a Standard HDD (minimizing costs)
3. For the data disk, use a Standard SSD and size of 16384 GiB (E70) as you must provide "at least 2,000 IOPS" and 15TB data. Note: The Standard HDD provides a max of 2,000 IOPS which doesn't meet the "at least" requirement.

Expand Advanced and ensure that "Use managed disks" is enabled (should this be disabled to meet minimize costs requirement?)

upvoted 13 times

  **NKnab** 5 years ago

Managed disk is cheaper as per azure

upvoted 1 times

  **rs\_s**  4 years, 9 months ago



can someone confirm if the given answer is correct please? or is there a different answer?

upvoted 1 times

  **nexus2020** 4 years, 9 months ago


1TB = 1024 GB, so 15TB = 15 \* 1024 GB = 15360 GB

upvoted 1 times

  **uhclstud** 4 years, 11 months ago

What would be right size ?

upvoted 1 times

  **Harvard** 4 years, 11 months ago

Hello guys, does the VM size you select in the first tab affect this? or is it strictly dependent on the disk size?

upvoted 1 times

  **ercank** 4 years, 11 months ago

Yes it has affect on the overall perfor,ance of the disks as well. Below you can find a Q&A section that is related with this:

"What are the recommended VM sizes for larger disk sizes (>4 TiB) for Standard SSD and Standard HDD disks to achieve optimized disk IOPS and Bandwidth?

To achieve the disk throughput of Standard SSD and Standard HDD large disk sizes (>4 TiB) beyond 500 IOPS and 60 MiB/s, we recommend you deploy a new VM from one of the following VM sizes to optimize your performance: B-series, Dsv2-series, Dsv3-Series, ESv3-Series, Fs-series, Fsv2-series, M-series, GS-series, NCv2-series, NCv3-series, or Ls-series VMs. Attaching large disks to existing VMs or VMs that are not using the recommended sizes above may experience lower performance."



Also VM size menu gives you the max IOPS so in my opinion both VM size and Disk size has to meet the IOPS requirement.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ArulLivingston** 5 years ago

Standard HDD supports upto 2000 IOPS <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-types>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

and this questions wants to have 2000 as a minimum but realistically it wants more so Standard HDD is no the option. E70 is the correct disk option

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **kondapaturi** 5 years, 1 month ago

Question is only create VM not specific environments.

Standard HDD S70 = US\$655.36

Standard SDD E70 = US\$1,228.80

as per cost S70 disk is right.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **vladex** 4 years, 11 months ago

-> The data disks must be able to provide at least 2.000 IOPS

"at least" E70 is correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mohamadaki** 5 years, 1 month ago

To Minimize the cost Standard HDD : Max IOPS 2,000

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

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **PatMan** 5 years, 1 month ago

Did you not read the question ?

It says "at least 2,000 IOPS" which is the absolute maximum throughput for standard HDD's. You have to use standard SSD's if you want to "at least" or "minimum" get 2,000 IOPS

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **jadi11** 5 years ago

But one can use 2xS60 in striping configuration. The size of Data volume/disk would be 16T and the number of iops should be 2x1300.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **huyhoang8344** 5 years, 1 month ago

Standard SSD E70 should be the right choice

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to the VM, Disks, Add a new disk:

We have to select Standard because of costs - Now: Standard SSD v Standard HDD

Both are cost efficient. The closest options are SSD: E70 ( 4000 IOPS, 16384 GiB close to 15TB), HDD (Max IOPS: 2000, 16384 GiB close to 15TB).

Two things to note: HDD is preferred for Dev/Test although it doesn't say in the question. SSD is preferred to provide consistent performance at lower costs.

The Q says At least 2000 IOPS - so if you select HDD, you need to go for S80 because of IOPS which might actually increase the costs, plus you are paying for twice of 15 TB for nothing. IOPS will be ATMOST 2000 - not ideal.

The best and close option would be to select SSD - Standard - E70. IMO.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **satgo** 5 years, 2 months ago

Disk size in GiB. So need to convert to TB. 1 TB = 931.32257461548 GiB, 15 TB = 13969.838619232 GiB.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **LoveAZ** 5 years, 3 months ago

for the VM Size, Can I Use "Standard A1 v2" since it is the cheapest ?

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **manhattan** 5 years, 2 months ago

You should use a disk with at least 2000iops, so the answer is NO, Standard E70 should be the right answer, 16Gb space, 4000IOPS  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mher** 5 years, 4 months ago

Standard SSD sizes E70 Up to 4,000 iops- dated 11/04/2019  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **FailureIsnotAnOption** 5 years, 4 months ago

They want a "data" disk of 15TB, not an OS disk. Why can't you choose your VM image and add "Data disks" on the disks tab). I think this is correct.  
On Disks tab click on Create and attach a new disk, name your new data disk, assign the size by clicking "change size" and choose an account type of Standard HDD to minimize cost, 16384 GiB as the size with Max IOPS of 2000.  
upvoted 11 times

🗨️ 👤 **VRD13** 5 years, 5 months ago

Price of E70 - \$1,228.80

Price of P70 - \$1,638.40

So E70 drive if it have to be single!

Another solution could be Storage Pool using 2x S60 drives, what will costs you only  $2 \times \$262.14 = \$524.28$  and give up to 2600 iops (in pool) since each disk will do 1300 iops.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

Update: numbers changed , so we have the following new limits :

Standard HDD: Up to [ 32K GiB , 500 MiB/s , 2K IOPS ]

Standard SSD: Up to [ 32K GiB , 750 MiB/s , 6K IOPS ]

Premium SSD: Up to [ 32K GiB , 900 MiB/s , 20K IOPS ]

Ultra Disk: Up to [ 65K GiB , 2K MiB/s , 160K IOPS ]

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-types>

upvoted 8 times

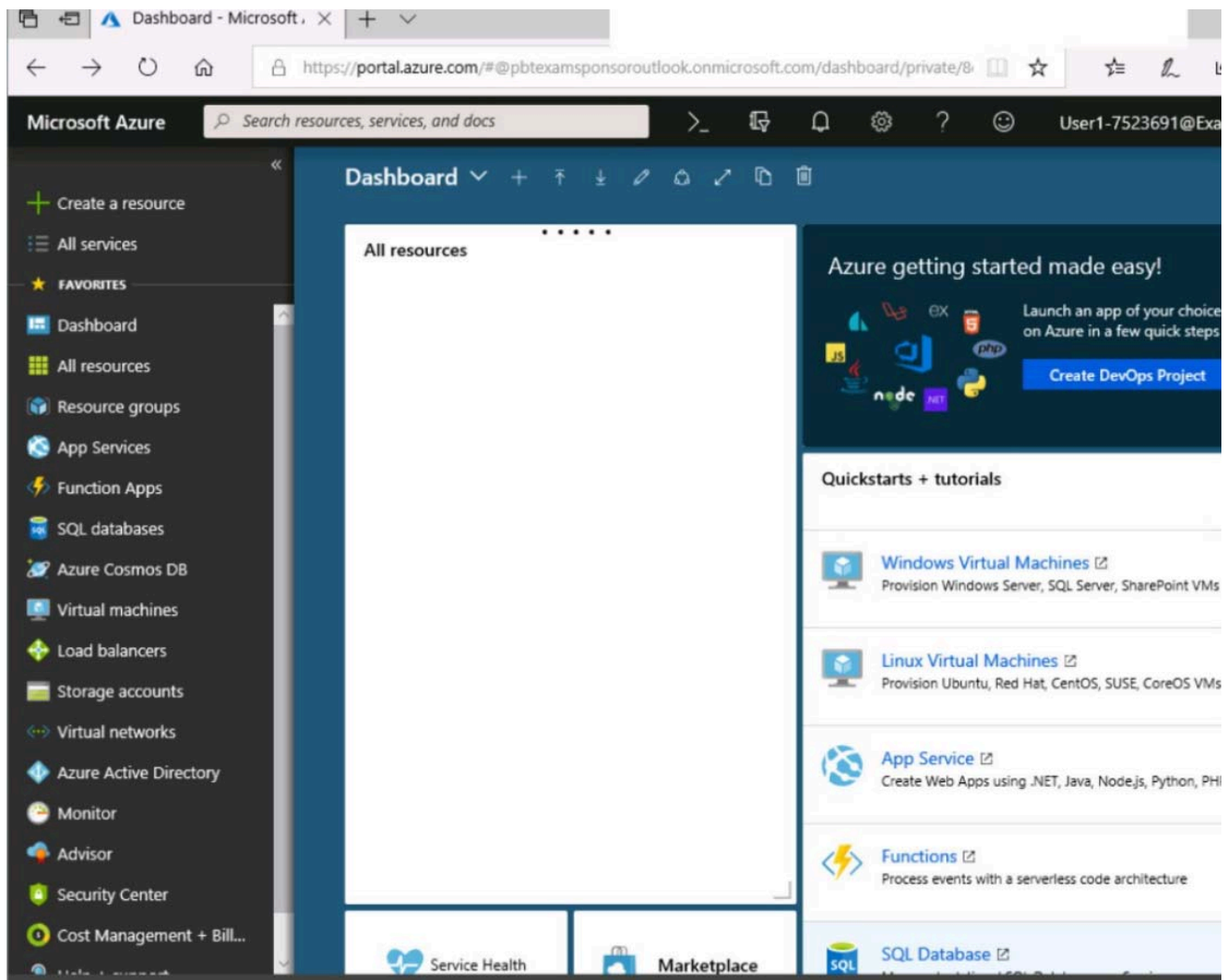


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
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Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

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Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

**Pricing not available for this offering**

View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

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[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to create 100 Azure virtual machines on each of the following three virtual networks:

- VNET1005a
- VNET1005b
- VNET1005c

All the network traffic between the three virtual networks will be routed through VNET1005a.

You need to create the virtual networks, and then to ensure that all the Azure virtual machines can connect to other virtual machines by using their private IP address. The solutions must NOT require any virtual gateways and must minimize the number of peerings.

What should you do from the Azure portal before you configuring IP routing?

**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: Click Create a resource in the portal.

Step 2: Enter Virtual network in the Search the Marketplace box at the top of the New pane that appears. Click Virtual network when it appears in the search results.

Step 3: Select Classic in the Select a deployment model box in the Virtual Network pane that appears, then click Create.

Step 4: Enter the following values on the Create virtual network (classic) pane and then click Create:

Name: VNET1005a -



Address space: 10.0.0.0/16 -

Subnet name: subnet0 -

Resource group: Create new -

Subnet address range: 10.0.0.0/24

Subscription and location: Select your subscription and location.

Step 5: Repeat steps 3-5 for VNET1005b (10.1.0.0/16, 10.1.0.0/24), and for VNET1005c 10.2.0.0/16, 10.2.0.0/24).

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/create-virtual-network-classic>

🗳️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

The question said: "before you configuring IP routing", so it should be as follows:

1- Create the 3 VNETs ( if not done already )

2- Create VNet Peering between VNET1005a & VNET1005b ( 2-way )

3- on VNET1005b Peering, enable "Allow forwarded traffic from VNET1005a to VNET1005b"

4- Create VNet Peering between VNET1005a & VNET1005c ( 2-way )

5- on VNET1005c Peering, enable "Allow forwarded traffic from VNET1005a to VNET1005c"

upvoted 110 times

🗳️ 👤 **dfrye** 5 years, 4 months ago

Peerings are NOT transitive, so I believe we need to create peerings between all vnets.

"solution must minimize the number of peerings" is here just to trick the student I think

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **GreyHawken** 5 years, 4 months ago

Don't think it matters they are not transitive. "All the network traffic between the three virtual networks will be routed through VNET1005a." C and B should never need to talk to each other aka no need for peerings between them.

upvoted 8 times

🗳️ 👤 **Strifelife** 5 years, 4 months ago

You need to create the virtual networks, and then to ensure that all the Azure virtual machines can connect to other virtual machines by using their private IP address.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **keithtemplin** 5 years, 1 month ago

I thought that too however it states all traffic must go through VNET1005a

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Andy001** 5 years, 4 months ago

Thank you Ekramy\_Elnaggar! This is the correct answer.

According to the requirements, we should create a classic HUB-and-SPOKE topology with NVA as a router. Since the question is "What should you do before you configuring IP routing", then all we need is just to create 3 VNETs, configure peering B <-> A <-> C, and allow forwarded traffic on peerings A->B and A->C

upvoted 11 times

🗳️ 👤 **jonnybugaloo** 5 years ago

Correct. IP routing directing traffic from B to C will be possible when we create some NVA, which is not a step for this question.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **jmpbridge** 4 years, 11 months ago

Related to this question, it should be enough, but after that, you should

- Enable IP Forwarding on vNic that belongs to VM that will be at VNET1005a, to act as a router.

- Create a route table with UDR for spoke vnets.

- Create a Firewall Rule that allows icmpv4 on all VMs.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with Ekramy\_Elnaggar.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Benkyoujin** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

Peer with the hub and allow forwarded traffic and add UDRs. No gateway settings as the question explicitly says no VPN. Right?



upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Himanshu27** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

Guys, I have been able to prove this in lab this is possible.

1. 2 way peering between a-c and a-b with fwd enabled on both sides.
2. VMA working as NVA with IP FWD in enabled both in azure and at OS.
3. Route table with two routes with below details.
  - a. Address Prefix Address space of VNETHC(traffic B 2 C)

Next hop virtual appliance

next hop address ip of NVA VM in VNETHA

- b. same as (a) for traffic from C to B

4. on Subnets in B and C choose this route table.

That is it, it works. Let me know if you find issues.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **samhouston** 4 years, 9 months ago

vnet peering is non transitive unless you install a FW in a hub or any VA which can route the traffic. This is known feature/limitation of the vnet peering.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Bart78** 4 years, 9 months ago

create 3 VNETHS but create the peering from C & B to A with Allow forwarded traffic from enabled on both peerings This will make sure traffic forwarded into the A subnet will be forwarded to C or B . Creating the peering from the A subnet won't allow you to create that forwarding because the peering is created from the wrong direction.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylon** 4 years, 10 months ago

The gateway transit setting requires there to be a gateway in one virtual network in the peering... so use peering, and don't consider transit as question asks to not create gateway...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **trazanet** 4 years, 10 months ago

I believe 2 peerings only is the correct answer. No need to "allow forwarded traffic" because the forwarded traffic is not originated inside the vnet where the traffic is coming from. Router will do the routing task forwarding traffic from B to C and viceversa

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

I setup the whole architecture including routing tables but without 3 Peerings it is not working. When 3 peerings available I am testing NVA with traceroute and it is actually routing the traffic over NVA but when I disable the peering between VNETH1005b&c it is failing to complete the loop. 2 peerings between VNETH1005a to \*b and \*c looks enough but practically it is not working. May be the problem is at traceroute, it may not be correct tool. Do you have any suggestion how to test this setup with 2 peerings to see if it actually works or not?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

sorry guys for the inconvenience but I redeployed the same setup this time it worked. So previously shared below answer is correct:

- 1- Create the 3 VNETHs ( if not done already )
- 2- Create VNet Peering between VNETH1005a & VNETH1005b ( 2-way )
- 3- on VNETH1005b Peering, enable "Allow forwarded traffic from VNETH1005a toVNETH1005b"
- 4- Create VNet Peering between VNETH1005a & VNETH1005c ( 2-way )
- 5- on VNETH1005c Peering, enable "Allow forwarded traffic from VNETH1005a to VNETH1005c"

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **bamboo** 4 years, 11 months ago

- 1- Create the 3 VNETHs ( if not done already )
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- 4- Create VNet Peering between VNETH1005a & VNETH1005c ( 2-way )
- 5- on VNETH1005c Peering, enable "Allow forwarded traffic from VNETH1005a to VNETH1005c"

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **X\_L** 4 years, 11 months ago

Either 6 peerings (3 pairs), or a hub and spoke config with 4 peerings and a NVA deployed in the Hub VNet

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **SumanCerti** 4 years, 11 months ago

Connection Monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latency between a VM and another network resource.  
Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions>  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JCase** 5 years ago

Read this, it's this very question "Allow forwarded Traffic" topic here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **denkes** 5 years ago

I tried it out.

I've setup 3 Vnets including peerings a<b\* and a<c\* including forward traffic a>b and a>c  
after that I deployed a vm into each vnet.

\*(e.g. a<b means "a to b" and "b to a")

Result:

Vnet1 + subnet: 10.1.0.0, with a vm1 ip 10.1.0.4

Vnet2 + subnet: 10.2.0.0, with a vm2 ip 10.2.0.4

Vnet3 + subnet: 10.3.0.0, with a vm3 ip 10.3.0.4

Then went to vm2 Blade > Settings Connect > Link "Test your Connection" > Tab Outbound and tried to connect to vm3 (10.3.0.4) via port 22.

Connection Error: "Network connectivity blocked by security group rule: DefaultRule\_DenyAllOutBound". Follow the link below the error.

There I switch to the NSG of Vnet2 and added an outbound rule: port: "any" source: "virtual network" to "any".

After that tried to reconnect and the request went through.

==> Conclusion: No user defined routing tables (UDR) nor Virtual Appliance with forwarding were required.

Try it you self.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **denkes** 5 years ago

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Then went to vm2 Blade > Settings Connect > Link "Test your Connection" > Tab Outbound and tried to connect to vm3 (10.3.0.4) via port 22.

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==> Conclusion: No user defined routing tables (UDR) nor Virtual Appliance with forwarding were required.

Try it you self.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 11 months ago



I did myself as well. Test your connection indeed throws the same error you got but it is meaningless. Even I create a new rule to overwrite it but again it failed as it supposed to be. Anyway I agree with above comments that 2 peerings with traffic forwarding required before NVA stage but NVA is a must to accomplish this routing to happen.

upvoted 1 times

  **daniel840829** 5 years ago

b&a c&a 2 peerings both need to enable forwarded traffic  
create route table

Rule 1: dest:VNET1005b ip range, next hop:VNET, vnet:VNET1005a

Rule 2: dest:VNET1005c ip range, next hop:VNET, vnet:VNET1005a



apply this route table to b and c

upvoted 2 times

  **kondapaturi** 5 years ago


Rule 1 and 2 are nor clear, please give more steps

upvoted 1 times

  **samco** 5 years, 1 month ago

in Addition to Sun\_mon instruction you will need to add a VM in VNET1005a and enable IP-Forwarding on it's NIC, since this VM will Acct as a router

upvoted 2 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Assumptions: VNETS already present.

1. Create Peering between A <-> B
2. Make sure to allow VNET access as enabled A to B and B to A
3. As traffic needs to flow through A, you have to allow forwarded traffic from A to B.

Repeat the same steps to create peering between A <-> C

You don't need any peering between B <-> C because traffic can flow through A. However, creating a Peering between B <-> C doesn't harm as far as I know.

If the assumption is wrong that VNETs exist, create three VNETs with non-overlapping addresses and create subnets.

upvoted 1 times

  **Sun\_mon** 5 years, 2 months ago

The question said: "before you configuring IP routing" , so it should be as follows:

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- 5- on VNET1005c Peering, enable "Allow forwarded traffic from VNET1005a to VNET1005c"

upvoted 8 times

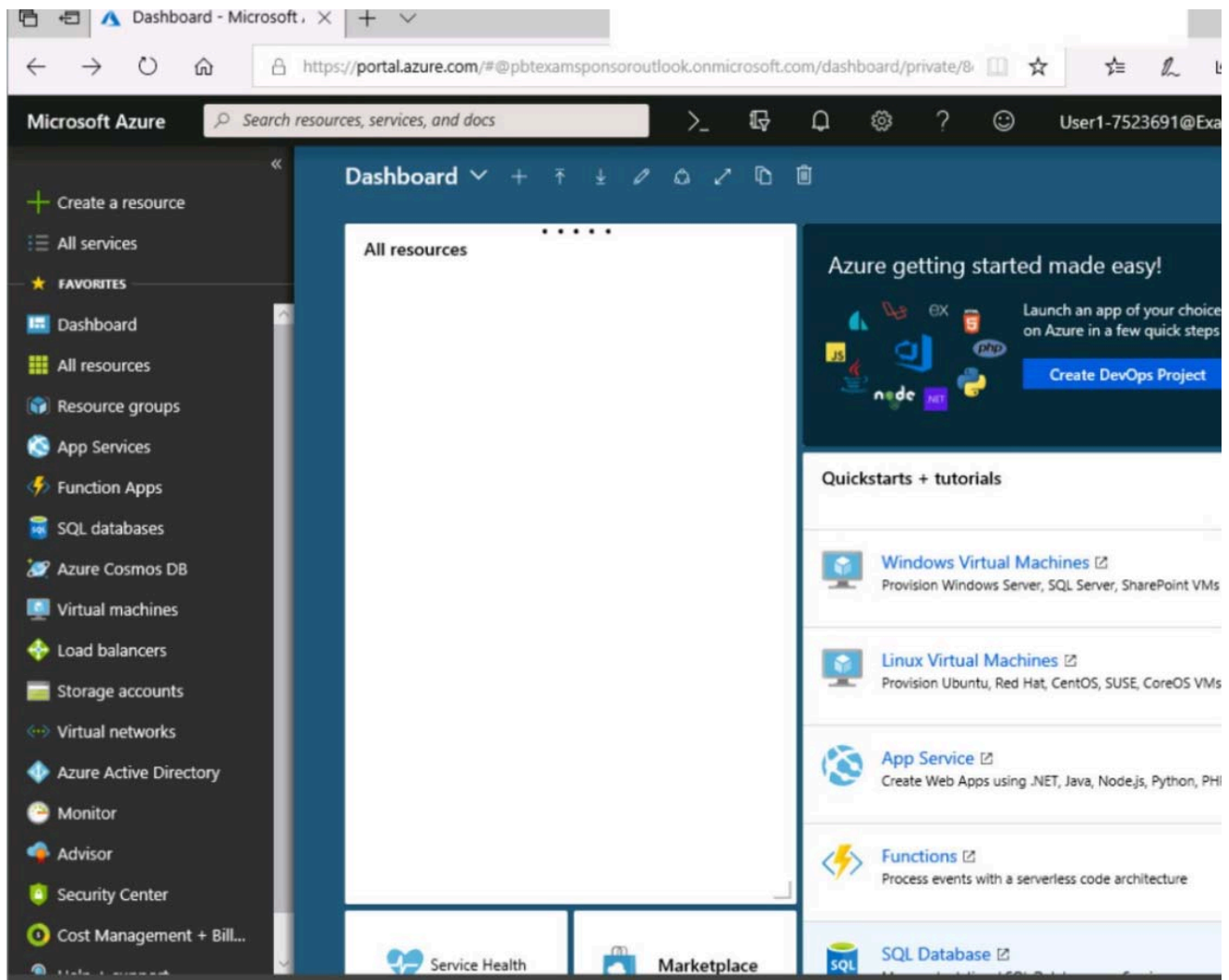


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

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## Create storage account

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## ADVANCED

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## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

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Subscription credits apply ⓘ

**0.0960 USD/hr**

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By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

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Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines and to connect them to a virtual network named VNET1007.

You need to ensure that future virtual machines on VNET1007 can register their name in an internal DNS zone named corp8548984.com. The zone must NOT be hosted on a virtual machine.

What should you do from Azure Cloud Shell?

To complete this task, start Azure Cloud Shell and select PowerShell (Linux), Click Show Advanced settings, and then enter corp8548984n1 in the Storage account text box and File1 share text box. Click Create storage, and then complete the task.

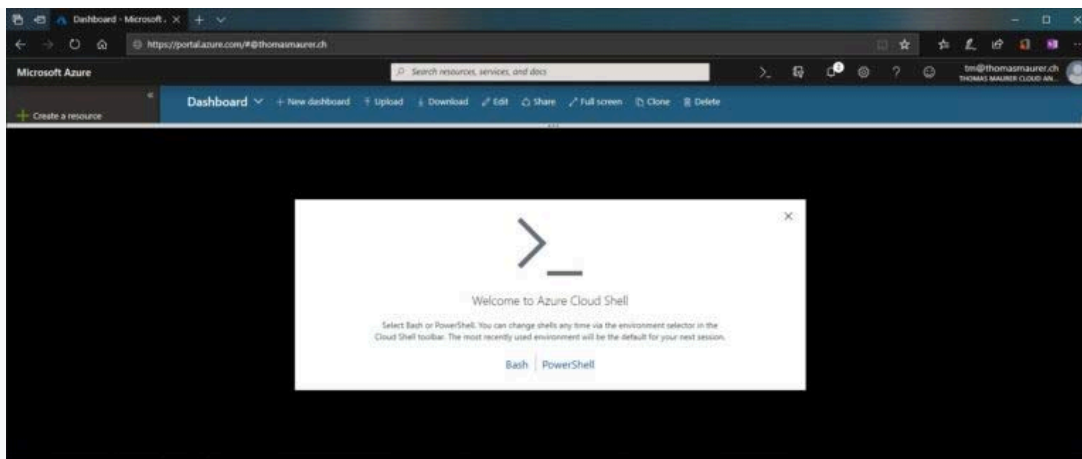
**Suggested Answer:** See solution below.

Step 1: Launch Cloud Shell from the top navigation of the Azure portal.



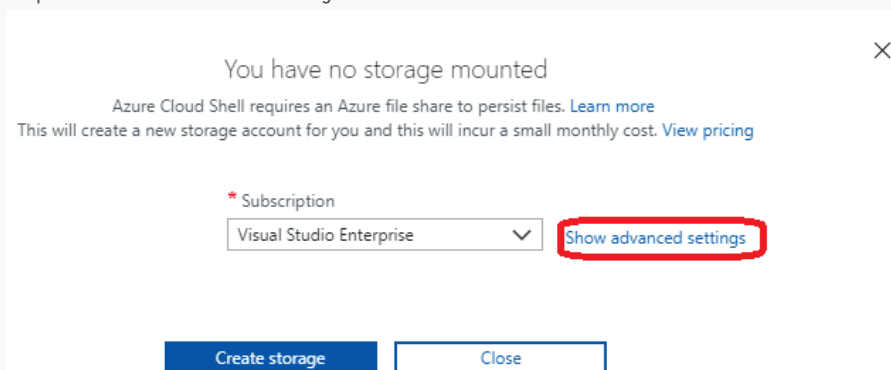
Step 2: Select PowerShell -



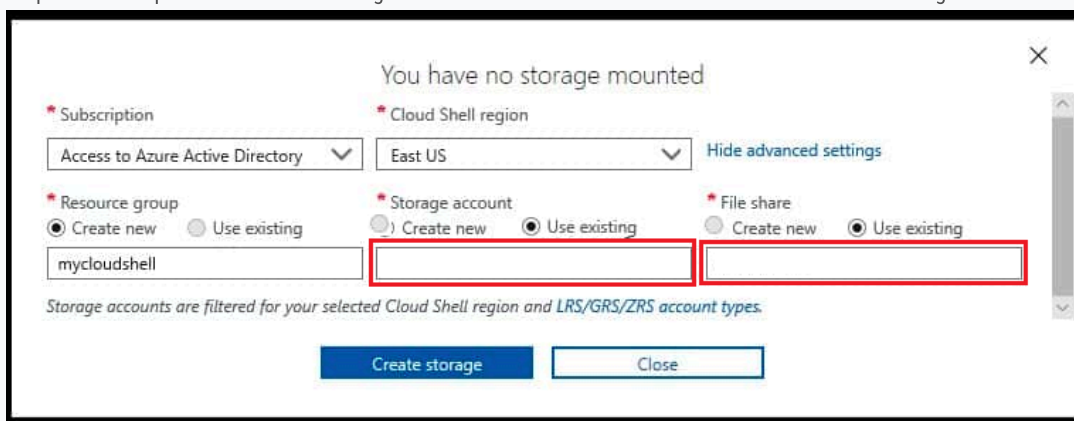


When you start the Azure Cloud Shell for the first time, you will be prompted to create a storage account in order to associate a new Azure File Share to persist files across sessions.

Step 3: Click Show Advanced settings.



Step 4: Enter corp8548984n1 in the Storage account text box and File1 share text box. Click Create storage.



Step 5: Enter the following command at the powershell command prompt:

```
New-AzDnsZone -Name "corp8548984.com"
```

```
-ResourceGroupName "mycloudshell"
```

```
-ZoneType Private
```

```
-RegistrationVirtualNetworkId VNET1007
```

Note: A DNS zone is created by using the New-AzDnsZone cmdlet with a value of Private for the ZoneType parameter.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-powershell> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-shell/quickstart-powershell> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.dns/new-azdnszone?view=azps-1.5.0>

**Mathew** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

As its mentioned VNET1007 can register their name in an internal DNS zone

```
$vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name "VNET1007"
```

```
$zone = New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name "corp8548984.com" -ResourceGroupName $vnet.ResourceGroupName
```


```
$link = New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName corp8548984.com `
```

```
-ResourceGroupName $vnet.ResourceGroupName -Name "mylink" `
```

```
-VirtualNetworkId $vnet.id -EnableRegistration
```



upvoted 15 times

  **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

I agree to Mathew, I test it in a lab and works:

```
#Get Vnet VNET1007
$vn = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name VNET1007

#Install Module Private DNS
Install-Module -Name Az.PrivateDns -force



#Create DNS Private Zone
$privatednszone = New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name my-dns-private-zone.int -ResourceGroupName rg-test-dns-private-westus2

#Create DNS Private Zone Link to Vnet
$privatednszonelink = New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink `
-ZoneName $privatednszone.name `
-ResourceGroupName $vn.ResourceGroupName `
-Name $($privatednszone.name+"link") `
-VirtualNetworkId $vn.Id -EnableRegistration
```

You can create 2 VM to test, this is the best link to read:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-powershell>

upvoted 3 times

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar**  5 years, 6 months ago

Commands were changed, correct answer should be:

1- Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name "VNET1007" >> and Copy the VNET ID

2- New-AzDnsZone -Name "corp8548984.com" -ResourceGroupName "mycloudshell" -ZoneType Private -RegistrationVirtualNetworkId  
"/subscriptions/fbdcff9e-af3d-43e8-b691-41d0ba60b51d/resourceGroups/mycloudshell/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/vnet1007"

upvoted 11 times

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

or easier to do it like this :

```
$vn = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name "VNET1007"
```

```
New-AzDnsZone -Name "corp8548984.com" -ResourceGroupName "myCloudShell" -ZoneType Private -RegistrationVirtualNetworkId $vn.Id
```

upvoted 31 times

  **Himanshu27**  4 years, 9 months ago

```
New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name corp854898427.com -ResourceGroupName myshellrg
New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName corp854898427.com -ResourceGroupName myshellrg -Name "mylink" -VirtualNetworkId
"/subscriptions/cda5ed3e-8a23-4c11-998f-ed489e0ba982/resourceGroups/myshellrg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET1007" -
EnableRegistration
```

upvoted 2 times



  **koumelas** 4 years, 10 months ago

This one was ok with me:

```
1.
New-AzPrivateDnsZone -name corp8548984.com -ResourceGroupName myresourcegroup

2.
New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName corp8548984.com -Name mylink -ResourceGroupName myresourcegroup -VirtualNetworkId
/subscriptions/xxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/myresourcegroup/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/vnet1007
```

upvoted 1 times

  **prabhjot** 4 years, 11 months ago



agree with NithinRao all you need is one change \$vnet = and not \$vnet -  
upvoted 1 times

  **NithinRao** 4 years, 11 months ago

```
$vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name VNet007
```

```
$zone = New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name private.contoso.com -ResourceGroupName MyAzureResourceGroup
```

```
$link = New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName private.contoso.com `
```

```
-ResourceGroupName MyAzureResourceGroup -Name "mylink" `
```

```
-VirtualNetworkId $vnet.id -EnableRegistration
```

upvoted 2 times

  **jmpbridge** 4 years, 11 months ago

Well . . . I follow your recommendations and doesn't work. Below you will find the steps that I did on real Lab and work fine:

1-. Create a Resource Group (Delete-RG).

2-. Create 2 VNets (vnet01 and vnet02), with two subnets.

3 -. From Cloud Shell:

```
#Create DNS Private Zone:
```

```
a-. New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name "myCloudDomain.com" -ResourceGroupName "Delete-RG"
```

```
#Save in a variable vnet02 information:
```

```
b-. $vnet = New-AzVirtualNetwork -Name "vnet02"
```


```
#Configure Private DNS Zone as question requirements:
```

```
c-. New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName "myCloudDomain.com" -ResourceGroupName "Delete-RG" -Name "myCloudLink" -
```

```
VirtualNetworkId $vnet.Id -EnableRegistration
```

After that, I created a VM at vnet02, and it was registered at myCloudDomain.com Private DNS Zone with no problem.

upvoted 2 times

  **Shunya** 4 years, 12 months ago

First Create a Virtual Network VNET1007 using Azure portal. You can create the Private DNS and Linking in Azure portal without going to PowerShell. Simply follow the steps in this link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-portal>

If you want to do it through PowerShell goto PS using your portal, then execute below commands

```
1. $vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name "VNET1007" (this step is to get your Virtual Network Details)
```

```
2. New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name "corp8548984.com" -ResourceGroupName "putYourResourceGroupNameHere" (this is where you created a new Private DNS)
```

```
3. New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName "corp8548984.com" `
```

```
-ResourceGroupName "putYourResourceGroupNameHere" -Name "putNameOfYourChoice" `
```

```
-VirtualNetworkId $vnet.id -EnableRegistration (this is how you linked the Virtual Network and Private DNS)
```

(Reference:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-powershell>)

upvoted 1 times

  **zell** 5 years ago

Hi all,

This is what i have during my labbing:

1) Create the new DNS zone using the following command:

```
new-azprivatednszone -resourcegroupname "RESOURCE-GROUP-NAME-HERE" -name "FQDN-PRIVATE-DNS-ZONE-HERE.com"
```

2) use a variable to get the existing VNET ID:


```
$vnet = get-azvirtualnetwork -name "VNET-NAME-HERE"
```

3) Create a virtual network link to the private DNS zone and enable auto registraiton of resources within that vnet to automatically register to that private dns zone:

```
new-azprivatednsvirtualnetworklink -resourcegroupname "RESOURCE-GROUP-NAME-HERE" -zonename "FQDN PRIVATE ZONE HERE.com" -  
enableregistration -virtualnetworkid $vnet.id
```

upvoted 4 times



  **denkes** 5 years ago

@zell: Thank you very much!

When executing step 3) a name needs to be specified.

the 3rd command: "new-azprivatednsvirtualnetworklink -resourcegroupname ....." should also include "-name mydnslinkhere".

upvoted 1 times

  **quokka** 5 years, 1 month ago

Didn't seem like I need to force install a module, but simply:

New-AzPrivateDnsZone -ResourceGroupName "mycloudshell" -Name "corp8548984.com"

Sweet!

upvoted 1 times

  **gbryant1** 5 years, 1 month ago

You have to install the Module first.

New-AzDnsZone: Creation of private DNS zones using this API is no longer allowed. Please use privatednszones resource instead of dnszones resource. Refer to <https://aka.ms/privatednsmigration> for details.

Install-Module -Name Az.PrivateDns -force

New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name corp8548984.com -ResourceGroupName mycloudshell

Keep it simple

upvoted 2 times

  **mohamadaki** 5 years, 1 month ago

New-AzDnsZone

New-AzDnsZone: Creation of private DNS zones using this API is no longer allowed. Please use privatednszones resource instead of dnszones resource. Refer to <https://aka.ms/privatednsmigration> for details.

the new command

step1 : \$vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -ResourceGroupName "learn" -Name "vnet1"

step2: New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name "corp.com" -ResourceGroupName "learn"

step3: New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ResourceGroupName "learn" -ZoneName "corp.com" -Name "dplii" -VirtualNetworkId \$vnet.Id -EnableRegistration

upvoted 1 times

  **keithtemplin** 5 years, 1 month ago

Here is what I just did in my lab using the new commands:

Install-Module -Name Az.PrivateDns -force

\$vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name VNET1007

\$zone = New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name az30062.int -ResourceGroupName az-300-62

\$link = New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName az30062.int `
-ResourceGroupName az-300-62 -Name "az30062.int-link" `
-VirtualNetworkId \$vnet.id -EnableRegistration

Install-Module -Name Az.PrivateDns -force

\$vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name VNET1007

\$zone = New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name az20062.int -ResourceGroupName az-300-62

\$link = New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName az30062.int `
-ResourceGroupName az-300-62 -Name "az20062.int-link" `
-VirtualNetworkId \$vnet.id -EnableRegistration

upvoted 1 times



  **keithtemplin** 5 years, 1 month ago


Sorry Double Pasted, Here are the commands:

```
Install-Module -Name Az.PrivateDns -force
```

```
$vnet = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name VNET1007
```

```
$zone = New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name az30062.int -ResourceGroupName az-300-62
```

```
$link = New-AzPrivateDnsVirtualNetworkLink -ZoneName az30062.int `
-ResourceGroupName az-300-62 -Name "az30062.int-link" `
-VirtualNetworkId $vnet.id -EnableRegistration
upvoted 1 times
```

  **Gjferweb** 5 years, 1 month ago

Solution commands being deprecated:

New-AzDnsZone: Creation of private DNS zones using this API is no longer allowed. Please use `privatednszones` resource instead of `dnszones` resource. Refer to <https://aka.ms/privatednsmigration> for details.

upvoted 1 times

  **kumar123** 5 years, 1 month ago

```
New-AzPrivateDnsZone -Name "corp8548984.com" -ResourceGroupName "RG1" - This will do.
```

upvoted 1 times

  **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

If anyone wondering how to remember these commands, just learn to use `--help` command in Azure shell. You will get all commands and examples listed.

upvoted 5 times

  **NKnab** 5 years ago

Thanks for the clue. Was really puzzled on how to remember

upvoted 1 times

  **SilNilanjan** 5 years, 3 months ago

```
$ResVirtualNetwork = Get-AzVirtualNetwork -Name "VNET1005a" -ResourceGroupName "user-hjqgbfnkfrfa"
```

```
New-AzDnsZone -Name "corp8548984.com" -ResourceGroupName "user-hjqgbfnkfrfa" -ZoneType Private -RegistrationVirtualNetworkId
$ResVirtualNetwork.id
```

upvoted 3 times

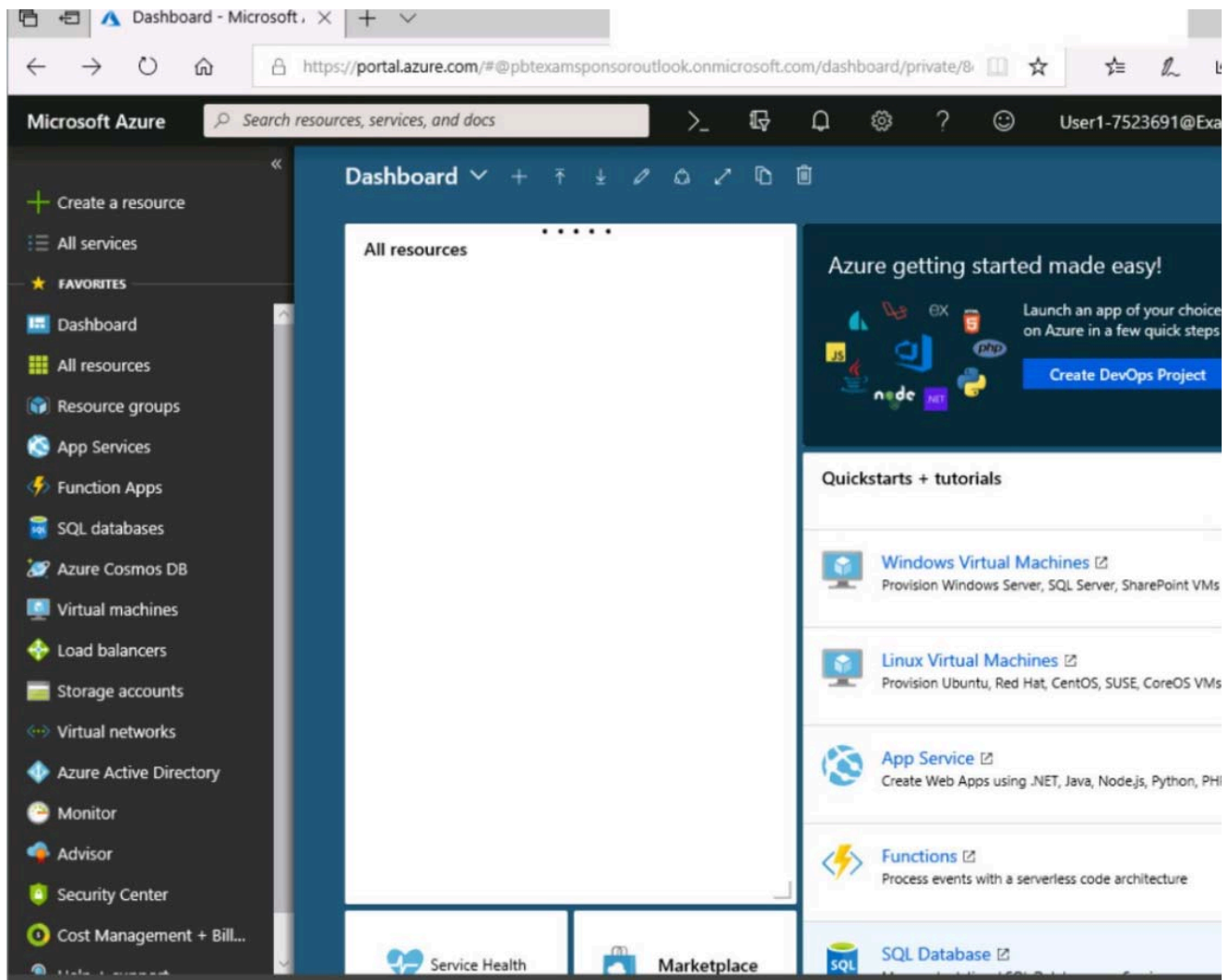


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

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## BASICS

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Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

Another administrator reports that she is unable to configure a web app named corplod8548987n3 to prevent all connections from an IP address of 11.0.0.11.

You need to modify corplod8548987n3 to successfully prevent the connections from the IP address. The solution must minimize Azure-related costs.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Step 1:

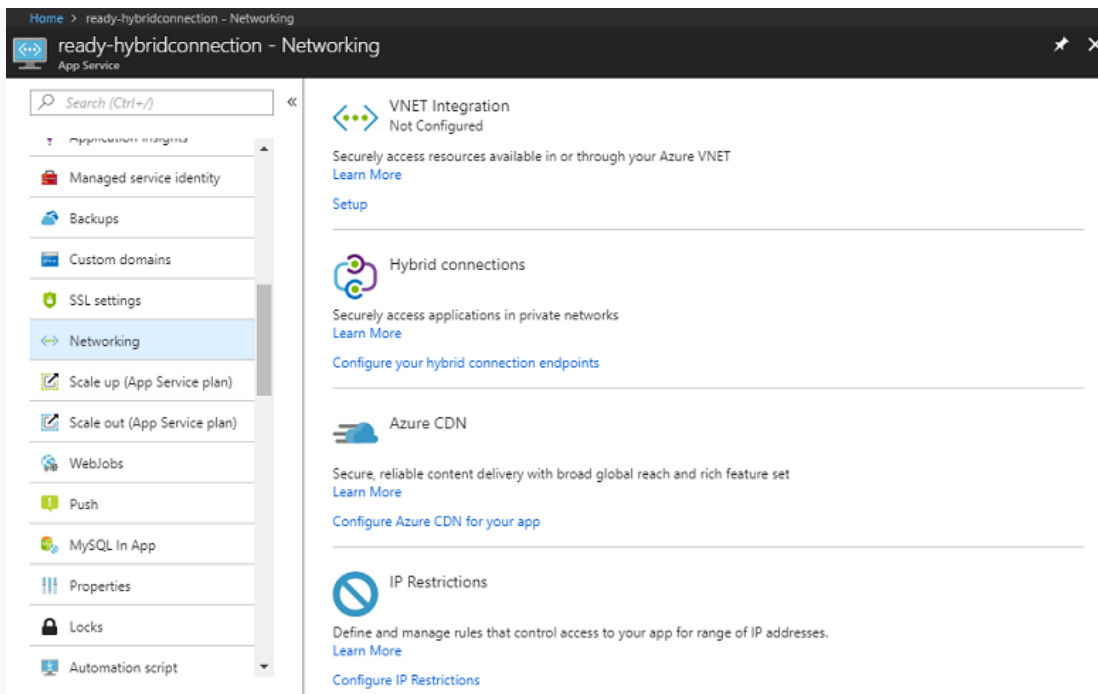
Find and select application corplod8548987n3:

1. In the Azure portal, on the left navigation panel, click Azure Active Directory.
2. In the Azure Active Directory blade, click Enterprise applications.

Step 2:

To add an IP restriction rule to your app, use the menu to open Network>IP Restrictions and click on Configure IP Restrictions

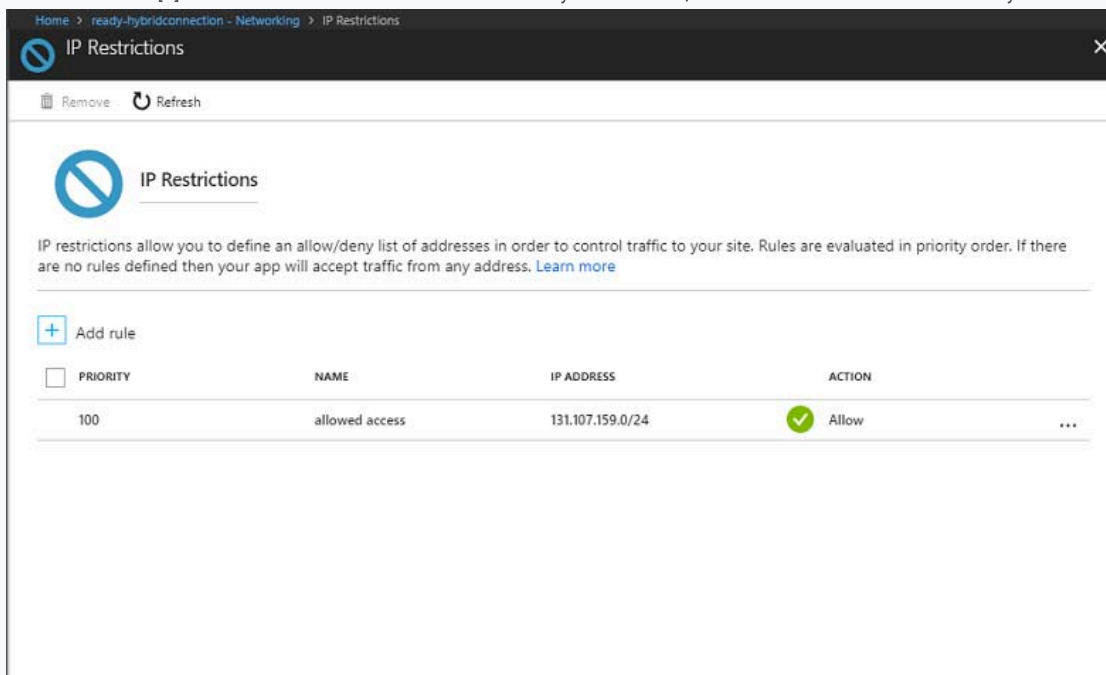




Step 3:

Click Add rule -

You can click on [+] Add to add a new IP restriction rule. Once you add a rule, it will become effective immediately.



Step 4:

Add name, IP address of 11.0.0.11, select Deny, and click Add Rule



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-ip-restrictions>

App > Networking > Access Restrictions > Add Deny rule  
upvoted 17 times

Funny how the graphic now changes from IP restrictions(as shown in the original dump answer) to Access Restrictions. But yes you are correct that is now the current graphic.

upvoted 1 times

After you add the Deny rule for 11.0.0.11 (rule 100), I believe you need to add another rule to allow all other IP address with a CIDR of 0.0.0.0/0. I made this second rule with a priority of 110.

upvoted 15 times

Very good point...!  
upvoted 5 times

I don't think it is a firewall with implicit "deny all" rule at the end  
upvoted 2 times

Very good point SilentH. Yes, we need to add 2 rules. one is to deny and other is to allow.

upvoted 1 times

this isn't working allow 0.0.0.0/0 seems to be overriding deny 11.0.0.11/32 rule. even this ip can hit the app url when 0.0.0.0/0 rule is added. when removed all ips are restricted.

upvoted 1 times



upvoted 3 times

Based on the new changes, you have to go to App Services, Go to the App, Networking, Access Restrictions: Add a rule to deny traffic from the specific IP address. You have to explicitly add a new rule to allow the traffic from other address by adding a "Allow All" rule at 0.0.0.0 as satgo



(credits) mentioned (great point). Because when you add a deny rule, Azure will add one more rule by default with a priority of a huge number, so you have to add a Allow All rule with less priority.

upvoted 7 times

  **satgo** 5 years, 2 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-ip-restrictions#blocking-a-single-ip-address>



Need to add 0.0.0.0 AllowAll

upvoted 7 times

  **Protonenpaule** 5 years, 3 months ago



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-ip-restrictions#blocking-a-single-ip-address>

upvoted 10 times

  **JatinA** 5 years, 6 months ago



Just to add, when you add 11.0.0.11, it automatically converts it into 11.0.0.11/32 CIDR. Here, 32 means only one IP address.

upvoted 4 times

  **bhendi** 5 years, 1 month ago

This is correct, I did it in lab.



upvoted 1 times

  **Cern77** 5 years, 6 months ago

And ... here it is : "prevent all connections from an IP address of 11.0.0.11"

Then, set a deny rule on the correspondent IP ...

upvoted 5 times

  **Oz** 5 years, 8 months ago

Step 1. From Azure portal, type App Services. Find web app name and click on it.

Step2. Scroll down to Networking from the menu to the left.

upvoted 6 times

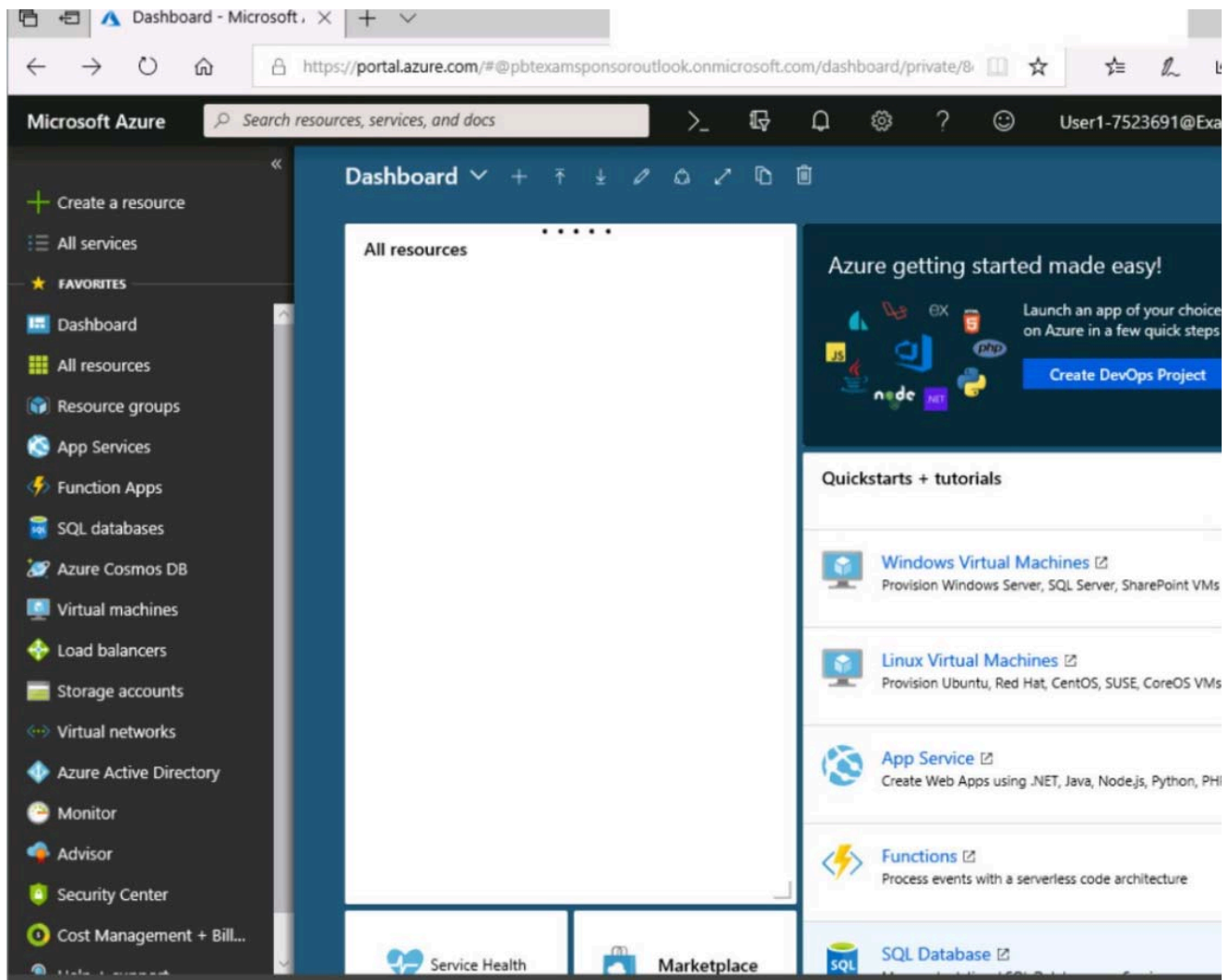


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdata7523690'.

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdata7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
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Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

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DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

## PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

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## To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You need to add a deployment slot named staging to an Azure web app named corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- When new code is deployed to staging, the code must be swapped automatically to the production slot.
- Azure-related costs must be minimized.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Step 1:

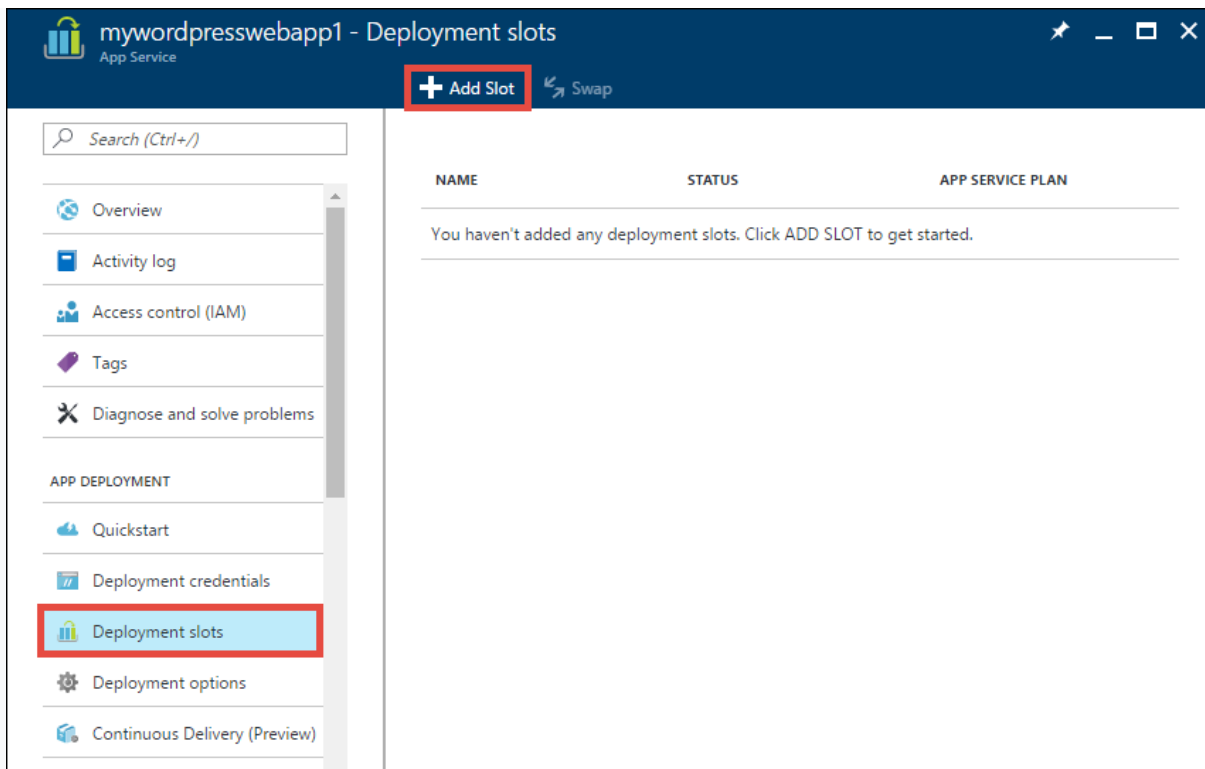
Locate and open the corplod@lab.LabInstance.Idn4 web app.

1. In the Azure portal, on the left navigation panel, click Azure Active Directory.
2. In the Azure Active Directory blade, click Enterprise applications.

Step 2:

Open your app's resource blade and Choose the Deployment slots option, then click Add Slot.





Step 3:

In the Add a slot blade, give the slot a name, and select whether to clone app configuration from another existing deployment slot. Click the check mark to continue.

The first time you add a slot, you only have two choices: clone configuration from the default slot in production or not at all.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-staged-publishing>

**Oz** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

The published answer is just part of the solution. There is another requirement to publish new changes automatically.

Here are the steps:

- 1) From the web apps blade, open a newly created staging slot
- 2) Go to Settings section, then Configuration, then General Settings tab from the menu on top.
- 3) Scroll down to Deployment Slot section and change Auto Swap Enabled option to ON.
- 4) Save changes.

upvoted 82 times

**JatinA** 5 years, 6 months ago

Thanks a lot Oz !

upvoted 4 times

**praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

I have tested it in the lab. It works exactly same as Oz mentioned.

Ensure to select lower cost tier app service plan (S1) while creating the app service.

upvoted 1 times

**Bart78** 4 years, 9 months ago

Was there an update because whatever I try I don't get an outswap option. (webapp, based upon >net Windows)

upvoted 1 times

**Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

- 1) Create Staging slot
- 2) From Staging slot > Configuration > General Settings > Auto swap enabled = "On" & Auto swap deployment slot = "Production"

upvoted 19 times

**tibor21** 5 years, 3 months ago

I don't find Auto Swap



upvoted 1 times

**Mathai** 5 years, 3 months ago

While creating deployment slot, you have to select "do not clone.. "



upvoted 3 times

  **PassForSure007** 4 years, 10 months ago

Most probably you have a Linux web app. Unfortunately, auto swap isn't supported in web apps on Linux.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#Auto-Swap>

upvoted 2 times

  **nabylon** Most Recent 4 years, 10 months ago

Note



Auto swap isn't supported in web apps on Linux.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years ago

I just don't get why the suggested solution wants me to navigate via the Azure AD blade to the application ...

upvoted 1 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Go to the App, Create a staging slot (if it doesn't exist), and go to configuration and enable Auto Swap with Production. PeterWL brought a good point about costs, but I am not sure if we want to change the plan because we didn't create the Web App or the service plan. Costs can be reduced in other ways too, may be it is just to trick I guess.

upvoted 3 times

  **Avanade2023** 5 years, 4 months ago

And we also should change the App Service Plan to Standard(S1) because there is a requirement as bellow:


"Azure-related costs must be minimized"

upvoted 5 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

DevOps exam

upvoted 2 times

  **Oz** 5 years, 8 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#Auto-Swap>

upvoted 6 times

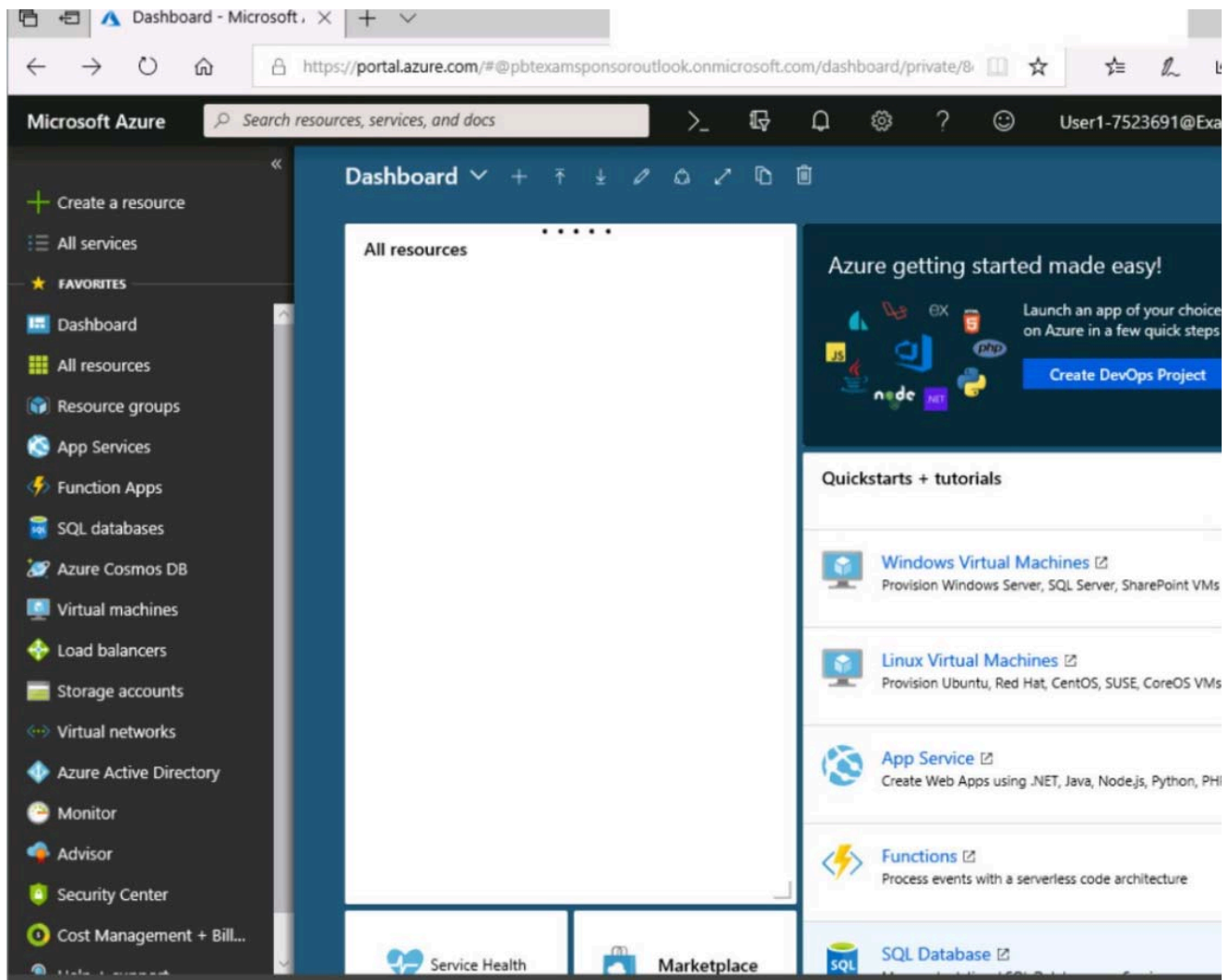


## SIMULATION -

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[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > [Create storage account](#)

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

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## Create storage account

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## BASICS

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## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

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DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

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RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

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Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

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### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to deploy an application gateway named appgw1015 to load balance internal IP traffic to the Azure virtual machines connected to subnet0.

You need to configure a virtual network named VNET1015 to support the planned application gateway.

What should you do from the Azure portal?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

Step 1:

Click Networking, Virtual Network, and select VNET1015.

Step 2:

Click Subnets, and Click +Add on the VNET1015 - Subnets pane that appears.

Step 3:

On the Subnets page, click +Gateway subnet at the top to open the Add subnet page.

<b>+ Subnet</b>	<b>+ Gateway subnet</b>	
<input type="text" value="Search subnets"/>		
NAME	ADDRESS RANGE	AVAILABLE ADDRESSES

Step 4:

Locate subnet0 and add it.



#### References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

So, you have to create a dedicated Subnet (Application Gateway subnet) as the application gateway subnet can contain only application gateways. No other resources are allowed.

upvoted 29 times

🗨️ 👤 **Famous\_Guy** 5 years, 2 months ago

Gateway subnet is NOT supported to deploy application gateway. as per latest docs you just need to create EMPTY Subnet to deploy application gateway.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **ron\_b** 5 years, 1 month ago

I don't think that is what Ekramy means. He is saying to create a regular subnet that is empty, because only an Application Gateway can exist on that subnet, not create a Gateway Subnet.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **andyR** 4 years, 9 months ago

agreed - easy to overthink and start adding in more than specifically asked

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with Ekramy

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **mm2** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

you need to add empty subnet. GW subnet is not supported

upvoted 20 times

🗨️ 👤 **Himanshu27** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

App Gateway can then be configured with routing rules between front end ip and backend pool ips.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Himanshu27** 4 years, 9 months ago

Question just mentions planning a Vnet for AppGateway as internal load balancer, this needs below thing.

1. Vnet with two subnets one for GatewaySubnet and second for Gateway backend pool.
2. Private IP for Gateway Front end.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Dineshvishe** 4 years, 11 months ago

The questions says to support application gateway - Since Subnet0 will host virtual machines. You will have to create an empty subnet in virtual network VNET1015. That's all.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MukeshKhamparia** 5 years, 1 month ago

1. Create a Virtual Network - VNET1015 with subnet name "subnet0", subnet0 will be used for virtual Machine.

2. Create one more subnet "mygateway" with IP range /28 - The application gateway subnet can contain only application gateways. No other resources are allowed.

We recommend that you use a subnet size of at least /28. This size gives you 11 usable IP addresses. If your application load requires more than 10 Application Gateway instances, consider a /27 or /26 subnet size.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **huyhoang8344** 5 years, 1 month ago

Application Gateway is needed with VNET1015

Backend servers are on VNET0

Peering have to be deployed between these 02 VNETs

FrontEnd IP is private IP (on Application GW setting

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **BenDova** 5 years, 2 months ago

Note: if you create a subnet called appgateway with /27 cidr, Azure will default to this subnet when creating the application gateway



upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Ekramy's link has additional details. You have to create a subnet for App Gateway. if it already exists, add it to the App Gateway.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ahmed911** 5 years, 2 months ago

Far from the question, the gateway subnet should be /27,28,29 to Create a smaller address space for your application gateway subnet so you're not wasting IP addresses unnecessarily

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Derek\_02018** 5 years, 3 months ago

The name of the application gateway subnet can be any value. Adding a gateway subnet like shown in the solution will not meet the requirements of the task as it applies for virtual network gateways. The tutorial link posted by Ekramy contains the solution.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **heftjustice** 5 years, 4 months ago

upvoted answer by Ekramy.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **supershysherlock** 5 years, 4 months ago

It's just asking for an empty subnet to be created. You plan to deploy an application gateway named appgw1015 to load balance internal IP traffic to the Azure virtual machines connected to subnet0. Therefore subnet 0 isn't empty. We need to create a new empty subnet to support the proposed app gateway.

upvoted 14 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcarlos** 5 years, 4 months ago

I think this How-To covers completely what is asked in the question since they ask to configure an application gateway to load balance internal ip traffic to virtual machines connected to subnet0. Network that in the How-To is named myVNet should be named VNET1015 and network named myBackendSubnet should be named VNET1015 to adapt the How-To to this lab requirements

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/configure-application-gateway-with-private-frontend-ip>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Mathew** 5 years, 6 months ago

backend server subnet = subnet0

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/quick-create-portal>

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

it is mentioned "to load balance internal IP traffic to the Azure virtual machines" >> the question is talking about Web Application Gateway , not Virtual Network Gateway!

Application Gateway: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>

upvoted 8 times

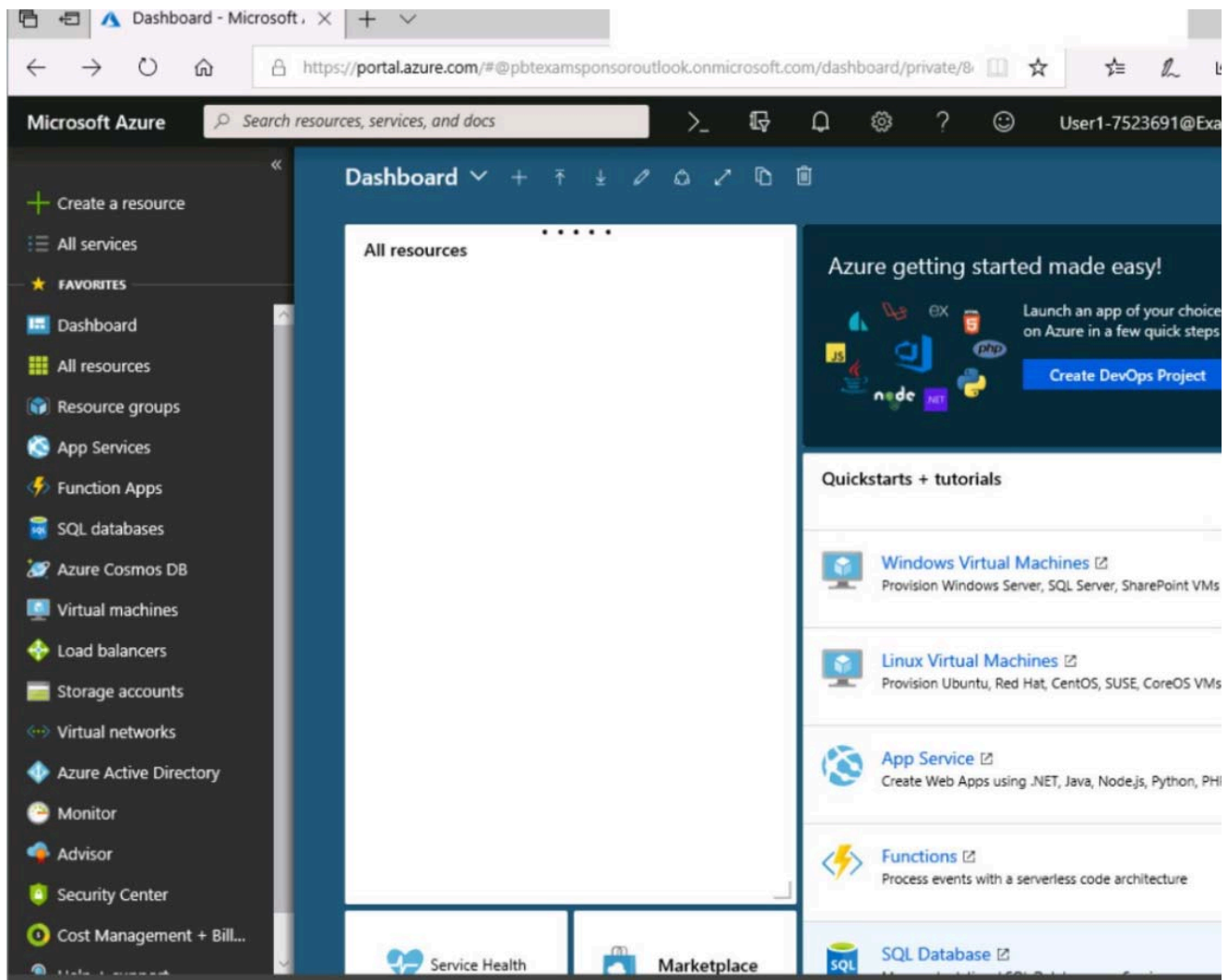


## SIMULATION -

Click to expand each objective. To connect to the Azure portal, type <https://portal.azure.com> in the browser address bar.







[Home](#) > [Storage accounts](#) > Create storage account

## Create storage account

✓ Validation passed

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

### BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft AZ-100 5
Resource group	corpdatalod7523690
Location	East US
Storage account name	corpdata7523690n1
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

### ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

Create

Previous

Next

[Download a template for automation](#)



## Create storage account

[Basics](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

## BASICS

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Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

## ADVANCED

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled

## Submitting deployment...

Submitting the deployment template for resource 'corpdatalod7523690'.

## Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335 - Overview

Deployment

[Delete](#) [Cancel](#) [Redeploy](#) [Refresh](#)[Overview](#)[Outputs](#)[Inputs](#)[Template](#)

## Your deployment is underway

Check the status of your deployment, manage resources, or troubleshoot deployment issues. Pin this page to your dashboard to easily find it next time.



Deployment  
name: Microsoft.StorageAccount-20181011170335  
Subscription: [Microsoft AZ-100 5](#)  
Resource group: [corpdatalod7523690](#)

DEPLOYMENT DETAILS [\(Download\)](#)

Start time: 10/11/2018 5:04:06 PM  
Duration: 17 seconds  
Correlation ID: bd0806a4-d1bd-42db-be6b-55e0ec38f49b

RESOURCE	TYPE	STATUS	OPERATI...
----------	------	--------	------------

No results.



## Create a virtual machine

**!** Validation failed. Required information is missing or not valid.

Basics • Disks Networking Management Guest config Tags Review + create

### PRODUCT DETAILS

Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS

by Canonical

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

Standard D2s v3

by Microsoft

[Terms of use](#) | [Privacy policy](#)

**Pricing not available for this offering**

View [Pricing details](#) for more information.

Subscription credits apply ⓘ

**0.0960 USD/hr**

[Pricing for other VM sizes](#)

### TERMS

By clicking "Create", I (a) agree to the legal terms and privacy statement(s) associated with the Marketplace offering(s) listed above; (b) authorize Microsoft to bill my current payment method for the fees associated with the offering(s), with the same billing frequency as my Azure subscription; and (c) agree that Microsoft may share my contact, usage and transactional information with the provider(s) of the offering(s) for support, billing and other transactional activities. Microsoft does not provide rights for third-party offerings. See the [Azure Marketplace Terms](#) for additional details.

When you are finished performing all the tasks, click the "Next" button.

Note that you cannot return to the lab once you click the "Next" button. Scoring occurs in the background while you complete the rest of the exam.

### Overview -

The following section of the exam is a lab. In this section, you will perform a set of tasks in a live environment. While most functionality will be available to you as it would be in a live environment, some functionality (e.g., copy and paste, ability to navigate to external websites) will not be possible by design.

Scoring is based on the outcome of performing the tasks stated in the lab. In other words, it doesn't matter how you accomplish the task, if you successfully perform it, you will earn credit for that task.

Labs are not timed separately, and this exam may have more than one lab that you must complete. You can use as much time as you would like to complete each lab. But, you should manage your time appropriately to ensure that you are able to complete the lab(s) and all other sections of the exam in the time provided.

Please note that once you submit your work by clicking the Next button within a lab, you will NOT be able to return to the lab.

### To start the lab -

You may start the lab by clicking the Next button.

You plan to connect a virtual network named VNET1017 to your on-premises network by using both an Azure ExpressRoute and a site-to-site VPN connection.

You need to prepare the Azure environment for the planned deployment. The solutions must maximize the IP address space available to Azure virtual machines.

What should you do from the Azure portal before you create the ExpressRoute and the VPN gateway?

**Suggested Answer:** See explanation below.

We need to create a Gateway subnet

Step 1:

Go to More Services > Virtual Networks

Step 2:

Then click on the VNET1017, and click on subnets. Then click on gateway subnet.

Step 3:

In the next window define the subnet for the gateway and click OK



\* Address range (CIDR block) ⓘ

10.7.1.0/28

10.7.1.0 - 10.7.1.15 (16 addresses)

Route table  
None

OK

It is recommended to use /28 or /27 for gateway subnet.

As we want to maximize the IP address space we should use /27.

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2017/06/28/step-by-step-configuring-a-site-to-site-vpn-gateway-between-azure-and-on-premise/>

🗨️ **Oz** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

MS recommends /27 or /28 for the Gateway subnet.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-add-gateway-portal-resource-manager>

The solution needs to maximize addresses available to VMs, then it should be /28 for Gateway subnet, i.e. less space for gateways more for VMs.

upvoted 21 times

🗨️ **Jake\_** Highly Voted 5 years, 8 months ago

I think you read the referenced wrong or it changed. MS states to use /27 or larger (Meaning more IP, and lower cidr notation ex: /24 is larger than /27)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-add-gateway-portal-resource-manager>

"We recommend creating a gateway subnet with a /27 or larger (/26, /25, etc.). Then, click OK to save the values and create the gateway subnet."

upvoted 15 times

🗨️ **FailureIsNotAnOption** 5 years, 4 months ago

THIS IS CORRECT. SEE URL

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with Jake.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

Is this Jake from state farm!!!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ergaurvtaneja** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

/28 can be used as well

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **KCJoe** 4 years, 11 months ago



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-vpn-faq>

"So, while you can create a gateway subnet as small as /29, we recommend that you create a gateway subnet of /27 or larger (/27, /26, /25 etc.). "

Recommended smallest range should be /27

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gjferweb** 5 years, 1 month ago

the question is some what vague, if you need to maximize vms address space should be /29, if gtw address space /27. Azure reserve 5 ips so /29 you get 3 devices, /28 11 and /27 27 devices. /29 is not recommended but tue question do´nt ask for recomendation, it state maximize so /29 could be an answer. :-(

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jcmoranp** 5 years, 1 month ago

3 IPs is not enough, you need 4, 2 for VPN GW and 2 for ER GW.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

MS recommends /27 or larger though /28 and /29 are also possible but not recommended so will use /27 here.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Create a gateway subnet of /27 or larger (preferred) to work for both.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **joilec435** 5 years, 2 months ago

Specify a subnet address range in CIDR notation which falls within the virtual network's address space: 10.3.0.0/16. If the gateway is an ExpressRoute type and you plan on creating a VPN gateway to coexist with it, the prefix of the CIDR notation must be 27 or smaller.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **htchen829** 5 years, 3 months ago

I believe /27 is correct, as mentioned in Question, you need to have ExpressRoute and VPN gateway.

---

When you are planning your gateway subnet size, refer to the documentation for the configuration that you are planning to create. For example, the ExpressRoute/VPN Gateway coexist configuration requires a larger gateway subnet than most other configurations. Additionally, you may want to make sure your gateway subnet contains enough IP addresses to accommodate possible future additional configurations. While you can create a gateway subnet as small as /29, we recommend that you create a gateway subnet of /27 or larger (/27, /26 etc.) if you have the available address space to do so. This will accommodate most configurations.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Liohei** 5 years, 3 months ago

The smallest gateway subnet which can contain BOTH ExpressRoute gateway and VPN gateway is /27.

Only VPN gateway - /29 (not recommended though)

Only ExpressRoute gateway - /28

Both - /27

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **Daren** 5 years, 3 months ago

Agree with /27. Normally we should use /27 or /28 for the GateWay Subnet. But since coexistence is planned => MS recommends us to use /27 or a lower prefix such as /26, /25. Considering that we should maximize the IPs available, we will use /27.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Happiman** 5 years, 3 months ago

To maximize subnet space, it should be /29.

"While you can create a gateway subnet as small as /29, we recommend that you create a gateway subnet of /27 or larger (/27, /26 etc.) if you have the available address space to do so. This will accommodate most configurations."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-network-gateways>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **starnb** 5 years, 3 months ago

I would say /27 would be more appropriate answer as this is VPN and Express Route configuration that requires larger address space than most. So /29 would be the least /27 would be the best given ExpressRoute is in configuration and you want to maximise VM address space in that scenario.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **DanielRO** 5 years, 4 months ago

/28 to maximize the ip address range for vms.



upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Russel** 5 years, 3 months ago  
It should be /27.

The gateway subnet must be /27 or a shorter prefix, (such as /26, /25), or you will receive an error message when you add the ExpressRoute virtual network gateway.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jt909** 5 years, 4 months ago  
/27 If coexistng gateways are planned. Source:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>  
upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **kavvaru** 5 years, 5 months ago  
The goal is to maximize address space for the VM's ie, minimize the address space for the gateway subnet as VM's cannot exist in the gateway subnet. If recommended is to use /27 or /28 for the gateway subnet, taking into account to minimize the address range for gateway subnet, you should use /28 as it is even smaller range than /27 enabling more addresses for the VM if needs be in the other subnets.  
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **bolbol** 5 years, 5 months ago  
Agreed, MS says that it's recommended to create the GW Subnet in /27 or /28. so /28 will maximize the number of IP for VMs:  
  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal#VNetGateway>  
upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago  
Create Gateway Subnet "GatewaySubnet" with CIDR /27  
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **SomelTGuy** 5 years, 6 months ago  
/27  
According to step 3 in the page below: "Important!: The Gateway Subnet must be /27 or a shorter prefix (such as /26 or /25)."  
  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager#new>  
upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Musk** 5 years, 6 months ago  
I'll go with /27 based on this article  
upvoted 4 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named 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:

**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

Box 1: User1 and User3 only.

The Owner Role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Box 2: User1 and User2 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.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

 **Shiven**  5 years, 4 months ago


Box1: Which of the following user/users would be able to add a subnet to the virtual network?

User 1 & User 3

Box 2: Which of the following user/users would be able to add the Reader role to the virtual network?

User 1

upvoted 45 times

 **Russel** 5 years, 3 months ago


Shiven is correct .I tried in lab security admin can't add reader role in virtual network.

upvoted 4 times

 **jamesej\_2020** 4 years, 12 months ago

there is no such thing as network contributor role in azure portal. when i went there i only see network administrator

upvoted 1 times

 **Gman80** 4 years, 11 months ago

@jamesej\_2020 maybe you should study more <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>

upvoted 4 times

 **ct84** 4 years, 9 months ago

hah! :D

upvoted 1 times

 **jamesej\_2020** 4 years, 12 months ago

there is no such thing as network contributor role in azure portal. when i went there i only see network administrator

upvoted 1 times

 **ct84** 4 years, 9 months ago

it's a shame you can't delete comments..

upvoted 2 times

 **leaderbud** 4 years, 7 months ago

All the roles are defined here guys: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

For the common ones:

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 1 times

  **Isu**  5 years, 7 months ago



For question 2, it will be User 1 only. Security admin can't add other users

upvoted 18 times

  **jamesej\_2020** 4 years, 12 months ago

there is no such thing as network contributor role in azure portal. when i went there i only see network administrator

upvoted 1 times

  **X\_L** 4 years, 11 months ago

The Network Contributor role is very much alive and well in the Azure Portal; in fact, it is one of the 4 core RBAC roles.

upvoted 2 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

correct, tested it in the lab.

upvoted 1 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

For question 1, it is User1 and User3.

For question 2, it is User1 only.

upvoted 1 times

  **sami777** 4 years, 10 months ago

@praveen97 you mean Box 1 and Box 2.

upvoted 1 times

  **SilverFox** 5 years, 4 months ago

Box1: User 1 & User 3

Box2: User 1

upvoted 31 times

  **jamesej\_2020** 4 years, 12 months ago

there is no such thing as network contributor role in azure portal. when i went there i only see network administrator



upvoted 2 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Add a subnet to VNET1 - U1 & U3

Assign a user Reader Role to VNET1- U1

upvoted 1 times

  **Shailen** 4 years, 4 months ago

Absolutely correct as tested on the lab.

box1: Both owner and network contributor can add a subnet. So answer is user 1 and 3.

box2: Neither network contributor nor security admin can add any new role. So answer is user 1

upvoted 2 times

  **RasiR**  4 years, 6 months ago

Add, change, or delete a virtual network subnet - The account you sign in to, or connect to Azure with, must be assigned to the Network contributor role or to a Custom role that's assigned the appropriate actions listed in Permissions.

Refer:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-subnet>

Box1: User1 and User 3 only

Box2: User1 only

upvoted 1 times

  **Kharal** 4 years, 7 months ago



tested on Azure portal.

only owner user could do both tasks. Sec Admin and Network Admin couldn't even see the Resource group on the portal.



shouldn't be answer user 1 only for both tasks?

upvoted 1 times

  **A201sss201** 4 years, 9 months ago

as per below link first box is user1 and second box is User1, User2 and User3

upvoted 1 times

  **Jend** 4 years, 10 months ago

Contributor Role = Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC. This means it can add a subnet to the VNet. This means user 1 and user 3 for the first box.

Box 2. It is only the user 1 that can assign a role. so it is User 1 only.

my problem starts with microsoft providing an answer in the first box.

user 1 only

user 3 only

user 1 and 2

user 2 and 3

user 1, user 2, user 3.



in box one none of the choice can fully answer unless you choose only user 1... what can we do?

upvoted 1 times

  **azureexam** 4 years, 11 months ago



i dont see any box

upvoted 1 times

  **sami777** 4 years, 10 months ago

[https://www.itexams.com/static/img/exams/Microsoft-AZ-300-1.0/xmlfile-259\\_1.jpg](https://www.itexams.com/static/img/exams/Microsoft-AZ-300-1.0/xmlfile-259_1.jpg)

upvoted 4 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

a) USER 1 and 3

b) USER 1

upvoted 5 times

  **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 11 months ago

- Add a subnet to VNET1 - U1 & U3

- Assign a user Reader Role to VNET1- U1

upvoted 2 times

  **AnshMan** 5 years, 1 month ago

For security admin, VNets are not even visible to do anything.

For network contributor, Add role is greyed out.

Box1: User1 & User3

Box2: User1 only



I have tested in my lab the above.

upvoted 6 times

  **jamesej\_2020** 4 years, 12 months ago

there is no network contributor role , what i can see in Azure portal is network administrator.

upvoted 1 times

  **Gman80** 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#network-contributor>

Read

upvoted 2 times

  **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

Check the link above.



Box 1 is User 1 and User 3 only

Box 2 is User 1 only

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pigi\_102** 5 years, 1 month ago

User1 and User3 for Box1 ( Owner have all privileges and Network Contributor can create and manage resources but not access so creation is possible )

User1 only on Box2 ( Security admin can view and update permission, not create ).

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sun\_mon** 5 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is User1 for box1 and user 1 and 2 for Box 2

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Security Admin cannot add other users. Only the owner can in this case. Second question is User-1 only.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **joilec435** 5 years, 2 months ago

[https://www.itexams.com/static/img/exams/Microsoft-AZ-300-1.0/xmlfile-259\\_1.jpg](https://www.itexams.com/static/img/exams/Microsoft-AZ-300-1.0/xmlfile-259_1.jpg)

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **SilNilanjan** 5 years, 3 months ago

I found the complete question here - <https://www.itexams.com/exam/AZ-300>

upvoted 12 times

🗨️ 👤 **riya123** 5 years, 5 months ago

Box 1: User1 only.

Box 2: User1 and User2 only

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **simonxinyu** 5 years, 4 months ago

Network Contributor: Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

So Box 1: User1 and User2

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **simonxinyu** 5 years, 4 months ago

Sorry. Box 1: User 1 and User 3

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **jamesej\_2020** 4 years, 12 months ago

there is no such thing as network contributor role in azure portal. when i went there i only see network administrator

upvoted 1 times



You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3. VNet2 contains a virtual appliance named VM2 that operates as a router.

You are configuring the virtual networks in a hub and spoke topology that uses VNet2 as the hub network.

You plan to configure peering between VNet1 and VNet2 and between VNet2 and VNet3.

You need to provide connectivity between VNet1 and VNet3 through VNet2.

Which two configurations should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic
- B. Create a route filter
- C. On the peering connections, allow gateway transit
- D. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets
- E. On the peering, use remote gateways

**Suggested Answer:** CE

Allow gateway transit: Check this box if you have a virtual network gateway attached to this virtual network and want to allow traffic from the peered virtual network to flow through the gateway.

The peered virtual network must have the Use remote gateways checkbox checked when setting up the peering from the other virtual network to this virtual network.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>

 **Oz**  5 years, 8 months ago

Sorry answer is AD too bad I cannot edit the previous post.

upvoted 46 times

 **Jaa9**  5 years, 7 months ago

Correct answer is AD.

A: Vnet2 where the NVA is placed need to be allowed to forward traffic from Vnet1 to Vnet3 and vica versa



B: User Defined Route (UDR) must be created on each Subnet in Vnet1 and Vnet3 to override system (default) routes and send traffic between these Vnet's via the NVA

upvoted 27 times

 **Jaa9** 5 years, 7 months ago

D: User Defined Route (UDR) must be created on each Subnet in Vnet1 and Vnet3 to override system (default) routes and send traffic between these Vnet's via the NVA

upvoted 4 times

 **tashakori**  1 year, 3 months ago

- A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic

- D. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets

upvoted 1 times

 **Lead\_Winner** 3 years, 3 months ago

I think the options C and E are correct. Since, the VNet 1 can't communicate directly with the VNet3 and similarly the VNet3 can't communicate with the VNet1 directly, they have to communicate via VNet2 (HUB and Spoke model), therefore Gateway Transit must be implemented on VNet2 and on VNet1 and VNet3 we need to use Remote Gateways. According to my understanding the options A and D is wrong because we enable the forwarding traffic in case of DNS. Similarly, we use user defined routes using Route Table in case of DNS. For example, If the VNet2 was configured as DNS Server then in that case we will implement forwarding traffic and define custom routes on VNet2.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing#multis2sbgp>

upvoted 1 times

 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

yes A and D is correct

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **AhmedAL** 4 years, 8 months ago

wrong answer... for azure hub and spoke a virtual appliance (not VPN gateway is needed). I think it should be AD  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ergauravtaneja** 4 years, 9 months ago

A, D is correct

Exact working in MS documentation. See under "Allow forwarded traffic" Section

Ref Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Himanshu27** 4 years, 9 months ago

Yes even I agree with this. Although VNet 2 should have a Virtual Appliance available.

I had proved this in lab as per lab question 61 in this same series. Below are my test details.

I have been able to prove this in lab this is possible. 1. 2 way peering between a-c and a-b with fwd enabled on both sides. 2. VMA working as NVA with IP FWD in enabled both in azure and at OS. 3. Route table with two routes with below details. a. Address Prefix Address space of VNETA (traffic B 2 C) Next hop virtual appliance next hop address ip of NVA VM in VNETA b. same as (a) for traffic from C to B 4. on Subnets in B and C choose this route table. That is it, it works. Let me know if you find issues.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer should be: A&D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **bc5468521** 4 years, 9 months ago

A+D or A+C+D both works, however, A+D is the best performance and less impact; so best answer is A+D

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **bc5468521** 4 years, 9 months ago

sorry, A+D or A+C+E works

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **user\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago

You can also configure spokes to use the hub gateway to communicate with remote networks. To allow gateway traffic to flow from spoke to hub, and connect to remote networks, you must:

Configure the peering connection in the hub to allow gateway transit.

Configure the peering connection in each spoke to use remote gateways.

Configure all peering connections to allow forwarded traffic.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

A&D is correct same as Question61

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is INCORRECT!! It dismisses a key piece of information, which is that we will implement a hub and spoke topology (references the documentation on Peerings).

The documentation to check is <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke#recommendations>. At the beginning of the article, you can see the architecture diagram clearly uses the Gateway to connect to an On-premises infra. This makes option C INCORRECT! The same applies to option E. On-premises infra is not even mentioned.

Checking the referenced documentation you can clearly see that "If you require connectivity between spokes, consider deploying Azure Firewall or an NVA for routing in the hub, and using UDRs in the spoke to forward traffic to the hub." There you have the 2 keywords: routing (UDR stands for User Defined Rout) and forwarding.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ct84** 4 years, 10 months ago

soo.. A&D?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rooh** 4 years, 11 months ago

A&D is correct answer



upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **zhifu** 4 years, 11 months ago

the correct answer should be A & D

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

A and D

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **SaravanakumarV** 4 years, 11 months ago

A & D are the correct answers

Please refer "Spoke connectivity" part from the below article.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke>

If you require connectivity between spokes, consider deploying Azure Firewall or an NVA for routing in the hub, and using UDRs in the spoke to forward traffic to the hub. The deployment steps below include an optional step that sets up this configuration.

In this scenario, you must configure the peering connections to allow forwarded traffic.

You can also use a VPN gateway to route traffic between spokes, although this will have impacts in terms of latency and throughput. Also, Azure Firewall or a network firewall appliance provides an additional layer of security.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 12 months ago

A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic

D. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets

upvoted 2 times



## DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks. The virtual networks have the address spaces and the subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate. 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:

**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2.

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network.

To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.44.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

 **Cern77**  5 years, 6 months ago

- Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2
- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1
- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

upvoted 57 times

 **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with Cern77.

upvoted 2 times

 **jivom** 5 years, 1 month ago

This is the part that talks about the peering removal requirement: "You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering. "

upvoted 7 times

 **analyser** 5 years, 1 month ago

The question did not specify that there is a peering, so why remove peering?

upvoted 3 times

 **svcoco** 5 years, 1 month ago


The peering detail is in the last column of the table

upvoted 5 times

 **Yazn** 3 years, 11 months ago

Where specifically?

upvoted 1 times

 **Yazn** 3 years, 11 months ago

I just spotted that. It is a bit unclear :D

upvoted 1 times

 **gboyega**  4 years, 11 months ago

- Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2
- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1
- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2



upvoted 13 times

🗨️ 👤 **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

- 1.- Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2
- 2.- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1
- 3.- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **usamnkid** 2 years, 3 months ago

The question is too old now you can add a address range in a peered vnet and then sync the address. Thats it. Try it on Lab. you will understand.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

I agree to gboyega.

The documentation sat when you add a new block IP, it is necessary delete all peering connections before.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/prefixes/add-ip-space-peered-vnet#add-the-ip-address-range>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **odr\_rob** 5 years ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-100/view/27/> Question 3.

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **Pigi\_102** 5 years, 1 month ago

You remove peering, you ad the new address space and you recreate the peering. It would work as vnet are based on SDN and NVGRE thus is the GRE that make it work routing between two address space in same vnet <http://aidanfinn.azurewebsites.net/?p=21263>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **SilentH** 5 years, 4 months ago

I don't understand the question. How can we "add" 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1 when VNet1 has an address space of 10.1.0.0/16? Isn't 10.33.0.0/16 entirely outside of the VNet1 address apce? It seems like 10.33.0.0/16 is a different VNet (e.g. VNet3).

Can someone please explain?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **wigger** 5 years, 4 months ago

From the VNet1 blade select "Address space" under Settings > type new address space in text box provided and click save (disk icon)...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Andy001** 5 years, 4 months ago

Please do not mix Address spaces and Subnets )

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **SaurabhAzure** 5 years, 2 months ago

10.33.0.0/16 is actually not in 10.1.0.0/16.

10.1.0.0/16 means all addresses between 10.1.0.0 to 10.1.255.255.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **NKnab** 5 years ago

u can have additional cidr blocks for the same vnet

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnshMan** 5 years, 6 months ago

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering. To add address ranges to, or remove address ranges from virtual networks, see Manage virtual networks.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Oz** 5 years, 8 months ago

IMHO

Box 2 "Protecting from web vulnerabilities" should be Application gateway.



it's component Web Application firewall will fit the bill. Security Center is a monitoring and alerting solution not an actual protection from web



vulnerabilities.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>



upvoted 1 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Thanks to all, my notes

- Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2
- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1
- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

upvoted 7 times

  **Madhu1** 4 years, 9 months ago

Options:

<https://www.examtopycs.com/assets/media/exam-media/02518/0026600001.png>

upvoted 3 times



## HOTSPOT -

You are designing a virtual network to support a web application. The web application uses Blob storage to store large images. The web application will be deployed to an Azure App Service Web App.

You have the following requirements:

Secure all communications by using Secured Socket layer (SSL)

- 
- ⇒ SSL encryption and decryption must be processed efficiently to support high traffic load on the web application
- ⇒ Protect the web application from web vulnerabilities and attacks without modification to backend code
- ⇒ Optimize web application responsiveness and reliability by routing HTTP request and responses to the endpoint with the lowest network latency for the client.

You need to configure the Azure components to meet the requirements.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area**

Requirement	Component
SSL Encrypt / Decrypt	<div><div></div><div>Azure Application Gateway</div><div>Azure Monitor</div><div>Azure Security Center</div><div>Azure Traffic Manager</div></div>
Protect from web vulnerabilities	<div><div></div><div>Azure Application Gateway</div><div>Azure Monitor</div><div>Azure Security Center</div><div>Azure Traffic Manager</div></div>
Optimize responsiveness and reliability	<div><div></div><div>Azure Application Gateway</div><div>Azure Monitor</div><div>Azure Security Center</div><div>Azure Traffic Manager</div></div>



## Suggested Answer:

### Answer Area

Requirement	Component
SSL Encrypt / Decrypt	<div><div>Azure Application Gateway</div><div>Azure Monitor</div><div>Azure Security Center</div><div>Azure Traffic Manager</div></div>
Protect from web vulnerabilities	<div><div>Azure Application Gateway</div><div>Azure Monitor</div><div>Azure Security Center</div><div>Azure Traffic Manager</div></div>
Optimize responsiveness and reliability	<div><div>Azure Application Gateway</div><div>Azure Monitor</div><div>Azure Security Center</div><div>Azure Traffic Manager</div></div>

Box 1: Azure application Gateway

Azure Application Gateway supports end-to-end encryption of traffic. Application Gateway terminates the SSL connection at the application gateway. The gateway then applies the routing rules to the traffic, re-encrypts the packet, and forwards the packet to the appropriate back-end server based on the routing rules defined.

Any response from the web server goes through the same process back to the end user.

Box 2: Azure Security Center -

Azure Security Center is a unified infrastructure security management system that strengthens the security posture of your data centers, and provides advanced threat protection across your hybrid workloads in the cloud - whether they're in Azure or not - as well as on premises.

Box 3: Azure Traffic Manager -

Azure Traffic Manager is a DNS-based traffic load balancer that enables you to distribute traffic optimally to services across global Azure regions, while providing high availability and responsiveness.

References:


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-end-to-end-ssl-powershell> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-intro>

 **Jaa9**  5 years, 7 months ago

Box 2: Should be Azure application Gateway and not Azure Security Center. Azure Application Gateway has Web Application Firewall (WAF) functionality that protects the Web App from OWASP attacks.

Security Center doesn't give any protection for the Web App, only recommendation on security features.

upvoted 78 times

 **Cern77** 5 years, 6 months ago

Correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **simonyu** 5 years, 5 months ago

this link is for WAF, not application gateway.

upvoted 1 times

 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

- App Gateway
- App Gateway
- Traffic Manager

upvoted 2 times



🗨️ 👤 **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct.

1. Application Gateway
2. Application Gateway
3. Traffic Manager

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

- App Gateway

- App Gateway

- Traffic Manager

upvoted 53 times

🗨️ 👤 **SIDNEY1** 5 years, 1 month ago

Just because this guy says the answer should be what he says doesn't make it the correct answer every time. IMO, the answers provided by 2cool2touch are correct and his reasoning makes sense.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **NKnab** 5 years ago

He is right though. Security center documentation has nothing about web vulnerability !

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

Application gateway has multiple option while creating the same , you can select Tier WAF V2 or Standard V2 tier as per links below

[linkhttps://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/application-gateway-web-application-firewall-portal](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/application-gateway-web-application-firewall-portal)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/quick-create-portal>

so here neither ASC not AG provides this by default so we can select any of the option but i would prefere AG and once we select Tier WAF V2 prevention is on as compare to ASC where we have 2 option detect and prevent.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

for me correct answer is

-App Gateway

-App Gateway

-Traffic Manger

following is the justification for the same

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

above link has following line in Azure Security Center section.

Application Gateway is integrated with Security Center. Security Center scans your environment to detect unprotected web applications. It can recommend Application Gateway WAF to protect these vulnerable resources.

but above is not default we have to configure the same and that is also 2 configuration option "detect" and "prevent" as mentioned in the given playbook

[https://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/ASC-Playbook-Protect-](https://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/ASC-Playbook-Protect-38bd47ff/file/175705/1/ASC%20Playbook_Protect%20Servers%20With%20Web%20Application%20Firewall.pdf)

[38bd47ff/file/175705/1/ASC%20Playbook\\_Protect%20Servers%20With%20Web%20Application%20Firewall.pdf](https://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/ASC-Playbook-Protect-38bd47ff/file/175705/1/ASC%20Playbook_Protect%20Servers%20With%20Web%20Application%20Firewall.pdf)

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/blog/how-azure-security-center-helps-protect-your-servers-with-web-application-firewall/>

so based on the above selected configuration ASC can detect or prevent along with recommendation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kemkemsem** 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is:

1. Azure Application Gateway
2. Azure Application Gateway
3. Azure Traffic Manager

Reason Because:

1. You can use the Azure Application Gateway to provide SSL offloading and manage the encryption and decryption process.
2. You can use Web Application Firewall feature along with the Azure Application Gateway service to protect the web application against



vulnerabilities.

3. You can use the performance routing method in the Azure Traffic Manager service to route traffic based on latency.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **andrewazexam** 4 years, 9 months ago

Box2: should be Azure Appl Gw (with WAF) . Azure Security Center scans Azure resources for vulnerabilities and recommends mitigation steps for those issues. Reference URL:<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-security-center-and-microsoft-web-application-firewall-integration/#:~:text=Microsoft%20WAF%20is%20a%20feature,mitigation%20steps%20for%20those%20issues>.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **user\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago

AAG

AAG (why? <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>. In this article is "protect your web applications from web vulnerabilities and attacks without modification to back-end code")

ATM

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **mackc13** 4 years, 11 months ago

given answer is correct.

Application Gateway

Security Center (App GW doesn't indicate that WAF tier is available. so security center is best option, refer to: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/security-center/threat-protection#threat-protection-for-azure-app-service>.)

Traffic Manager

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

Box 2 is Application Gateway NOT Security Center. Security Center just gives you recommendations on what vulnerabilities to fix where AppGW /waf will protect you real time and no changes to code to do it.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

-App Gateway

-App Gateway

-Traffic Manager

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ 👤 **jay007** 5 years ago

AG

AG (<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/blog/azure-web-application-firewall-waf-generally-available/>)

TM

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **jivom** 5 years, 1 month ago

I prefer to say

- application gateway

- security center (why: because an application gateway != application gateway with WAF tier, if it were the case that the box said Application gateway with WAF I'd say it's a preferable option over security center but alas the question does not mention WAF).

- traffic manager

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnshMan** 5 years, 1 month ago

Application Gateway

Azure Security Center

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/azure-security-center-can-identify-attacks-targeting-azure-app-service-applications/>

Traffic Manager

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **MukeshKhamparia** 5 years, 1 month ago

- App GW

- Security Center





<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/security-center/security-center-intro>

Azure Security Center addresses the three most urgent security challenges:

1. Rapidly changing workloads
2. Increasingly sophisticated attacks - Wherever you run your workloads, the attacks keep getting more sophisticated. You have to secure your public cloud workloads, which are, in effect, an Internet facing workload that can leave you even more vulnerable if you don't follow security best practices.
3. Security skills are in short supply

- Traffic Manager

upvoted 1 times

  **vrama** 5 years, 1 month ago



Security Center can also prevent from threats and more sophisticated. Hecen correct answer is

- App Gateway

- Security Center

- Traffic Manager.

upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

No it doesnt

App Gateways have WAFs that are based on OWASP Core rule sets.

upvoted 4 times

  **2cool2touch** 5 years, 1 month ago

The overall question requirement is to protect from Web Vulnerabilities and Protect against attacks. However the drop down is NOT about attacks. That portion is ONLY for Web Vulnerabilities. Hence Security Center should be correct as it protects agains Vulnerabilities.


Choosing App Gateway in option A already protects against attacks hence overall requirements are satisfied.

- App GW

- Security Center

- Traffic Manager

upvoted 4 times

  **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago

The only feature in Security Center available for Web Apps is alerting (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/security-center/features-paas>).

I'm not sure we could argue that alerting is protection, it's notification after the fact. The WAF included with an Application Gateway is the only resource here that will actually protect the Web App.

upvoted 1 times

  **joshp** 5 years, 2 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

-App Gateway

-App Gateway

-Traffic Manger

The above document states "Protection

Protect your web applications from web vulnerabilities and attacks without modification to back-end code."

upvoted 4 times



## HOTSPOT -

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

NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE GROUP	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTION	ACCESS TIER	REPLICATION
storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...
storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	Central US	Subscription 1	Hot	Geo-redundant...
storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	Hot	Locally-redund...

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Suggested 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

Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.

⇒ General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.

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

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



References:

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

🗒️ 👤 **jivom** Highly Voted 👍 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 8 times

🗒️ 👤 **MMohammad** Most Recent ⌚ 4 years, 9 months ago

The answer is correct.

Reason:

Only General Purpose v1 and General Purpose v2 storage account kinds support table storage.

All storage accounts kinds – Blob, General Purpose v1 and General Purpose v2 support Azure blob storage.

upvoted 1 times

🗒️ 👤 **epomatti** 5 years ago

Answer is correct. This link compares the types of storage:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview#types-of-storage-accounts>

upvoted 4 times

🗒️ 👤 **angrybird\_dvip** 5 years ago

same as queston no. 12

upvoted 3 times



Note: This question is part of 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 are planning to create a virtual network that has a scale set that contains six virtual machines (VMs).

A monitoring solution on a different network will need access to the VMs inside the scale set.

You need to define public access to the VMs.

Solution: Deploy a standalone VM that has a public IP address to the virtual network.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Suggested Answer: A**

  **praiser** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

"A monitoring solution on a different network will need access to the VMs inside the scale set."

Only deploying a VM with a public IP will not be a solution. It would need to be configured as a router, proxy or whatever, and I guess the monitoring solution needs direct access to the VM in the Scale Set, there would be a need to deploy an agent on the monitored VM's etc.

So, answer B should be correct.

upvoted 21 times



  **bootyholeman** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Answer is A:

• Connect to VM instances using RDP or SSH: To connect to VM instances using RDP or SSH, you can configure a scale set to automatically assign a public IP address. This option is turned off by default. The VMs are inside a virtual network, making it impossible to connect to them using RDP or SSH.

Connect to VM instances using a jumpbox: You can create a standalone VM inside the same virtual network to act as a jumpbox to connect to another scale set instance in the set. The standalone VM gets a public IP address, which can be connected using RDP or SSH. Once connected to the VM, you can use it to connect to other instances using the internal

upvoted 21 times

  **ipvaid** 4 years, 10 months ago

you are talking about bastion but it has got nothing to do with monitoring solution. Monitoring will fail if this VM fails or has issue, which is false alert and Poor design as this VM is the congestion point + single point of failure even now.

upvoted 7 times

  **basak** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer will be A. The new Machine will work as a Jump server.

upvoted 3 times

  **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

Not enough info in the question to answer properly, IMO. It does not say which network you are deploying the standalone machine in. Are we deploying in the VNET with the monitoring application or the VNET with the scale set.

upvoted 2 times

  **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago


also it doesnt say what kind of monitoring solution it is. If it's an agent based monitoring solution then sure, but if it needs to connect direct to the VMSS VM's then this won't work. IMO the only acceptable answer is the Load Balancer with PIP, since we can use NAT (but even that will be an unusual configuration).

upvoted 1 times

  **S\_WiFi** 4 years, 10 months ago

Question is specifically asking to monitoring NOT accessing. Jumphost unless redirecting probes will not assist in monitoring for a remote location.



upvoted 2 times

  **David\_986969** 4 years, 11 months ago





Answer is A, by default when you deploy a VM in the same VNET you can connect to the other VM's by private IP, so you connect to the isolated VM with RDP or SSH and then to the other private VM's via private IP

upvoted 3 times

  **andyR** 4 years, 10 months ago


correct + you would implement NAT

upvoted 1 times

  **bellscot** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer A is correct. See Public IPv4 section at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-networking>

upvoted 1 times

  **YPR** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is Yes (A)

Instead, deploy a standalone VM that has a public IP address to the virtual network.

upvoted 1 times

  **exams0123456** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer : A

There is a concept many organizations use. Its called as a Bastion or an OMS(especially in AWS). We use it regularly at our work place. The only purpose it serves is to sit in a DMZ (public IP Address subnet) and give any kind of access to VMs inside the network.

The exact requirement that is being asked here. So answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago

Guys. It says it very clearly: "You need to define public access TO the VMs."

The solution does not define public access to the VMs. It defines public access TO another VM (the one with public access). You can route that traffic towards the VMSS VMs, making the VMs on the scale publicly accessible. But they would not have public access defined. It would be a correct answer for an statement such "You need to made the VMs reachable from a public network."

upvoted 2 times

  **[Removed]** 4 years, 11 months ago



This question is not Azure specific - it is about general Infra Architecture and best practices for Monitoring solutions.

What they are asking here is not about accessing VMs inside Scale Set - instead we need to provide solution that will be used by Monitoring Tool for ongoing polling data from these VMs and sending it to the main Monitoring hub.

Jump Box can be used for accessing VMs inside Scale Set (RDP/SSH) but Jump Servers are designed for performing admin tasks on VMs, not for providing ongoing access between multiple monitored VMs and the main Monitoring app. Using 'standalone' Jump Box for monitoring would also create a single-point-of-failure solution (if Jump Box goes down, and it can - these are usually small VMs), we will lose Monitoring and will have no clue what is going on with our VMs inside Scale Set)

We all agree it is possible to use standalone VM with Public access to reach to VMs inside Scale Set but this is not suitable solution for Monitoring I believe answer to this question is 'No', as this solution does not meet Monitoring objective

upvoted 6 times

  **arseyam** 4 years, 10 months ago

Actually, most of the monitoring vendors use a single machine to work as a gateway to collect monitoring information from remote locations.

This is from a best practice and hands on experience

The answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

  **jmprbridge** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer A is Lab tested.



- I created a scale set at VNET01 / Subnet01, and assign a Network Security Group that allow RDP, and by default all VNET inbound traffic.

- I can access from a vm at VNET01 / Subnet02 (as it said "different network") through RDP, to each VM in VMSS.

So ... I guess that, if I can do that, is possible to monitor a VMSS from another VM that belongs to diffent network.

Can anyone tell me if I'm doing something wrong?

upvoted 2 times

  **jmprbridge** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer A is Lab tested.

- I just created a vm01 with scale set, no access to internet in vnet01, subnet01.



- Create vm02, no scale set, with public IP, in vnet01 but subnet02.  
- Related to the question "VM that will need to be monitoring from other VM in another network", so same vnet.  
I connected through RDP from vm02 to vm01 with no problem.  
Scale Set is about SLA, not functionality, right?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jmpbridge** 4 years, 11 months ago

LAB TESTED

Answer should be A.

If you create a VM in scale set, with no Public IP access, you're ensuring a SLA, but this doesn't means that works different that a VM with no Scale Set.

- I created a VM01 with Scale Set, and no internet access at vnet01 - subnet01.  
- After that, I created a VM02, with no Scale Set, internet access (Public IP), at vnet01 - subnet02.  
- Connected to VM02 through RDP (Public IP).  
- Inside VM02 get access with no problem to VM01 from VM02 through RDP.

At the question said that VM01 need to be monitoring from VM02 in other Network (not different VNET).

So . . . I'm a rookie, and I'm sure that maybe could be another options, but this is what I tried, and this is what I get.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sinslam** 4 years, 11 months ago

The jump box solutions works provided it is in the same VNet as the scale set. The proposed solution is very vague, "..... to the virtual network".  
Question is, which virtual network is the question referring to? This is a trick question you can easily fail under exam conditions.

In my honest opinion, it is a NO.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **sinslam** 4 years, 11 months ago

On reading this again, it is a YES.

The virtual network refers to VNet you're planning to create. Therefore, putting the VM in that network gives the solution.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **chaudh** 5 years ago

A is answer. new VM is jump box or bastion host.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **lepperboy** 5 years, 1 month ago

also agree with B. Key item in question - does not specify which network requires access, so it may be another internal network.

upvoted 1 times



Note: This question is part of 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 are planning to create a virtual network that has a scale set that contains six virtual machines (VMs).

A monitoring solution on a different network will need access to the VMs inside the scale set.

You need to define public access to the VMs.

Solution: Implement an Azure Load Balancer.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No


**Suggested Answer: B**

  **praiser**  5 years, 6 months ago

A Load Balancer would not make sense - the monitoring solution will need access to all the VM's inside the Scale Set, and not to one by one in a round-robin mode.

Answer B should be correct.

upvoted 29 times

  **pokerpa71**  5 years, 4 months ago

The correct answer is "A" - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-networking#public-IPv4-per-virtual-machine> - "Public IPv4 per virtual machine" In general, Azure scale set virtual machines do not require their own public IP addresses. For most scenarios, it is more economical and secure to associate a public IP address to a load balancer or to an individual virtual machine (aka a jumpbox), which then routes incoming connections to scale set virtual machines as needed (for example, through inbound NAT rules).

upvoted 12 times



  **cloudcuckooland**  4 years, 10 months ago

horrible question. you could add nat rules for each of vms, if the vms remain at 6 and don't scale horizontally. if this comes up in the exam I would flag it as extremely poorly written.

the fact is, LB could be used with NAT rules to allow access to each vm, but it's a completely ridiculous solution., but does it meet the goal, yes it does, so answer in theory is YES.

see <https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/tree/master/201-vmss-windows-nat>

upvoted 1 times

  **arseyam** 4 years, 10 months ago

The answer should be A

When you select add load balancer to the VMSS, by default the load balancer will create NAT rules for RDP or SSH for each instance in the VMSS on a different port.

upvoted 1 times

  **exams0123456** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct answer: B


Load balance indeed removes the necessity of assigning public IP, but the requirement here is that the monitoring agent requires ACCESS to the VMs. This is not a purpose of a load balancer. A load balancer is only used to balance/distribute SERVICE REQUEST to underlying VMs. Its not/never used for ACCESS PROVISIONING which is the requirement here. Hence correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

  **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago

But you can add NAT rules to a load balancer and then get access to each VM on a different port. The answer is A: Yes.

upvoted 2 times

  **viplov** 4 years, 11 months ago

Correct Answer B, After the scale set has been created, the backend port cannot be modified for a load balancing rule used by a health probe of the load balancer. To change the port, you can remove the health probe by updating the Azure virtual machine scale set, update the port and then configure the health probe again.



upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **dumbu** 5 years ago

Correct Answer is A. When you create a load balancer you can assign load balancer and the loadbalancer has NAT rules to connect to VM. After you create old balancer go to VMss instances and choose to connect in the dropdown select loadbalancer IP and they you can connect.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **X\_L** 4 years, 11 months ago

Exactly, you can target a specific VMSS member by mapping a port of your choice to its Private IP & RDP port

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dg63** 5 years, 2 months ago

B is correct answer. You need deterministic access to individual VMs in the scaleset (e.g. you want to access vm1 out of 6 VMs). A load balancer, even with the sticky session on, will take you to some VM based on routing rules which may not be the VM that you want to access. So load balancer is not a good solution.

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Exactly. You need to be able to access a specific VM in the scale set for monitoring.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with dg63.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **BiggusJiggus** 4 years, 11 months ago

dg63 has the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Happiman** 5 years, 3 months ago

There are four solutions, three of them are

Deploy a standalone VM that has a public IP address to the virtual network.

Implement an Azure Load Balancer.

Design a scale set to automatically assign public IP addresses to all VMs.

[https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization\\_and\\_cloud/9781788991735/1/ch01lvl1sec17/vm-scale-sets](https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization_and_cloud/9781788991735/1/ch01lvl1sec17/vm-scale-sets)

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ **AnilV** 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer is A

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/blog/virtual-machine-scale-set-insights-from-azure-monitor/>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

The correct answer is B

A scale set is created inside a virtual network, and individual VMs in the scale set are not allocated public IP addresses by default. This policy avoids the expense and management overhead of allocating separate public IP addresses to all the nodes in your compute grid. If you do need direct external connections to scale set VMs, you can configure a scale set to automatically assign public IP addresses to new VMs.

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

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **wlfjck** 5 years, 6 months ago

it should be A, as load balancer + VMSS, you can configure inbound NAT rules for each VM inside of VMSS

upvoted 9 times

🗨️ **poohht** 4 years, 11 months ago

No, B is correct. Who will modify NAT rules for new/deleted machines every time the VMSS scales out/in?

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago

it doesnt say anything in the question about the scale set actually scaling. It does say that there are 6 VMs though. Thats a pretty specific number and we can read that to mean it has 6 vms intentionally (and therefore won't be changing often).



Scale sets aren't always used for their automatic scaling ability, sometimes they're used because the server is stateless and we just want duplicate copies of the same image.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **maheshyadav** 5 years, 6 months ago



B is right since a Load Balancer is created when creating VMSS. If it was Application Gateway instead of LB  
upvoted 1 times

  **Santosh\_Nalikul** 5 years, 7 months ago

Why A is not correct ?



upvoted 1 times

  **JakeCallham** 5 years, 7 months ago

A is indeed a valid answer, the questions is, is this the most optimal way?

[https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization\\_and\\_cloud/9781788991735/1/ch01lvl1sec17/vm-scale-sets](https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization_and_cloud/9781788991735/1/ch01lvl1sec17/vm-scale-sets)

upvoted 1 times



  **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago

Where in the question does it say "what is the most optimal way?", it doesnt.

It does however say "Some question sets may have more than one correct solution". So we can choose more than one answer to be correct.

This would be one of them. We can use NAT rules to connect to the VMs in the scale set.

upvoted 1 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is ok

upvoted 1 times



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A monitoring solution on a different network will need access to the VMs inside the scale set.

You need to define public access to the VMs.

Solution: Design a scale set to automatically assign public IP addresses to all VMs.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes



B. No

**Suggested Answer: B**

  **piotr**  5 years, 7 months ago

Answer A. If all VM have public IP, monitoring solution will be able to reach them.

upvoted 46 times

  **jwang** 5 years, 2 months ago

Correct.

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

upvoted 2 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is ok

upvoted 2 times

  **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with piotr. Answer is Yes.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-networking#public-ipv4-per-virtual-machine>

upvoted 2 times

  **David\_986969** 4 years, 11 months ago

It can be done and it would work, but it would not be cost effective and it would let more expose de scale set. So it would not be the best solution

upvoted 2 times

  **abhishek\_arya02** 4 years, 10 months ago




But it will not be optimal solution as it will add extra cost

upvoted 1 times

  **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

There is nothing in the question to be cost effective though. Therefore it should be answer A

upvoted 2 times

  **dumpmaster**  5 years, 7 months ago

In general, Azure scale set virtual machines do not require their own public IP addresses. For most scenarios, it is more economical and secure to associate a public IP address to a load balancer or to an individual virtual machine (aka a jumpbox), which then routes incoming connections to scale set virtual machines as needed (for example, through inbound NAT rules).

However, some scenarios do require scale set virtual machines to have their own public IP addresses. An example is gaming, where a console needs to make a direct connection to a cloud virtual machine, which is doing game physics processing. Another example is where virtual machines need to make external connections to one another across regions in a distributed database.

upvoted 17 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

Yes, the correct answer is A

A scale set is created inside a virtual network, and individual VMs in the scale set are not allocated public IP addresses by default. This policy avoids the expense and management overhead of allocating separate public IP addresses to all the nodes in your compute grid. If you do need



direct external connections to scale set VMs, you can configure a scale set to automatically assign public IP addresses to new VMs.

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

upvoted 9 times

🗳️ 👤 **nabylion** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

public IP@ will be changing for each VM every time there is new VM or deletion of existing VM in the VMSS, so monitoring will not be effective

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **gnoamchomsky** 4 years, 11 months ago

Question is really bad. Yes, this would meet the goal as you can access every machine through the public address. But, in ANY real world scenario - would you really assign a public IP address to all of the machines? That would be BIG no. So even though technically it would work, we should really select No.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **[Removed]** 4 years, 11 months ago

There are few viable solutions to reach VMs inside Scale Set (including assigning Public IPs and using NAT) but the question is NOT to find the most suitable or least expensive solution to assign these IPs

Question is - if Scale Set automatically assign Public IPs to its VMs (which is a valid option), will Monitoring Solution will be able to access these individual VMs inside Scale Set

And answer for this question is Yes

Although we can access these VMs through Load Balancer via NAT, this is not optimal solution for Monitoring Tool, which requires direct access to VMs it monitors

Public IPs can be dynamically assigned to VMs in VMSS but this is not what they are asking

So answer is A - Yes

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 11 months ago

Public IP@ will be dynamically assigned to VMs in VMSS, so B is correct.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **ExamWynner** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agreed on B. The key words here is "automatically assign public IP addresses to all VMs", what if auto scale out and scale in happens?

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **tanito83** 4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is A. Please, modify it.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Clouder2020** 4 years, 12 months ago

Answer seems A.

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

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **sumedh01** 5 years ago

Answer : B

All VMs do not need public IP addresses.

Public IP addresses are necessary because they provide the load balanced entry point for the virtual machines in the scale set. The public IP address will route traffic to the appropriate virtual machines in the scale set.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **denkes** 5 years ago

Fully confusing explanation.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years ago

The answer is Yes, tested and verified

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **DP80** 5 years, 2 months ago

The answer seems to be A. You can actually design a vmss with a public IP in each vm. This is what I found on Microsoft docs => To create a virtual machine scale set that assigns a public IP address to each VM, make sure the API version of the Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets resource is 2017-03-30, and add a publicaddressconfiguration JSON packet to the scale set ipConfigurations section. Example:

```
"publicaddressconfiguration": {
```

```
"name": "pub1",
```

```
"properties": {
```



```
"idleTimeoutInMinutes": 15
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Link - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-faq>

upvoted 4 times

  **Happiman** 5 years, 3 months ago

There are four solutions, three of them are



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[https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization\\_and\\_cloud/9781788991735/1/ch01lvl1sec17/vm-scale-sets](https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization_and_cloud/9781788991735/1/ch01lvl1sec17/vm-scale-sets)

upvoted 6 times

  **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Stand alone VM as a jump box works, but the load balancer may not. You need specific access to a VM to monitor. Having the scale set automatically assigning public IPs also will work.

upvoted 5 times

  **X\_L** 4 years, 11 months ago

LB's support NAT rules, which can translate a particular port to a particular VMSS member. There are courses on PluralSight even showing this in detail.

upvoted 2 times



**HOTSPOT -**

You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Answer Area:**

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

**Answer Area:**

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

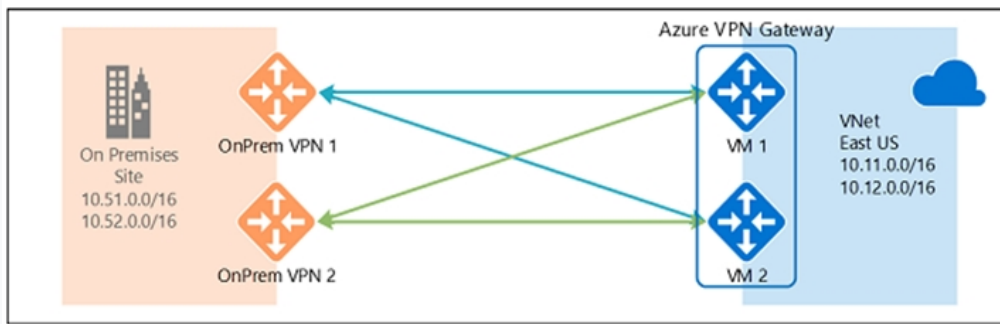
Suggested Answer:

Box 1: 4 -

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET.

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.





Box 2: 2 -

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2 -

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

**Mathew** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections. The switch over will cause a brief interruption. For planned maintenance, the connectivity should be restored within 10 to 15 seconds. For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 minute to 1 and a half minutes in the worst case.

So I think active-standby will be good enough

one Public IP , one VPN gateway and two local gateways.

upvoted 72 times

**Daren** 5 years, 3 months ago

Correct. I started to believe that I'm the only one thinking like this. Thanks!

upvoted 3 times

**Explen** 5 years ago

Me too, i was scrolling down looking for this same explanation.

upvoted 1 times

**binroon** 5 years ago

I agree with your explanation. But I think it's 2 PIP (one for VPN gateway, one for local network gateway), one VPN gateway and one local gateway.

upvoted 1 times

**binroon** 5 years ago

wrong answer. it's 1-1-2. in the solution, it must at least use 1 VPN gateway, 2 VPN devices, thus 2 local network gateways of course. 2 PIPs for VNP devices are not Azure resources.

upvoted 4 times

**praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with Mathew.

See the below link for additional details.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable#multiple-on-premises-vpn-devices>

upvoted 1 times

**hihedij** 5 years ago

I suppose 3 PIP will be use. First - for VPN gateway, second and third for local network gateways.

"2. The local network gateways corresponding to your VPN devices must have unique public IP addresses in the "GatewayIpAddress" property."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable#multiple-on-premises-vpn-devices>

upvoted 5 times

**Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

the question said "In Azure" , so:

2 Public IPs , 1 VPN Gateway in active/active config , 2 Local Network Gateways



I already implemented this before.

upvoted 47 times

🗨️ 👤 **simonxinyu** 5 years, 4 months ago

Question is "What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure?", which means 3 resources all in Azure.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **sameer2803** 5 years, 2 months ago

you are missing this line "the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.". they are ok with a downtime of 2mins so we don't have to be active-active.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Shades** 4 years, 8 months ago

yes, thats why 1 Public IP should be enough

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **vossglass** 4 years, 8 months ago

Microsoft publishes another VPN Gateway in the background for failover

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Showkat** Most Recent 3 years, 6 months ago

The questions says required in Azure, I believe its 3 public addresses, 1 IP will be created during the LNG creation and then 2 IPS are required to configure with LNG's, seems its 3, 1, 2.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Jinder** 4 years, 5 months ago

To save time for others, Copy pasting from above and its absolutely correct answer:

3-1-2 is correct answer for this.

3: 2 ( 2 local gws need 1 Pubip each so, total 2) + 1 ( pubip for active instance only)

1: just need 1 azure VPN gateway with active - passive HA (fail over takes max 1 min 30 sec)

2: Local device needs its own local gw. so total 2 Local GW needed

So the answer is 3 IPs, 1 VPN gateway, 2 Local Gateways

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **nguyenhung1121990** 4 years, 1 month ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **OsimIndia** 4 years, 5 months ago

Here is the correct answer : 2,1,2. refer this link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **jasu** 4 years, 6 months ago

Question is about to resource requirement in Azure; not in on-prem network. This is an Active-Standby at Azure side since 2min down time is mentioned. For Active-Standby, 1 IP, 1 Virtual Network and 2 Local Network (from two VPN Gateways) need to be created.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ihustle** 4 years, 8 months ago

Why one public IP? Shouldn't there be two; one for the on-premise network and one for the azure network?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Subhijith** 4 years, 8 months ago

1,1,2

Each VPN gateway has two instances, one in active and one in standby. If one instance goes down, we would still have the other one available.

Hence, we just need one Virtual Network gateway resource. And for this we just need to one Public IP address resource.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rajyahoo** 4 years, 9 months ago



"What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure?"

The question is about resources in Azure, not both azure and on-prem.

It should be :

1 PIP

1 Virtual GW

1 Local GW

If active-active is not selected when Virtual GW is created , it automatically creates in Active-standby. One pip will do here. For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 minute to 1 and a half minutes in the worst case. (well with-in SLA stated)

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **sallymaher** 4 years, 6 months ago

Agree question said less than 2 mins and Active -Standby is fit here so 1 PIP , 1 GW and 1 Local GW , BTW the other choices which said 2 vpn GW are wrong you can't setup more than one Virtual GW but you can have 2 instances

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **andyR** 4 years, 9 months ago

Given answer correct refer - Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **prince\_norman\_maximus** 4 years, 9 months ago

2,1,2

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable#activestandby>

The configuration described here is "Multiple on-premises VPN devices"

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is:

1 Public IP address

1 Virtual network gateway

2 Local network gateways

Description:

1 Public IP address - Each VPN gateway has two instances, one in active and one in standby. If one instance goes down, we would still have the other one available. Hence, we just need one Virtual Network gateway resource. And for this we just need to one Public IP address resource.

1 Virtual network gateway - Each VPN gateway has two instances, one in active and one in standby. If one instance goes down, we would still have the other one available. Hence, we just need one Virtual Network gateway resource.

2 Local network gateways - Here we would need to have two VPN devices registered on the client side. This would ensure that if one of the client VPN devices were to fail, you would still have another one available. For this we need to register two Local network gateways.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **bc5468521** 4 years, 9 months ago

3,1,2 is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Bart78** 4 years, 9 months ago

3 pub IP's (2x on premise, 1 for the active/standby VPN Gateway (1 - 1.5 minute downtime, questions states max 2 minutes) and 2 local Network Gateways (one for each on premise pub IP

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **saran1987** 4 years, 9 months ago

Understand the existing infrastructure and the requirement.

Existing: Two on prem VPN device and 1 Azure Vnet Gateway (This consists one active and standby be default)

Requirement: the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes

Ans: You need 2 public IP for the VPN devices so that you can configure two local network gateway. You need one public IP for your VPN gateway (it has active and standby mode by default so you dont need two VPN gateways for the failover).



So 3 public IP and 1 VPN gateway and 2 local Network Gateway

upvoted 1 times

  **saran1987** 4 years, 9 months ago



Another reason why we dont need active-active is in the question they clearly mentioned as it shoudn't fail or interrupt not more than 2 minutes. So just active-standby mode is enough for this requirement. The answer given states the mode of active-active which is not required for a flexibility upto 2 minutes failure.

upvoted 1 times

  **saran1987** 4 years, 9 months ago

Just onething, if they meant the public IP on in Azure, it should be just 1. I considered both onprem and Azure public IP so it will be 3. In the question they noted as what resources are needed in Azure so it should be 1 public IP which is for Vnet gateway

upvoted 1 times

  **faozio** 4 years, 9 months ago

Apologies, there was no way to edit...

We need 4 connections

connection 1 with PIP 1 to VPN A on-premises

connection 2 with PIP 2 to VPN A on-premises

connection 3 with PIP 1 to VPN B on-premises

connection 4 with PIP 2 to VPN B on-premises

upvoted 1 times

  **faozio** 4 years, 9 months ago

This is so wrong

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure?

The question specifically said Azure?

I have personally labbed this ...

When active - active mode is activated on a VPN Gateway, it would have 2 PIP.

To create a highly available architecture with two on-premises devices then...

4 connections 1 with PIP 1 to VPN A on-premises

connections 2 with PIP 1 to VPN A on-premises

connections 3 with PIP 3 to VPN B on-premises

connections 4 with PIP 1 to VPN B on-premises

Since the LNG have same public endpoint we would need only 2 of them...

The correct answer is 2 1 2

Again...The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1

Looking at that statement, only 1 VPN gateway is allowed in a VNET

upvoted 1 times



## HOTSPOT -

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing virtual networks. On the left, the 'Virtual networks' blade is open, displaying a list of virtual networks: test1-vnet, testVNet1, vNET1, vNET2, vNET3, vNET4, vNET5, and vNET6. On the right, the 'vNET6 - Peerings' blade is open, showing a table of peering connections. The table has columns for NAME, PEERING STATUS, PEER, GATEWAY TRANSIT, and an ellipsis for more options. Two peerings are listed: 'peering1' with status 'Disconnected', peer 'vNET1', and gateway transit 'Enabled'; and 'peering2' with status 'Disconnected', peer 'vNET2', and gateway transit 'Disabled'.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peering1	Disconnected	vNET1	Enabled
peering2	Disconnected	vNET2	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.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

- vNET6 only
- vNET6 and vNET 1 only
- vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
- all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

- add a service endpoint
- add a subnet
- delete peering1
- modify the address space

Suggested Answer:

### Answer Area

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

- vNET6 only
- vNET6 and vNET 1 only
- vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
- all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

- add a service endpoint
- add a subnet
- delete peering1
- modify the address space

Box 1: vNET6 only -

Box 2: Modify the address space -

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>



agree, i think the answer should be 'delete peering1'. according to: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#vnet-peering> : If your VNet peering connection is in a Disconnected state, it means one of the links created was deleted. In order to re-establish a peering connection, you will need to delete the link and recreate it.

upvoted 77 times

🗳️ 👤 **cacasodo** 5 years, 1 month ago

I would say that "delete peering1" would seem to be correct; however, the documentation here says you have to delete the peerings from BOTH vnets: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues>

If the "delete peering1" answer is then wrong in favor of deleting both peerings which isn't a choice, then you have to float to the next most logical alternative, which might be adding address space. Not sure on this one.

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with looker.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **BiggusJiggus** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree - delete peering 1

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **NS** Highly Voted 🍌 5 years, 9 months ago

Why modifying the address space? We don't even know which address space are used here, hence maybe is no overlapping at all.

upvoted 23 times

🗳️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

vNet6 only

Delete Peering1

upvoted 9 times

🗳️ 👤 **freemanchen** 4 years, 9 months ago

correct. if there is overlapping, the peering cannot be created . not to mention to modify the address space

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Christina666** Most Recent 🔔 11 months, 3 weeks ago

at exam today 10/7/2024

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Gluckos** 4 years, 7 months ago

why vnet6 only?

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **AKumar** 4 years, 3 months ago

Because peering status is "Disconnected" hence host on Vnet 6 can connect to Vnet 6 hosts only.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **umangsingh123** 4 years, 9 months ago

Steps are

- 1) delete peering
- 2) add Address Space
- 3) Add subnet
- 4) Create new peering

So first is to delete the existing peering

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer should be:

.Vnet 6 only

.delete peering1

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Arulkumar\_Subramaniam** 4 years, 9 months ago

You can't add address ranges to or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. <https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=2113320>



So to modify the address space , the peering should be deleted first

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Rooh** 4 years, 11 months ago

answer would be "delete peering"

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 11 months ago

As troubleshooting, i would say that first thing to verify is address space overlapping.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

If you needed to do this.

There would not have been an initial connection.

So we just need to create the Peering again

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 9 months ago

true, so i agree that deleting peering1 is the solution.

Thanks @gboyega!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Luiza** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is:

1 - vNet6 only

2 - "Delete Peering1"

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

This is Correct

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **PTC** 4 years, 11 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-103/view/23/>, Question 29, Answer is "Delete Peering1".

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **jivom** 5 years, 1 month ago

For sure the peering must first be deleted (in case we have an address space overlap that is): "You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering. "

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnshMan** 5 years, 1 month ago

Question is incomplete to answer justify the answer "modify the address space". I agree with the other comments, "delete peering1" should be the answer.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Gjferweb** 5 years, 1 month ago

even so you can't modify the address space on a peered vnet, must recreate

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MukeshKhamparia** 5 years, 1 month ago

Scenario - 1 --> Address space if overlapping (Box 2 - It should be Delete Peering first.)

1. Delete Peering

2. Update Address space if overlapping

3. Create Peering.

Scenario - 2

The peering status is "Disconnected" (Box 2 - It should be Delete Peering first.)

To resolve this issue, delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues>

upvoted 3 times



  **milind8451** 5 years, 2 months ago

Either the question is incomplete or answer is wrong. We don't see any IP address ranges so how can we know if there is any address overlapping. I think the best answer is to delete the peering.

upvoted 3 times

  **slbteam08** 5 years, 3 months ago

From:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues>

The peering status is "Disconnected" =>

To resolve this issue, delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them.

upvoted 17 times

  **nagendra25may** 5 years ago

in the available options only delete peering1 available. If we delete peering 1 it will not resolve overall problem so i think the correct option is modify the address space from the available options.

upvoted 1 times



You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Clus1 in a resource group named RG1.

An administrator plans to manage Clus1 from an Azure AD-joined device.

You need to ensure that the administrator can deploy the YAML application manifest file for a container application.

You install the Azure CLI on the device.

Which command should you run next?

- A. `kubectl get nodes`
- B. `az aks install-cli`
- C. `kubectl apply -f appl.yaml`
- D. `az aks get-credentials --resource-group RG1 --name Clus1`

**Suggested Answer: C**

`kubectl apply -f appl.yaml` applies a configuration change to a resource from a file or stdin.

Incorrect Answers:

A: `kubectl get nodes` gets a list of all nodes.

B: `az aks install-cli` download and install the Kubernetes command-line tool.

D: `az aks get-credentials` gets access credentials for a managed Kubernetes cluster

References:

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/overview/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks>

  **Musk**  5 years, 6 months ago

Thinking more about it, I think B is correct because you first download the kubectl in order to later run the commands  
upvoted 42 times

  **ChePunk** 5 years, 3 months ago

I agree with Musk that the correct answer is B, because you can read this article about the following up steps after installed Azure CLI on your on-premise device. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough#connect-to-the-cluster>  
upvoted 8 times

  **STFN2019** 5 years, 2 months ago



Precisely  
upvoted 3 times

  **nishantknz** 5 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer is D.  
As it states in the questions itself "You install the Azure CLI on the device." so "B" is already done, so the next logical step would be to authenticate, hence D and at last upload the YAML file using C  
upvoted 7 times

  **Aresius** 5 years ago

Installing Azure CLI doesn't install Kubectl. If you only installed Azure CLI, you still don't have a way of running kubectl unless you run `az aks install-cli` first.  
upvoted 11 times

  **Shades** 4 years, 8 months ago

I don't think so:  
This is from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough#connect-to-the-cluster>  
To manage a Kubernetes cluster, you use kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client. If you use Azure Cloud Shell, kubectl is already installed. To install kubectl locally, use the `az aks install-cli` command:  
That means kubectl is already installed. Next step is to connect to AKS cluster, which can be done through `az aks get-credentials...` D should be the answer  
upvoted 1 times

  **uzairahm007** 4 years, 7 months ago

But the question says: "An administrator plans to manage Clus1 from an Azure AD-joined device."  
It means we first need to install kubectl on the Administrator client and that he could get credentials and after that apply configuration



files

upvoted 1 times

  **CloudTech** 5 years ago

So is it B, C or D, Can someone confirm

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]**  5 years, 7 months ago



I think the answer should be D. See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough#connect-to-the-cluster>

upvoted 25 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 7 months ago



D is right and should be performed before C is done. Option C is to deploy the YAML file.

upvoted 7 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is ok

upvoted 2 times

  **Madhu1** 4 years, 9 months ago

Even though its already installed, you have to run the command install again so its option B

upvoted 1 times

  **Namco04**  4 years, 3 months ago

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Clus1 in a resource group named RG1.

An administrator plans to manage

Should D!!

upvoted 1 times

  **umangsingh123** 4 years, 9 months ago

The question clearly states "You install the Azure CLI on the device."



which means you have cli installed .so the steps should be

1)install Kubectl

2) get creadentials

3) play with Kubectl

upvoted 4 times

  **umangsingh123** 4 years, 9 months ago

The question clearly states "You install the Azure CLI on the device." so the steps should be

1) get creadentials

2) play with Kubectl

upvoted 2 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is : B. az aks install-cli

Explanation:

The administrator first needs to install the kubectl tool

upvoted 1 times

  **aabdous** 4 years, 6 months ago

If you haven't credentials you could do nothing.

You don't need az aks cli for deploy someting. You can use kubectl command.

upvoted 1 times

  **magpi** 4 years, 9 months ago

The answer is B. But note that you might get the credentials (answer D) before install kubectl (answer B). I would prefer a question where you can order the next three steps. In that case: BDC or DBC would be correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **tamm** 4 years, 9 months ago

Based on the question.

An administrator plans to manage Clus1 from an Azure AD-joined device.

You install the Azure CLI on the device.(if you use Azure Cloud Shell, kubectl is already installed.) So we can ignore "az aks install-cli" and the next command is "az aks get-credentials --resource-group myResourceGroup --name myAKSCluster"



Answer should be "D"

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **slyBabs** 4 years, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

To manage a Kubernetes cluster, you use kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client. If you use Azure Cloud Shell, kubectl is already installed. To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Shagor** 4 years, 10 months ago

Ans is :D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **ct84** 4 years, 10 months ago

Na mate, even your own link shows the answer is B.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

Based on this article, the first thing you need to do to manage Kubernetes from Azure CLI is to run az aks install-cli. Thus B is the answer. But if this question mentioned using cloud shell and not azure CLI then kubectl is already installed then the answer would be D.

So for this question as written, the answer is definitively B- az aks install-cli

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

Corrected Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **aurora21** 4 years, 11 months ago

Other dumps also point to option C as answer though Musk reply sounds logical.

So is it B or C ?

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **macco455** 4 years, 10 months ago

100% the answer is B see link below

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

Tested in LAB:

Question says, You install the Azure CLI on the device, but this isn't the same with aks cli, if you execute kubectl alone, don't work. You need to install the functionality of this command, you need do az aks install-cli before, to be able to do kubectl apply -f appl.yaml

So: B is the right answer.

upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Luiza** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is B

To manage a Kubernetes cluster, you use kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client. If you use Azure Cloud Shell, kubectl is already installed. To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command

upvoted 2 times


🗳️ 👤 **Aaru** 4 years, 11 months ago

B. az aks install-cli

The administrator first needs to install the kubectl tool

upvoted 2 times



  **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 11 months ago

D. az aks get-credentials --resource-group RG1 --name Clus1  
upvoted 1 times



Note: This question is part of 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 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

**Suggested Answer: A**

The Contributor role lets you manage everything except access to resources. It allows you to create and manage resources of all types, including creating Azure logic apps.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#contributor>

  **Rajuuu** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

The answer is Yes ..The Contributor roles enable to create Logic Apps.  
upvoted 7 times

  **AnshMan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Answer is Yes, Contributor is Second most powerful after Owner role. Which allows anything to perform except the "Manage access to roles/users/groups".  
If it is given as "Logic App Contributor" role that is also right.  
Roles like "logic app operator, Dev test labs user" are wrong. An role "Lab Creator" is partially right, who can create, manage the lab accounts in DevOps....  
upvoted 7 times

  **gboyega** Most Recent 4 years, 11 months ago

A is correct  
upvoted 6 times

  **dfrye** 5 years, 4 months ago

The answer is No, correct one is "Logic App Contributor"  
upvoted 4 times

  **jcarlos** 5 years, 4 months ago

They are not asking if this is the minimum required privilege to meet the requirement, they are just asking if this role meets the requirement, thus the answer is yes  
upvoted 26 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is ok  
upvoted 2 times

  **a\_Ri** 4 years, 9 months ago

does it not meet the goal??  
upvoted 1 times



Note: This question is part of 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.

A company backs up data to on-premises servers at their main facility. The company currently has 30 TB of archived data that infrequently used. The facility has download speeds of 100 Mbps and upload speeds of 20 Mbps.

You need to securely transfer all backups to Azure Blob Storage for long-term archival. All backup data must be sent within seven days.

Solution: Backup data to local disks and use the Azure Import/Export service to send backups to Azure Blob Storage.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Suggested Answer: A**

  **tmurfet** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

Download locally to local disks and ship disks to Azure data center. So A.  
upvoted 7 times

  **deadsoul0** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago

The answer should be B.  
20 Mbps upload speed would take about 150 days to transfer 30TB of data  
upvoted 5 times

  **billynomates** 5 years, 3 months ago

That's the point IMPORT/EXPORT service = Physical shipment of disks....which is the only solution with the bandwidth constraint.  
upvoted 30 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is ok  
upvoted 2 times

  **epomatti** 5 years ago

It's "A" dude, not "B"  
upvoted 1 times

  **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

Given answer A is correct  
upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago



The correct answer is : A  
upvoted 1 times

  **Ichenliang** 4 years, 10 months ago



20 Mbps = 2.5 Megabyte per second  
  
 $2.5 * 60 * 60 * 24 * 7 = 1,512,000$  MB it is around 1.5TB  
upvoted 1 times

  **msikdar0001** 4 years, 10 months ago

A is correct.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>  
upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is correct  
upvoted 5 times

  **Rajuuu** 5 years, 2 months ago

Use shipping technique using Import/Export and not use the Upload facility.



upvoted 3 times



Note: This question is part of 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. A company backs up data to on-premises servers at their main facility. The company currently has 30 TB of archived data that infrequently used. The facility has download speeds of 100 Mbps and upload speeds of 20 Mbps.

You need to securely transfer all backups to Azure Blob Storage for long-term archival. All backup data must be sent within seven days.

Solution: Create a file share in Azure Files. Mount the file share to the server and upload the files to the file share. Transfer the files to Azure Blob Storage.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Suggested Answer: B**

  **jivom** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Option B. You are limited to your 20Mbps upload speed meaning it would take Total Transfer 152 Days, 17 Hours to upload it. (Try using a file transfer time calculator).

upvoted 7 times

  **Amit3** Most Recent 4 years, 3 months ago



B is correct answer due to 7 days data transfer constraint.

upvoted 1 times

  **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago


Given answer B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago


The correct answer is : B

upvoted 3 times

  **Sandeep1234** 4 years, 11 months ago



B is correct answer

upvoted 4 times

  **smsulai** 4 years, 11 months ago

Not advisable to transfer 30 TB size of data over file share hence B is the correct answer



upvoted 4 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

B is correct

would not meet the deadline of 7 days

upvoted 4 times

  **angelsrp** 4 years, 12 months ago



Ans: A, transfer by default is over https, also using file shares it will use the smb3.0 protocol which is secure as well. Remember that question is: "does this meet this goal?"

upvoted 1 times

  **mtb123** 4 years, 11 months ago

You missed the part "All backup data must be sent within seven days."

upvoted 2 times

  **BiggusJiggus** 4 years, 11 months ago

Down-voted



upvoted 1 times

  **milind8451** 5 years, 2 months ago

"Securely", tells that right option is B.





upvoted 2 times

  **tmurfet** 5 years, 3 months ago

Has to be B as we are limited by 20 Mbps upload speed.

upvoted 2 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is ok

upvoted 1 times



Note: This question is part of 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.

A company backs up data to on-premises servers at their main facility. The company currently has 30 TB of archived data that infrequently used. The facility has download speeds of 100 Mbps and upload speeds of 20 Mbps.

You need to securely transfer all backups to Azure Blob Storage for long-term archival. All backup data must be sent within seven days.

Solution: Use the Set-AzureStorageBlobContent Azure PowerShell command to copy all backups asynchronously to Azure Blob Storage.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Suggested Answer: B**

- 🗒️ 👤 **tmurfet** Highly Voted 5 years, 3 months ago  
We are limited by 20Mbps upload speed so B.  
upvoted 10 times
- 🗒️ 👤 **gboyega** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago  
B is correct  
upvoted 5 times
- 🗒️ 👤 **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago  
given answer B is correct  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗒️ 👤 **andyR** 4 years, 9 months ago  
Use databox  
upvoted 1 times
- 🗒️ 👤 **Ashish2021** 4 years, 11 months ago  
Due to Bandwidth limitations, correct answer is B  
upvoted 2 times



## HOTSPOT -

You are developing a back-end Azure App Service that scales based on the number of messages contained in a Service Bus queue.

A rule already exists to scale up the App Service when the average queue length of unprocessed and valid queue messages is greater than 1000.

You need to add a new rule that will continuously scale down the App Service as long as the scale up condition is not met.

How should you configure the Scale rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

## Answer Area

Scale Rule

X

Metric source

Storage queue
Service Bus queue
Current resource
Storage queue(classic)

Resource type

Service Bus Namespaces v

Resource

MessageQueue1103 v

\*Queues

itemqueue v

Criteria

\*Metric name

Message Count
Active Message Count

1 minute time grain

\*Time grain statistic ⓘ

Total
Maximum
Average
Count

\*Operator

Greater than



### Answer Area

Scale Rule X

Metric source

Storage queue  
Service Bus queue  
Current resource  
Storage queue(classic)

Resource type

Service Bus Namespaces v

Resource

MessageQueue1103 v

\*Queues

itemqueue v

Criteria

\*Metric name

Message Count  
Active Message Count

1 minute time grain

\*Time grain statistic ⓘ

Total  
Maximum  
Average  
Count

\*Operator

Greater than

Suggested Answer:

🗨️ 👤 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

- 1) Service Bus queue
  - 2) Message count
  - 3) Average
  - 4) Less than or Equal to
  - 5) Decrease Count by
- upvoted 67 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnshMan** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

This is the Order:

- 1]Service Bus Queue
- 2] Active Message Count
- 3] Average (Grain statistics) (You will not have COUNT)
- 4] Less than or equal to
- 5] Decrease count by

Average queue length means w.r.t to the number of instances and valid queue messages means "Active Messages".

<https://blog.tomkerkhove.be/2017/10/16/autoscaling-your-platform-with-azure-monitor/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices#considerations-for-scaling-threshold-values-for-special-metrics>

upvoted 25 times

🗨️ 👤 **Shunya** 4 years, 12 months ago

Agree to your answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Juanlu** 4 years, 4 months ago

Totally Agree !



upvoted 1 times

  **Prash85** Most Recent 5 years ago

Box 3 is Average not count.

upvoted 6 times

  **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

Box 1: Service bus queue -

Box 2: ActiveMessage Count -

Box 3: Count -

Box 4: Less than or equal to -



Box 5: Decrease count by -

upvoted 4 times

  **kondapaturi** 5 years ago

complete question - <https://vceguide.com/how-should-you-configure-the-scale-rule/>

upvoted 7 times

  **AnujD** 5 years, 1 month ago

It should be 'ActiveMessageCount' as that would be the actual 'unprocessed' message count.

upvoted 5 times

  **Rishabhjain** 5 years, 2 months ago

since the scale out rule mentions Valid message, the scale in rule should also include Active Message Count, rather than Message count which will include dead lettered messaged.


<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-counters>

upvoted 13 times

  **Karen\_12321** 5 years, 3 months ago


And why average instead of total?

upvoted 1 times

  **Yannor** 5 years, 3 months ago



Because it says "A rule already exists to scale up the App Service when the average queue length of unprocessed and valid queue messages is greater than 1000."

upvoted 14 times

  **magpi** 4 years, 9 months ago

Because the count is already done by "Active message count". If you select count, you are counting the number of signals coming from that metric. So, if azure decide to assess this rule, it will pick several signals from that metric (e.g. 1250, 1000, 1100, and 900) the counting would be 4 (I'm not sure how many signals Azure pick), the total would be the sum 1250+1000+1100+900, and the average the answer you are looking for.

upvoted 2 times

  **wlfjck** 5 years, 6 months ago

Shouldn't be ActiveMessage? As MessageCount include deadletter and transfered

upvoted 22 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Service Bus Queue

Active Message Count

Average COUNT

Less than or equal to

Decrease count by

upvoted 11 times



You have an on-premises network that contains a Hyper-V host named Host1. Host1 runs Windows Server 2016 and hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.

You plan to replicate the virtual machines to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery.

You create a Recovery Services vault named ASR1 and a Hyper-V site named Site1.

You need to add Host1 to ASR1.

What should you do?

A.

- ⇒ Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
- ⇒ Download the storage account key.
- ⇒ Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.

B.

- ⇒ Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
- ⇒ Download the vault registration key.
- ⇒ Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.

C.

- ⇒ Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
- ⇒ Download the storage account key.
- ⇒ Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.

D.

- ⇒ Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
- ⇒ Download the vault registration key.
- ⇒ Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.

**Suggested Answer: B**

References:

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

🗲️ 👤 **mohamadaki** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

Ans. B

Azure Portal

Azure Site Recovery -> Prepare Infrastructure -> Source Prepare

Download Site Recovery Provider

Download Vault Registration Key

Install the provider on Host1

upvoted 11 times

🗲️ 👤 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is ok

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Amir1909** Most Recent 1 year, 4 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is : B.

- ⇒ Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
- ⇒ Download the vault registration key.
- ⇒ Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.

Explanation

You need to Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider and the vault registration key. Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on the Hyper-V host

upvoted 2 times



🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 9 months ago

Given Answer is right

Host1 contains the 10 VM, so you need only install in host1 the agent and use the Storage Account key

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **francisco91** 4 years, 10 months ago

B. Correct.

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

"Install the downloaded setup file (AzureSiteRecoveryProvider.exe) on each Hyper-V host that you want to add to the Hyper-V site. Setup installs the Azure Site Recovery Provider and Recovery Services agent on each Hyper-V host."

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times



You plan to migrate an on-premises Hyper-V environment to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery. The Hyper-V environment is managed by using Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager (VMM).

The Hyper-V environment contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	Operating system (OS)	OS disk size	BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker) enabled on OS disks.	Generation
DC1	Windows Server 2016	500 GB	No	2
FS1	Ubuntu 16.04 LTS	200 GB	No	2
CA1	Windows Server 2012 R2	1 TB	Yes	1
SQL1	Windows Server 2016	200 GB	No	1


Which virtual machine can be migrated by using Azure Site Recovery?

- A. FS1
- B. CA1
- C. DC1
- D. SQL1

**Suggested Answer: D**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

 **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

So,

DC1 : Not supported as it is Gen2 && OS disk > 300 GB

FS1 : Not supported as it is Gen2 && Linux VM

CA1 : Not supported as bit locker is enabled


SQL1: Supported

upvoted 59 times

 **[Removed]** Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago


only Windows is supported for Gen 2

upvoted 7 times

 **kewl** 5 years, 7 months ago


Yes D is the correct answer

upvoted 5 times

 **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago


B is correct CA1

upvoted 1 times

 **lolit** 4 years, 8 months ago

DC1 and SQL1 are supported now (as of 10/2020): <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-site-recovery-large-disks/#:~:text=Following%20the%20recent%20general%20availability,to%204095%20GB%20to%20Azure.>

upvoted 2 times

 **faozio** 4 years, 9 months ago

DC1 : Not supported as it is Gen2 && OS disk > 300 GB

FS1 : Not supported as it is Gen2 && Linux VM



CA1 : Not supported as bit locker is enabled

SQL1: Supported

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **braddo94** 4 years, 11 months ago

Swarnava is correct - see his link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

A: Up to 300 GB for generation 2 VMs (OS disk)

B: Linux Generation 2 VMs aren't supported.

C: BitLocker must be disabled before you enable replication for a VM.

D: Up to 2,048 GB for generation 1 VMs (OS disk)

Only D is valid here.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **powertechnet** 5 years ago

Answer is A

bitlocker must be off, so CA1 is out

it must be Windows Server 2016 with Desktop experience, so DC1 is out

migration only supports gen2, so SQL1 is out

Ubuntu 16.04 LTS server version is exactly listed as supported

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-support-matrix>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **braddo94** 4 years, 11 months ago

This migration question is regarding HyperV not VMware, so your link and explanation are not valid

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years ago

VM type Generation 1

Generation 2--Windows Generation 2 VMs with an OS disk type of basic (which includes one or two data volumes formatted as VHDX) and less than 300 GB of disk space are supported.

Linux Generation 2 VMs aren't supported.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Swarnava** 5 years ago

Ans is correct. The below MS doc says it all :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **AJ46037** 5 years, 1 month ago

Correct answer ABD -

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Avanade2023** 5 years, 4 months ago

Hi, can anyone share the MS Docs about "FS1: Linux Generation 2 VMs aren't supported."

Thanks!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **joilec435** 5 years, 2 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/virtual-machines/windows/generation-2>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **aimar047** 5 years, 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vm-requirements>

Check VM Type line in the table

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Shiven** 5 years, 4 months ago



Correct Answer: SQL1

Up to 300 GB OS disk size is supported for generation 2 VMs and BitLocker is not enabled.



Incorrect Answers:

DC1: Only up to 300 GB OS disk size is supported for generation 2 VMs.

CA1: BitLocker must be disabled before you enable replication for a VM.

FS1: Linux Generation 2 VMs aren't supported.

upvoted 1 times

  **Shiven** 5 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Up to 300 GB OS disk size is supported for generation 2 VMs and BitLocker is not enabled.



Incorrect Answers:

A: Only up to 300 GB OS disk size is supported for generation 2 VMs.

C: BitLocker must be disabled before you enable replication for a VM.

D: Linux Generation 2 VMs aren't supported.

upvoted 2 times

  **Shiven** 5 years, 4 months ago

Correct Answer: SQL1

Up to 300 GB OS disk size is supported for generation 2 VMs and BitLocker is not enabled.


Incorrect Answers:

DC1: Only up to 300 GB OS disk size is supported for generation 2 VMs.

CA1: BitLocker must be disabled before you enable replication for a VM.

FS1: Linux Generation 2 VMs aren't supported.

upvoted 2 times

  **levm39** 5 years, 5 months ago

thanks for the explanation

upvoted 2 times

  **d9753250** 5 years, 6 months ago

Can not change my comments from eralier. I meant with vhd = GEN1 machines with vhdx = GEN2 machine.

upvoted 2 times

  **d9753250** 5 years, 6 months ago

Ekramy\_Elnaggar is correct. The answer is still valid. VHDx is only supported for Windows and the OS disk has to be less then 300GB (VHD support is up to 2048 GB). So A and B are not possible to migrate and because bitlocker is on in C only answer D is valid.

upvoted 3 times

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar** 5 years, 6 months ago

Answer was valid , but now it is not as Gen2 is supported now.

upvoted 6 times



## DRAG DROP -

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

Which four 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:



**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

  **Oz**  5 years, 8 months ago

There is no drag and drop but here is the correct order for creating S2S VPN between Azure VNET and on-premises VPN server.



- 1) Create VNET (if not created already)
- 2) Create Gateway subnet
- 3) Create Virtual Network gateway of VPN type, assign Public IP to it in a process of creation
- 4) Create Local gateway (to represent on-premises VPN server and far end subnets)
- 5) Create VPN connection

upvoted 81 times

  **Cern77** 5 years, 6 months ago

Yes, that's it : <https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2017/06/28/step-by-step-configuring-a-site-to-site-vpn-gateway-between-azure-and-on-premise/>

upvoted 1 times

  **qr** 5 years, 4 months ago

updated version: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 2 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

- Create Gateway subnet
- Create Virtual Network gateway
- Create Local gateway
- Create VPN connection

upvoted 5 times

  **Madhu1** 4 years, 9 months ago

Options Below,

[https://vceguide.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Microsoft-AZ-300-date-01-06-2019-00001\\_Page\\_261\\_Image\\_0001.jpg](https://vceguide.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Microsoft-AZ-300-date-01-06-2019-00001_Page_261_Image_0001.jpg)

upvoted 2 times

  **Amrinder101** 5 years, 6 months ago

I think the address space need to be changed since it can overlap. 10.0.0.0/24 can overlap with 10.0.0.0/16 ip addresses. eg: 10.0.0.5 overlaps in both address space

upvoted 2 times

  **onlyfunmails** 5 years, 6 months ago

Those are VNET and its subnet, which is correct. On-premise range not mentioned here.

upvoted 5 times

  **NKnab** 5 years ago



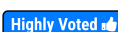
your overlapping part is correct but this is a subnet of the target vnet so it is okay

upvoted 1 times

  **admins** 4 years, 10 months ago

Correct except we don't need to create a VNET since one already exists.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar**  5 years, 6 months ago



- 1) Create Gateway subnet
- 2) Create Virtual Network gateway of VPN type, assign Public IP to it in a process of creation
- 3) Create Local gateway (to represent on-premises VPN server and far end subnets)
- 4) Create VPN connection

upvoted 38 times

🗨️ 👤 **Myk** 5 years, 4 months ago

Correct. Just found the graphic thats supposed to go with this. <https://www.itexams.com/exam/AZ-101> Question 5

upvoted 12 times

🗨️ 👤 **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

Yes, the answer is right, the names changues a little:

- 1) Create Gateway subnet
- 2) Create Virtual Network gateway(VPN Gateway)
- 3) Create Local network gateway(Local gateway)
- 4) Create VPN connection

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **portabrothers** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

Create a virtual network

Create a VPN gateway

Create a local network gateway

Create a VPN connection

Verify the connection

Connect to a virtual machine

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **fightclub9** 4 years, 10 months ago

<https://vceguide.com/which-four-actions-should-you-perform-in-sequence-188/>

here is another link if you dont see in ITExams

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

\*Create a gateway subnet

\*Create a VPN Gateway

\*Create a local Gateway

\*Create a VPN connection

upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **rdy4u** 4 years, 11 months ago

Exact answers should be:

- 1) Create gateway subnet
- 2) Create a VPN gateway.
- 3) Create a local gateway.
- 4) Create VPN connection.

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Prash85** 5 years ago

1) Create Gateway subnet

2) Create Virtual Network gateway of VPN type, assign Public IP to it in a process of creation

3) Create Local gateway (to represent on-premises VPN server and far end subnets)

4) Create VPN connection

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **pattasana** 5 years ago

I think this question has multiple answers because when you creating a virtual gateway on the azure portal it directs you to create a gateway subnet.

So you don't need to create it first.

upvoted 1 times



🗨️ 👤 **ccarlton** 5 years, 4 months ago

Select and Place / Drag and Drop is missing ;(  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Andy001** 5 years, 4 months ago

@Myk has kindly provided a link to the full question - <https://www.itexams.com/exam/AZ-101> (Question 5)  
upvoted 9 times

🗨️ 👤 **smsulai** 4 years, 11 months ago

This helps for better visual  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **HS007** 5 years, 5 months ago

Answer Area:

Actions:

- \*Create a gateway subnet
- \*Create a custom DNS Server
- \*Create a local Gateway
- \*Create an Azure Content Network (CDN) profile
- \*Create a VPN Gateway
- \*Create a VPN connection

Ekramy\_Elnaggar answer is right.

upvoted 6 times





You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains two Azure networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains a VPN gateway named VPNGW1 that uses static routing. There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1. On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 10, you configure a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1. You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2. You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2. What should you do?

- A. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.
- B. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.
- C. Enable BGP on VPNGW1.
- D. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.

**Suggested Answer: B**

References:

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

  **Benkyoujin** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Question implies the config of azure networks changed, so B. Other device works so gateway transit already is on.  
upvoted 33 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

Agree

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. Non-Windows clients can access directly peered VNets. Access is not transitive and is limited to only directly peered VNets.


upvoted 9 times

  **Abbas** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago

Answer is B. SSTP is only supported on Windows. 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 11 times

  **wfrf92** Most Recent 4 years, 6 months ago

Windows clients can access VNet1, VNet2, and VNet4, but the VPN client must be downloaded again for any topology changes to take effect.  
upvoted 1 times

  **Gluckos** 4 years, 7 months ago

tricky question.

For me the correct order is the follow:

- 1) Configure VPN gateway transit
- 2) Enable BGP on vpngtw1
- 3) download and reinstall the point-to-site package so that the point-to-site clients get the updated routes to the spoke virtual network.

Second and third can swap (depends on p2s protocol)

IKEv2 => second and third can swap (there is no order)

SSTP => (like above) you *\*must\** download and reinstall the p2s package after enabled BGP

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

In the question seems my first and second point it's already done because the sentence wants point up the changes in network topology, so the given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **a\_Ri** 4 years, 9 months ago



Already confirmed the connectivity between on-perm network and VNET2.

If "Allow gateway transit" is misconfigured, then on-perm and VNET2 won't work either.

upvoted 1 times

  **hybridpro** 4 years, 9 months ago

Answer should be C. Point-to-Site doesn't really work without route-based/dynamic(BGP) type of VNet Gateway. Although B would be the next step here...

upvoted 1 times

  **nick\_name** 4 years, 10 months ago



I would go for C

reason:

You verify that you can connect to VNET2. So i assume that allow gateway transit is already configured.

Going to C: If there are no routes, that can route traffic from client to vnet 2. then there is the issue.

upvoted 2 times

  **ajayy** 4 years, 10 months ago

B is correct. Check the referenced site. Mentioned below.

'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 3 times

  **Harkonnen** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is CORRECT. Look at the order of the steps described in the question. If you number them you get the following:

1. There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1.
2. On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 10, you configure a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
3. You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
4. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network.
5. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.

It is clear that there was a change on the topology of your network (step 3) and therefore you have to reinstall the VPN client for the point2site connection.


In fact, the objective of the question is check if you are aware of that limitation.

upvoted 8 times

  **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

this seems to be most reasonable justification with clear steps where change in topology.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ausias18** 4 years, 11 months ago



This question appeared me in AZ-104 exam

upvoted 1 times

  **Rooh** 4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is correct. Since You made P2S first then you configured peering of vnet1 and vnet2 therefore, you need to re-download the P2S client and instal it to get access vnet 2

upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 6 times

  **basak** 4 years, 11 months ago

The answer is correct. Since You made P2S first then you configured peering of vnet1 and vnet2 therefore, you need to re-download the P2S client and instal it to get access vnet 2 ( Hope, in Vnet1 forward traffic is enabled and Vnet2 use remote gateway)

upvoted 2 times

  **Zixxer2Go** 5 years, 1 month ago

Well, at the link provided under the answer, here's an excerpt: "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." That sounds a LOT like "B"

upvoted 2 times

  **silverdeath** 5 years, 2 months ago





there is no correct answer, you can check the documentation below, since the routing is static (policy-based)

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

Can I have Site-to-Site and Point-to-Site configurations coexist for the same virtual network?

Yes. For the Resource Manager deployment model, you must have a RouteBased VPN type for your gateway. For the classic deployment model, you need a dynamic gateway. We do not support Point-to-Site for static routing VPN gateways or PolicyBased VPN gateways.

upvoted 3 times

  **HS007** 5 years, 5 months ago

For point-to-site connections

Follow the steps in: [Configure VPN gateway transit for virtual network peering](#).

After virtual network peering is established or changed, download and reinstall the point-to-site package so that the point-to-site clients get the updated routes to the spoke virtual network.

Courtsey = <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues>

upvoted 4 times

  **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

Agree with Benkyoujin

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. Non-Windows clients can access directly peered VNets. Access is not transitive and is limited to only directly peered VNets.

upvoted 4 times



## HOTSPOT -

Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. Each office has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

Each network uses the address spaces shown in the following table:

Location	IP address space
VNet1	192.168.0.0/20
New York	10.0.0.0/16
Los Angeles	10.10.0.0/16

You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

### Answer Area

In Azure, run:

	V
New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway	
New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection	
Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite	

On a VPN device in the New York office, set the traffic selectors to:

	V
0.0.0.0/0	
10.0.0.0/16	
192.168.0.0/20	

Suggested Answer:

### Answer Area

In Azure, run:

	V
New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway	
New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection	
Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite	

On a VPN device in the New York office, set the traffic selectors to:

	V
0.0.0.0/0	
10.0.0.0/16	
192.168.0.0/20	

 **jcarlos** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm>

"Also, the on-premises VPN device must be configured using 0.0.0.0/0 as traffic selectors."

upvoted 10 times

 **tmurfet** 5 years, 1 month ago



0.0.0.0/0 only if it's desired that all on-prem traffic goes to Azure. The documentation example selects \*all\* traffic -- but in this case only return traffic to VNet1 is indicated, so: 192.168.0.0/20.

upvoted 2 times

  **jf23fj3o** Highly Voted 5 years, 4 months ago

the 192.168.0.0/20 network is the traffic selector on the on prem site, so that it knows to put that traffic on the VPN. 192.168.0.0/20 is the correct selection

upvoted 9 times

  **milind8451** 5 years, 1 month ago

No, its 0.0.0.0/0 Read here -



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm>

upvoted 2 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times



  **davili** 4 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm>

It says:

Forced tunneling must be associated with a VNet that has a route-based VPN gateway. You need to set a "default site" among the cross-premises local sites connected to the virtual network. Also, the on-premises VPN device must be configured using 0.0.0.0/0 as traffic selectors.

upvoted 1 times

  **lehrie** 4 years, 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm#requirements-and-considerations>

=====



Forced tunneling must be associated with a VNet that has a route-based VPN gateway. You need to set a "default site" among the cross-premises local sites connected to the virtual network. Also, the on-premises VPN device must be configured using 0.0.0.0/0 as traffic selectors.

upvoted 1 times

  **jk284362** 4 years, 9 months ago

What do they mean by "Traffic Selector" in New York office VPN Box please? Is it Interesting Traffic ACL?

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The answer should be:

1. Set-AzVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite
2. 0.0.0.0/0

Explanation

1. For this requirement, we have to implement forced tunnelling. For this , we have to issue the command Set-AzVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite
2. In the on-premises VPN device, we have to set the traffic selector for the Internet IP address range – 0.0.0.0/0

upvoted 2 times

  **Remco** 4 years, 10 months ago

Given answer is correct.

In Azure you define the site through which you are routing.

On-Premise you define which network can use the tunnel

upvoted 5 times

  **ofa\_75** 4 years, 10 months ago

0.0.0.0/0:

"Forced tunneling must be associated with a VNet that has a route-based VPN gateway. You need to set a "default site" among the cross-premises local sites connected to the virtual network. Also, the on-premises VPN device must be configured using 0.0.0.0/0 as traffic selectors."

upvoted 1 times

  **fiol82** 4 years, 10 months ago

Default site

0.0.0.0/0

upvoted 2 times

  **mango\_mama** 4 years, 10 months ago

Traffic selector should be 0.0.0.0/0. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm>



upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nabylion** 4 years, 11 months ago

question is tricky :You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office.

so we all know that traffic from VNET1 to NY on premises is through internet. word internet here is trap. Answer shown in exhibit is correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

Default site

0.0.0.0/0

upvoted 5 times

🗨️ 👤 **Aaru** 4 years, 11 months ago

Default site

0.0.0.0/0

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **DeveshSolanki** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer of B2 is 0.0.0.0/0

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years ago

Please see the link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm>

it would be 0.0.0.0 if you want to enable force tunneling(which means you want the traffic from vnet to go a onpremise network to internet)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Prash85** 5 years ago

Question is asking \*\*\*\*ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from \*\*VNet1\*\* not all the internet traffic from any source... Given answer is correct as per the question stated.

upvoted 1 times



You have a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group on Azure virtual machines.  
 You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.  
 What should you do?

- A. Create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.
- B. Set Session persistence to Client IP.
- C. Set Session persistence to Client IP and protocol.
- D. Enable Floating IP.

**Suggested Answer: D**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener>

  **HS007** Highly Voted 5 years, 5 months ago



Step 4: Set the load balancing rules

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener>

upvoted 24 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **us3r** 4 years ago

ok is ok

upvoted 3 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago



D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Sssaaahh** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

D IS CORRECT

upvoted 3 times

  **AnilV** 5 years, 4 months ago

Answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

  **Gorha** 5 years, 3 months ago


D is correct. The rule uses TCP and not HTTP.

upvoted 8 times

  **Zixxer2Go** 5 years, 1 month ago

Using the link provided under the answer, "A" seems to be eliminated by the excerpt " You can use any available port. For example, 59999." when creating the Health Probe. As for "D", the excerpt under "Load Balancing Rules is "Floating IP (direct server return) - Enabled". "D" would be correct.



upvoted 4 times

  **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

yes D is correct.



upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

D is correct. the only time you use Floating Ip is for SQL Always On availabiltiy

upvoted 4 times



You set the multi-factor authentication status for a user named admin1@contoso.com to Enabled.

Admin1 accesses the Azure portal by using a web browser.



Which additional security verifications can Admin1 use when accessing the Azure portal?

- A. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a verification code sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
- B. a phone call, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification or a verification code sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app
- C. a phone call, an email message that contains a verification code, and a text message that contains an app password
- D. an app password, a text message that contains a verification code, and a notification sent from the Microsoft Authenticator app

**Suggested Answer: B**

References:

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

  **bharatgudu** Highly Voted 4 years, 12 months ago

App Password is for some old legacy application in certain scenarios and the question is for Azure. So App Password for Azure is not an option. Email is not for MFA (per the link in the answer).

So that leave the option B.

upvoted 9 times

  **Duyons** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree. I use App password and there is nothing to do with Portal Azure.

upvoted 2 times

  **gboyega** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

  **azurecert2021** Most Recent 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **BOC** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times



  **studdent** 4 years, 9 months ago

[https://portal.azure.com/#blade/Microsoft\\_AAD\\_IAM/MultifactorAuthenticationMenuBlade/Overview](https://portal.azure.com/#blade/Microsoft_AAD_IAM/MultifactorAuthenticationMenuBlade/Overview)

"SIMPLE TO USE

Choose from call, text, or mobile app during registration. End users can change their method anytime."

upvoted 1 times

  **jeet2020** 4 years, 11 months ago

Read Question one more time : Which additional security verifications can Admin1 use when accessing the Azure portal?

It mean password already has been used, only second level of authentication required and which mean B is most suitable answer for this.

upvoted 2 times

  **tundervird** 4 years, 11 months ago

I Agree with the answer.

The possibilities are:

- Code Mobile app.
- Text Message
- Call Phone

Options wrong:

- A: App Password, isn't to Azure Portal, is for some old legacy application in certain scenarios.
- C: Email Message , don't exist.





- D: App Password, isn't to Azure Portal, is for some old legacy application in certain scenarios.

Options Right:

- The Only one options: B

upvoted 4 times

  **AGSR** 4 years, 12 months ago



I just took the test and answer be only has notification not verification code in it. I chose B but not sure I got the answer correct I think it should have been A.

upvoted 2 times

  **Alex6dp26** 5 years ago



The correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **Shunya** 4 years, 12 months ago


Wrong because App Password is for MFA in certain cases only. B fits the answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Rajuuu** 5 years, 2 months ago



Why not D..Looks fine..Use a Password and then a MFA using Text and notification using App password

upvoted 1 times

  **lepperboy** 5 years, 1 month ago


because the Microsoft authenticator app has both notification and code capability.

upvoted 2 times

  **HS007** 5 years, 5 months ago

App passwords MFA only in certain cases

upvoted 2 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

B is ok

upvoted 1 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 Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure Access Control interface. At the top, there are buttons for '+ Add', 'Remove', 'Roles', 'Refresh', and '? Help'. Below these are three filters: 'Name' with a search box containing 'Search by name or email', 'Type' with a dropdown menu set to 'All', and 'Role' with a dropdown menu set to '3 selected'. Below the filters are two more dropdowns: 'Scope' set to 'All scopes' and 'Group by' set to 'Role'. Below these dropdowns, it says '5 items (4 Users, 1 Service Principals)'. Below this is a table with columns: 'NAME', 'TYPE', 'ROLE', and 'SCOPE'. The table has one row with a checkbox, the name 'Admin3', the type 'User', the role 'Owner', and the scope 'Service administr...'. Below the table, there is a section for 'OWNER' with a pink circle containing 'AD' and the text 'Admin3 Admin3@contltd...'. To the right of this is the text 'User Owner Service administr... This resource ...'.

NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
<input type="checkbox"/> Admin3 Admin3@contltd...	User	Owner	Service administr...

You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



 Save  Discard

\*Name

Contoso|

Country or region  
United States

Location  
United States datacenters

Notification language

English



Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups

YES

NO

Directory ID

a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177



Technical contact

Global privacy contact


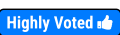
Privacy statement URL

For each of the following statement, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

 **anotherman88**  5 years, 6 months ago


Options and answers are:

Admin 1 can add Admin 2 as owner of the subscription = YES

Admin 2 can add Admin 1 as owner of the subscription = NO

Admin 2 can create a resource group in the subscription = NO

upvoted 22 times

 **Cern77** 5 years, 4 months ago

Only admin3 is owner, then admin1 and 2 cannot add someone as owner.

It seems nor admin1 and 2 have rights on the subscription, then cannot even create a resource group.

Isn't it ? Then answer is 3 times NO.

upvoted 2 times

 **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

Yes

Yes

No



upvoted 1 times


  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

No

No

No

upvoted 1 times

  **Madhu1** 4 years, 9 months ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/assets/media/exam-media/02629/0001200001.png>

upvoted 3 times

  **cacasodo** 5 years, 1 month ago

Pretty sure this answer is correct based upon info in this documentation: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

upvoted 1 times

  **Gianlucag77** 4 years, 12 months ago

just tested in my LAB so I agree with: YES,NO,NO

admin1 has "Global admin can manage AS & MG" = YES

(the default for each global admin is = NO)

so he can see and modify Roles in Azure AD, and add admin2 the owner role.

admin2 cannot do the same because = NO

also global admin cannot create resource group by default (I've just tested that they can do only after granted the owner role)

upvoted 5 times

  **Corona\_Virus**  5 years, 2 months ago

Answer Area



<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/5902-exam-az-103-topic-1-question-9-discussion/>

upvoted 10 times

  **azurecert2021**  4 years, 5 months ago

"This setting is not a global property and applies only to the currently signed in user. You can't elevate access for all members of the Global Administrator role.", which means Admin1 only granted access to a subscription to himself.

upvoted 1 times

  **Aghora** 4 years, 5 months ago

other users are admins , so they can elevate themselves and do it . if we follow the graphs then it means they have not , but they can . the question can be answered as yes no no or yes yes yes

upvoted 1 times

  **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

if a Global Admin elevates his access by activating the Global Admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups switch in the Azure portal, he will, as a result, be granted the User Access Administrator role, which is, in fact, an RBAC role. He'll be granted this role on all subscriptions for the tenant. This is important to understand, because the User Access Administrator role allows the user to, in turn, grant other users access to Azure resources.

Got from <https://cloudacademy.com/course/managing-azure-ad-user-roles/azure-rbac-roles-and-azure-ad-administrator-roles/>

upvoted 1 times

  **azurecert2021** 4 years, 5 months ago

given answer is correct

Agree 100% -Correct Answer is :YES , NO , NO .I just tested this out. Admin3 was already owner but not mentioned. Exhibit only shows Admin1 elevating his permission and as you pointed out,its specific to user logged in so in the context of Admin1 -only he has user access admin(by elevation) + plus global admin. Admin2 is only global admin and doesn't have access to the subscription so he cant perform role assignments on anyone as the feature is disabled to him and cannot create any resources because he doesn't have access on a subscription.

upvoted 1 times

  **davili** 4 years, 7 months ago

YES

YES

NO



Global administrator is an Azure AD role. Azure AD roles can do nothing with Azure resources.  
You should know the difference between Azure roles and Azure AD roles.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **prince\_norman\_maximus** 4 years, 9 months ago  
NO, NO, NO

Enabling "Global admin can manage Azure subscriptions and Management groups" does NOT allow you to make a user an owner of the subscription.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **BOC** 4 years, 9 months ago  
Came in the Exam - correct answers are:  
Admin 1 can add Admin 2 as owner of the subscription = YES  
Admin 2 can add Admin 1 as owner of the subscription = NO  
Admin 2 can create a resource group in the subscription = NO  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **saran1987** 4 years, 10 months ago  
The answer is YES, YES, NO.

1. Admin1 can assign role as owner to any user in the subscription after he elevated his access so YES
2. Admin 2 is a global admin so anytime he can elevate himself as subscription user access administrator and assign the role as owner to admin 1 or any other user so the answer is YES
3. Though the global admin can elevate himself to the subscription, they can't create resources (resource groups) in the subscription.  
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **cttay71** 4 years, 10 months ago  
Hi, I created 2 users (test1 and test2) and assigned them as Global Admin. then I login as test1. I go to the properties and see that the Access Management for Azure Resources is disabled. Any idea why?  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **hybridpro** 4 years, 10 months ago  
That will happen only if test1 didn't actually have a global administrator role on that Azure AD tenant.  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **swip** 4 years, 11 months ago  
The picture is outdated. In AAD it no longer says "global admins can manage" it explicitly refers to the user which you are signed in as. The rocker switch simply gives you User administrator access which allows you to then go to subscriptions and edit the permissions on the subscription. This is how it always worked but the wording was ambiguous, now corrected in the portal. Correct Answer is Yes, No, No (as most people have explained)  
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **kelo** 4 years, 11 months ago  
The answer is Yes, Yes, No.  
From the exhibit, the option "Global Admins can Manage Subscriptions and management Groups" has been activated. With that option any Global Admin previously without an RBAC role to the subscription, automatically has the User Access Administrator role on that tenant. With this role the Admin can assign the owner role to anyone. However with that role (i.e. User Access Administrator) you will be unable to create any resource unless you grant yourself that permission (i.e. owner or contributor)  
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Len** 4 years, 11 months ago  
Options can be found here <https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/5902-exam-az-103-topic-1-question-9-discussion/>  
upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago  
NO  
NO  
NO  
is the correct answer  
upvoted 3 times



🗨️ 👤 **monkeyexam** 5 years ago

AnshMan, I believe your test is incorrect. The current portal does not have the Option Global Admin can manage Azure subscription and Management Groups (Old view). Instead it is enable per individual user. Therefore you need to login admin1, admin2 and admin3 to activate the access management for Azure resources. Once you have turn that on (re-login portal), admin can assigned anyone as an owner role to subscription but not create resources as the admin only have user access administrator.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tmurfet** 5 years ago

I agree, it's YES, NO, NO according to my testing. Bear in mind that we are working with the state as described in the question, not some future state where "Admin1 has added Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription."

admin1 can access subscription due to enabled "Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups."

admin2 cannot access subscription due to disabled "Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups."

admin2 cannot create resource group for same reason.

So.. Yes.

No. (but yes if enabled "Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups.")

No. (but yes if in the future Admin2 is added as an owner).

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **praveen97** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agree with tmurfet

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **AnshMan** 5 years, 1 month ago

All the three admins are global administrators, it doesn't mean they have full access to subscription. But Admin3 is the owner of subscription.

So, only admin3 can add other two users as owners and also he is the only one that can create RG in the subscription. Once the other two Admins get owner or any particular role assigned, they can do other things. Overall below is the answers and I have tested them in my Subscription:

Admin 1 can add Admin 2 as owner of the subscription = NO

Admin 2 can add Admin 1 as owner of the subscription = NO

Admin 2 can create a resource group in the subscription = NO

upvoted 8 times

🗨️ 👤 **ArulLivingston** 5 years, 1 month ago

Options and answers are:

Admin 1 can add Admin 2 as owner of the subscription = YES

Admin 2 can add Admin 1 as owner of the subscription = YES

Admin 2 can create a resource group in the subscription = NO

upvoted 10 times

🗨️ 👤 **2cool2touch** 5 years, 1 month ago

Upvoting

Global Admins can elevate themselves so Admin1 and Admin2 should be yes.

Global Admin (User Access Administrator) dont have rights to create (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#management-group-access>). Admin2 cant create a resource group without getting additional rights which is not mentioned in the scenario. so

Y/Y/N

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **bharatgudu** 5 years ago

To me it is Yes, Yes, and No.

The below link say:

"Manage access to all administrative features in Azure Active Directory..." the subscription is part of that Azure AD and Global administrators can add owner role to any user from that subscription. In this case Admin 1 and 2 should be able to assign each other Azure AD owner role to the subscription level.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ExamWynner** 4 years, 11 months ago

Agreed, YES, YES, NO. All the three admins are global administrators.

upvoted 1 times



You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

All administrators must enter a verification code to access the Azure portal.

You need to ensure that the administrators can access the Azure portal only from your on-premises network.

What should you configure?

- A. the default for all the roles in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- B. an Azure AD Identity Protection user risk policy
- C. an Azure AD Identity Protection sign-in risk policy
- D. the multi-factor authentication service settings

**Suggested Answer: D**

References:

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

  **Ekramy\_Elnaggar**  5 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C

Administrators can also choose to create a custom Conditional Access policy including sign-in risk as an assignment condition.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/concept-identity-protection-policies>

upvoted 50 times

  **nagendra25may** 5 years ago

On what bases the sign in risk created ? I think it should be based on trusted IPs and trusted IPs we can configure under MFA. So MFA is the correct answer


upvoted 3 times

  **SJAz300**  5 years, 5 months ago

Answer is D.

The Trusted IPs feature of Azure Multi-Factor Authentication is used by administrators of a managed or federated tenant. The feature bypasses two-step verification for users who sign in from the company intranet. Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings>

upvoted 12 times

  **poohtt** 4 years, 11 months ago

No, admin requested to use MFA. Trusted IPs allows not to use MFA from specified IP range. So the answer is C, because it is an additional requirements to MFA.

upvoted 3 times

  **AmitRoy**  4 years, 5 months ago

It could be the trick we miss - "All administrators must enter a verification code to access the Azure portal". MFA service settings can't achieve it because it bypasses the multi-factor authentication as per MS docs. Seems like Option C is a better choice.

upvoted 1 times



  **slafcemafce** 4 years, 6 months ago

Answer is C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/howto-identity-protection-configure-risk-policies>



=> Microsoft's recommendation is to Allow access and Require multi-factor authentication.

upvoted 3 times

  **icecool** 4 years, 9 months ago

Location variable in answer D is for MFA bypass, Correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

  **TatoCM** 4 years, 9 months ago



Trusted IPs

The Trusted IPs feature of Azure Multi-Factor Authentication bypasses multi-factor authentication prompts for users who sign in from a defined IP





address range. ---You can set trusted IP ranges for your on-premises environments to when users are in one of those locations, there's no Azure Multi-Factor Authentication prompt---

upvoted 1 times

  **TatoCM** 4 years, 9 months ago



The tricky part is when says: MUST to enter a code...

upvoted 1 times

  **basak** 4 years, 9 months ago



multi-factor authentication -> service settings -> There is no option to enforce login from on premise network ( only Skip MFA for trusted IP) therefore, Option C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **BOC** 4 years, 9 months ago



D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **BOC** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **atwind** 4 years, 9 months ago

D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#trusted-ips>

here is the explanation.

upvoted 1 times

  **Rajyadoo** 4 years, 9 months ago

Incorrect. In the article, its states -

The Trusted IPs feature of Azure Multi-Factor Authentication bypasses multi-factor authentication prompts for users who sign in from a defined IP address range

upvoted 1 times

  **ipvaid** 4 years, 10 months ago



Answer is D here, so much confusion, see below MS link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#trusted-ips>

"If you don't want to use Conditional Access policies to enable trusted IPs, you can configure the service settings for Azure Multi-Factor Authentication using the following steps:"

We don't have conditional access available as option to MFA service settings seems to be right.

upvoted 1 times

  **GILLY28** 4 years, 10 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

  **ercank** 4 years, 10 months ago

The only way to achieve is Conditional Access Policy which is not in the list.

D- Only gives opportunity to skip the MFA not blocking the access outside the Trusted IPs. Also all admins have to enter a code from wherever they connect . So this is not possible

B&C- Only block the access based on the Risk value on which we have no control like setting some location or whitelisted Ips.

so I think wording has to be changed for this question otherwise can not see answer

upvoted 1 times

  **ChanderM** 4 years, 11 months ago

Given MS documentation says it can be achieved by both ways i.e. Enable the Trusted IPs feature by using Conditional Access and Enable the Trusted IPs feature by using service settings. As Condition access is not in the list so Answer is D.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings#enable-the-trusted-ips-feature-by-using-conditional-access>



upvoted 1 times

  **Rooh** 4 years, 11 months ago





answer should be C

upvoted 2 times

  **mackc13** 4 years, 11 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 2 times

  **nabylion** 4 years, 11 months ago

Trusted IPs is managed in the MFA configuration

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. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- B. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- D. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.

**Suggested Answer: A**

🗨️ **NapoleonBorntoparty** Highly Voted 5 years, 1 month ago

in the exam I just took it said User Administrator instead of Owner  
upvoted 18 times

🗨️ **sami777** Highly Voted 4 years, 10 months ago

In exam you will get these options and B is the answer

- A. Assign User1 the Network 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. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.
- upvoted 14 times

🗨️ **sami777** 4 years, 10 months ago

<https://www.examtopycs.com/discussions/microsoft/view/23466-exam-az-103-topic-16-question-74-discussion/>  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **Sssaaahh** Most Recent 4 years, 9 months ago

A is Correct  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: A. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.  
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **BOC** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is the correct answer  
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **colinquek** 4 years, 9 months ago

Seems like "A"

referring to: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal#prerequisites>

To add or remove role assignments, you must have:

Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write and Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete permissions, such as User Access Administrator or Owner  
upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago

A is Correct  
upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **gboyega** 4 years, 11 months ago



Only the owner can grant role assignment to others

upvoted 5 times

  **Prash85** 5 years ago

Remember when Microsoft has no conditions specified than it will have two objectives.

1. Principle of least privilege.
2. Cost effective design.

upvoted 2 times

  **kondapaturi** 5 years ago



A is correct

upvoted 7 times

  **Minimal1988** 5 years, 4 months ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Myk** 5 years, 4 months ago



Wrong. If you just give it Network Contributor role for Vnet1 the addrole / add co administrator functionality is disabled.

upvoted 8 times

  **Minimal1988** 5 years, 4 months ago



You are right! Sorry my mistake

upvoted 4 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

A is ok

upvoted 2 times

  **kb88** 4 years, 11 months ago

but the question is to assign Reader role to others, which makes B as an answer ( least privilege!?)

upvoted 1 times



## HOTSPOT -

You are creating an app that uses Event Grid to connect with other services. Your app's event data will be sent to a serverless function that checks compliance.

This function is maintained by your company.

You write a new event subscription at the scope of your resource. The event must be invalidated after a specific period of time.

You need to configure Event Grid to ensure security.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

**Suggested Answer:** *Explanation*

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/security-authentication>

  **braddo94**  5 years, 3 months ago

Q#6 here is the full question : <https://www.examtopycs.com/exams/microsoft/az-202/view/7/>  
upvoted 25 times

  **anotherman88**  5 years, 6 months ago

Options and Solution:

WebHook Event Delivery = SAS Tokens

Topic Publishing = Validation Code Handshake



upvoted 24 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

WebHook Event Delivery = SAS Tokens


Topic Publishing = Validation Code Handshake

upvoted 2 times

  **Blaaa** 4 years, 9 months ago

Other way round, pls check the link given

upvoted 1 times

  **Madhu1** 4 years, 9 months ago

Options Below,

<https://www.examtopycs.com/assets/media/exam-media/02522/0014100001.jpg>

upvoted 4 times

  **cool0609** 4 years, 9 months ago

Answers here: <https://www.examtopycs.com/assets/media/exam-media/02522/0014200001.jpg>

upvoted 2 times

  **aragones**  2 years, 1 month ago

Got this 2023-05-12.



Had cases:

case: You need to configure authorization.

case: You need to ensure the app does not time out and processes the blob data

case study: VanArsdel Inc Canada

upvoted 1 times

  **Gorha** 5 years, 3 months ago

Isn't the other way around?

WeHook uses ValidationCode handshake (programmatic) and ValidationURL handshake (manual) -> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/security-authentication#webhook-event-delivery>

Custom Topic uses SAS and Key authentication -> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/security-authentication#custom-topic-publishing>



upvoted 7 times

🗨️ 👤 **VinodA** 4 years, 11 months ago

that is correct...publishers(publishing events to topics or domains) are authenticated via "access keys" or "sas tokens"....

and consumers(webhooks) are validated using "validation code"(sync) or "validation url"(async)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **SilNilanjan** 5 years, 3 months ago

Check <https://www.examttopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-203/view/20/>

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

anotherman88 is correct

Here is a brief explanation

SAS tokens

Custom topics use either Shared Access Signature (SAS) or key authentication. Microsoft recommends SAS, but key authentication provides simple programming, and is compatible with many existing webhook publishers. In

this case we need the expiration time provided by SAS tokens.

ValidationCode handshake

Event Grid supports two ways of validating the subscription: ValidationCode handshake (programmatic) and ValidationURL handshake (manual). If you control the source code for your endpoint, this method is recommended

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/security-authentication>

upvoted 17 times



You are building a custom Azure function app to connect to Azure Event Grid.

You need to ensure that resources are allocated dynamically to the function app. Billing must be based on the executions of the app.

What should you configure when you create the function app?

- A. the Windows operating system and the App Service plan hosting plan
- B. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the B1 pricing tier
- C. the Windows operating system and the Consumption plan hosting plan
- D. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the S1 pricing tier

**Suggested Answer:** C

References:

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

  **codeoptimus** Highly Voted 5 years, 2 months ago

Answer is C: The main word that gives it away is billing only based on function execution. It is the consumption(dynamic) plan of function apps that gives you that behavior.

upvoted 18 times

  **codeoptimus** 5 years, 2 months ago

The other options are based on an app service plan with a pre-warmed instance

upvoted 1 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

C is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

  **keithtemplin** 5 years, 2 months ago

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

"When you're using the Consumption plan, instances of the Azure Functions host are dynamically added and removed based on the number of incoming events. "

upvoted 1 times

  **GC0z** 5 years, 2 months ago

Would there is a charge for Windows Server which will be recurring irrespective or function being used? Please suggest.

upvoted 1 times



You have an Azure Service Bus.

You need to implement a Service Bus queue that guarantees first-in-first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

What should you do?

- A. Enable partitioning
- B. Enable duplicate detection
- C. Set the Lock Duration setting to 10 seconds
- D. Enable sessions
- E. Set the Max Size setting of the queue to 5 GB

**Suggested Answer:** D

References:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues-compared-contrasted>

  **mihlo74**  5 years, 4 months ago

it would be "D" as in service bus queues, we can guarantee FIFO through the use of messaging sessions).

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-bus-queues-compared-contrasted>

upvoted 20 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago


D is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **tashakori**  1 year, 3 months ago


D is right

upvoted 1 times

  **Amir1909** 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago



You can enable Sessions for ensuring the Service Bus queue follows the first-in-first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

upvoted 1 times

  **MMohammad** 4 years, 9 months ago

The correct answer is: D. Enable sessions

upvoted 1 times

  **BOC** 4 years, 9 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **bc5468521** 4 years, 9 months ago



I didn't see Enable Session in Queue Creation anymore. Service Bus Queue should always be FIFO; no extra setting required. this question is outdated.

upvoted 1 times

  **bc5468521** 4 years, 9 months ago

sorry, my mistake. basic tier does not have Enable Session option; only the standard and premium tier has

upvoted 1 times

  **singhs6** 4 years, 9 months ago

Correct answer is Enable Sessions. In create queue, click this checkbox. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-sessions>

upvoted 1 times

  **Zixxer2Go** 5 years, 1 month ago

In the link provided below the answer, "D" is the correct answer according to this excerpt: "The guaranteed FIFO pattern in Service Bus queues requires the use of messaging sessions."



upvoted 2 times

  **Ahmed911** 5 years, 1 month ago

D is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-sessions>

upvoted 2 times

  **Protonenpaule** 5 years, 3 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-sessions>

upvoted 2 times



You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1. You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from VNet1 to an on-premises computer. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1.
- B. Add a public IP address space to VNet1.
- C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway.
- D. Reset GW1.
- E. Delete GW1.
- F. Add a connection to GW1.

**Suggested Answer:** CE

🗳️ 👤 **jesaca7** Highly Voted 5 years, 6 months ago

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

\*\*\*We do not support Point-to-Site for static routing VPN gateways or PolicyBased VPN gateways.

As in the questions it says: policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 will not be valid with the config  
upvoted 21 times

🗳️ 👤 **[Removed]** 5 years, 5 months ago

Agree with jasaca7  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **cacasodo** 5 years, 1 month ago

Bit more info on differences between policy- and route-based VPN gateways: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps>  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **qr** 5 years, 4 months ago

Correct. And answer is correct as well: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/route-based-vpn-vs-policy-based-aka-dynamic-static-more-shawn-travers>  
upvoted 5 times

🗳️ 👤 **gboyega** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct  
upvoted 6 times

🗳️ 👤 **mgm7** Most Recent 4 years, 10 months ago

What in the question tells one to delete GW1? You certainly can keep it and create a new route based gateway. You also would need a public IP for this new gateway, so I don't see how the given answer can be correct.  
upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **Marshal\_** 4 years, 9 months ago

Can't have multiple gateways in a single vnet.  
Also: Shiven's comment comes from this FAQ: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-vpn-faq>  
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **ojas** 4 years, 12 months ago

The question needs to be reworded to say On-prem to vNet1 instead of vNet1 to On-prem.  
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **TYT** 5 years, 2 months ago

Given answer is correct.. You can't modify the policy based one to route, you need to delete the gateway and create a new route based one.  
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Shiven** 5 years, 4 months ago

Can I update my policy-based VPN gateway to route-based?

No. An Azure Vnet gateway type cannot be changed from policy-based to route-based or the other way. The gateway must be deleted and recreated, a



process taking around 60 minutes. The IP address of the gateway will not be preserved nor will the Pre-Shared Key (PSK).

Delete any connections associated with the gateway to be deleted.

Delete the gateway:



Azure portal

Azure PowerShell

Azure PowerShell - classic



Create a new gateway of the type you want and complete the VPN setup.

upvoted 5 times

  **Babin** 5 years, 6 months ago

Listed answers are wrong. Atleast option B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **tartar** 4 years, 9 months ago

CE is ok

upvoted 4 times



## DRAG DROP -

You have an on-premises network that includes a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1.

You create an Azure Logic App named App1.

You need to ensure that App1 can query a database on SQL1.

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

From an Azure virtual machine, install an on-premises data gateway.

From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway.

Create an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

From the Logic App Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector.

### Answer Area



### Suggested Answer:

#### Actions

From an Azure virtual machine, install an on-premises data gateway.

Create an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

#### Answer Area

From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway.

From the Logic App Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector.



### References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection>

**evanadarsh** Highly Voted 5 years, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection>  
upvoted 16 times

**gboyega** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct  
upvoted 9 times

**tashakori** Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Given answer is correct  
upvoted 1 times

**Prash85** 5 years ago

from the given answer Order for 1 & 2 should be vice versa i.e 2 & 1..  
upvoted 2 times



  **Chokies** 5 years ago

under pre requisite:

You already installed the on-premises data gateway on a local computer.

so installation should come first

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection>

upvoted 3 times

  **Rajyahoo** 4 years, 9 months ago

Nope. In the article pointed, the prerequisite is -

You already installed the on-premises data gateway on a local computer. This gateway installation must exist before you can create a gateway resource that links to this installation.

upvoted 1 times



## DRAG DROP -

You are designing a solution to secure a company's Azure resources. The environment hosts 10 teams. Each team manages a project and has a project manager, a virtual machine (VM) operator, developers, and contractors.

Project managers must be able to manage everything except access and authentication for users. VM operators must be able to manage VMs, but not the virtual network or storage account to which they are connected. Developers and contractors must be able to manage storage accounts.

You need to recommend roles for each member.

What should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct employee types. 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.

Select and Place:

### Answer Area

Roles	Employee type	Role
Owner	Project manager	
Contributor	VM operators	
Reader	Developers	
Virtual Machine Contributor	Contractors	
Storage Account Contributor		

### Answer Area

Suggested Answer:

Roles	Employee type	Role
Owner	Project manager	Contributor
Contributor	VM operators	Virtual Machine Contributor
Reader	Developers	Storage Account Contributor
Virtual Machine Contributor	Contractors	Storage Account Contributor
Storage Account Contributor		

 **gboyega** Highly Voted 4 years, 11 months ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 11 times

 **oms\_muc** 4 years, 9 months ago

test response capability

upvoted 1 times

 **binroom** Highly Voted 5 years ago

Project Manager -> Contributor, cannot be Owner, Owner can manage users authentication.