

az-500 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies

<https://www.certleader.com/az-500-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

You need to meet the identity and access requirements for Group1.
What should you do?

- A. Add a membership rule to Group1.
- B. Delete Group1. Create a new group named Group1 that has a membership type of Office 365. Add users and devices to the group.
- C. Modify the membership rule of Group1.
- D. Change the membership type of Group1 to Assigne
- E. Create two groups that have dynamic membership
- F. Add the new groups to Group1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

A, C: You can create a dynamic group for devices or for users, but you can't create a rule that contains both users and devices.

D: For assigned group you can only add individual members. Scenario:

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements: All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1. The tenant currently contain this group:

Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/groups-dynamic-membership>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-groups-create-azure-portal>

Testlet 2

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Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York. The company hosts its entire server infrastructure in Azure.

Contoso has two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Both subscriptions are associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

Technical requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetWork1 in Sub2.

Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.

Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.

Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com

Contoso.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	None

Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	user.city -contains "ON"
Group2	Dynamic user	user.city -match "*on"

Sub1

Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6.

User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.

Name	Set on	Lock type
Lock1	RG1	Delete
Lock2	RG2	Read-only
Lock3	RG3	Delete
Lock4	RG3	Read-only

Sub1 contains the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Allowed resource types	networkSecurityGroups	RG4
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/subnets	RG5
Not allowed resource types	networksSecurityGroups	RG5
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/virtualNetworkPeerings	RG6

Sub2

Name	Subnet
VNetwork1	Subnet1.1, Subnet1.2 and Subnet1.3
VNetwork2	Subnet2.1

Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Network interface	Application security group	Connected to
VM1	NIC1	ASG1	Subnet1.1
VM2	NIC2	ASG2	Subnet1.1
VM3	NIC3	None	Subnet1.2
VM4	NIC4	ASG1	Subnet1.3
VM5	NIC5	None	Subnet2.1

All virtual machines have the public IP addresses and the Web Server (IIS) role installed. The firewalls for each virtual machine allow ping requests and web requests.

Sub2 contains the network security groups (NSGs) shown in the following table.

Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG2 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG3 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	TCP	ASG1	ASG1	Allow
150	Any	Any	ASG2	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG4 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	Any	Any	Any	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG1, NSG2, NSG3, and NSG4 have the outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- * Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetwork1 in Sub2.
- * Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
- * Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- * Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com.m.

NEW QUESTION 2

You need to ensure that User2 can implement PIM.
What should you do first?

- A. Assign User2 the Global administrator role.
- B. Configure authentication methods for contoso.com.
- C. Configure the identity secure score for contoso.com.
- D. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for User2.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To start using PIM in your directory, you must first enable PIM.

1. Sign in to the Azure portal as a Global Administrator of your directory.

You must be a Global Administrator with an organizational account (for example, @yourdomain.com), not a Microsoft account (for example, @outlook.com), to enable PIM for a directory.

Scenario: Technical requirements include: Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 3

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure Subscription named Sub1.

You have an Azure Storage account named Sa1 in a resource group named RG1.

Users and applications access the blob service and the file service in Sa1 by using several shared access signatures (SASs) and stored access policies. You discover that unauthorized users accessed both the file service and the blob service.

You need to revoke all access to Sa1. Solution: You generate new SASs. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead you should create a new stored access policy.

To revoke a stored access policy, you can either delete it, or rename it by changing the signed identifier. Changing the signed identifier breaks the associations between any existing signatures and the stored access policy. Deleting or renaming the stored access policy immediately affects all of the shared access signatures associated with it.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/Establishing-a-Stored-Access-Policy>

NEW QUESTION 4

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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You have an Azure Subscription named Sub1.

You have an Azure Storage account named Sa1 in a resource group named RG1.

Users and applications access the blob service and the file service in Sa1 by using several shared access signatures (SASs) and stored access policies. You discover that unauthorized users accessed both the file service and the blob service.

You need to revoke all access to Sa1.

Solution: You create a new stored access policy. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

To revoke a stored access policy, you can either delete it, or rename it by changing the signed identifier. Changing the signed identifier breaks the associations between any existing signatures and the stored access policy. Deleting or renaming the stored access policy immediately effects all of the shared access signatures associated with it.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/Establishing-a-Stored-Access-Policy>

NEW QUESTION 5

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have a hybrid configuration of Azure Active Directory (AzureAD). You have an Azure HDInsight cluster on a virtual network.

You plan to allow users to authenticate to the cluster by using their on-premises Active Directory credentials. You need to configure the environment to support the planned authentication.

Solution: You create a site-to-site VPN between the virtual network and the on-premises network. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can connect HDInsight to your on-premises network by using Azure Virtual Networks and a VPN gateway.

- Note: To allow HDInsight and resources in the joined network to communicate by name, you must perform the following actions: Create Azure Virtual Network.
- Create a custom DNS server in the Azure Virtual Network.
- Configure the virtual network to use the custom DNS server instead of the default Azure Recursive Resolver. Configure forwarding between the custom DNS server and your on-premises DNS server.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/connect-on-premises-network>

NEW QUESTION 6

DRAG DROP

You create an Azure subscription.

You need to ensure that you can use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management (PIM) to secure Azure AD roles.

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:

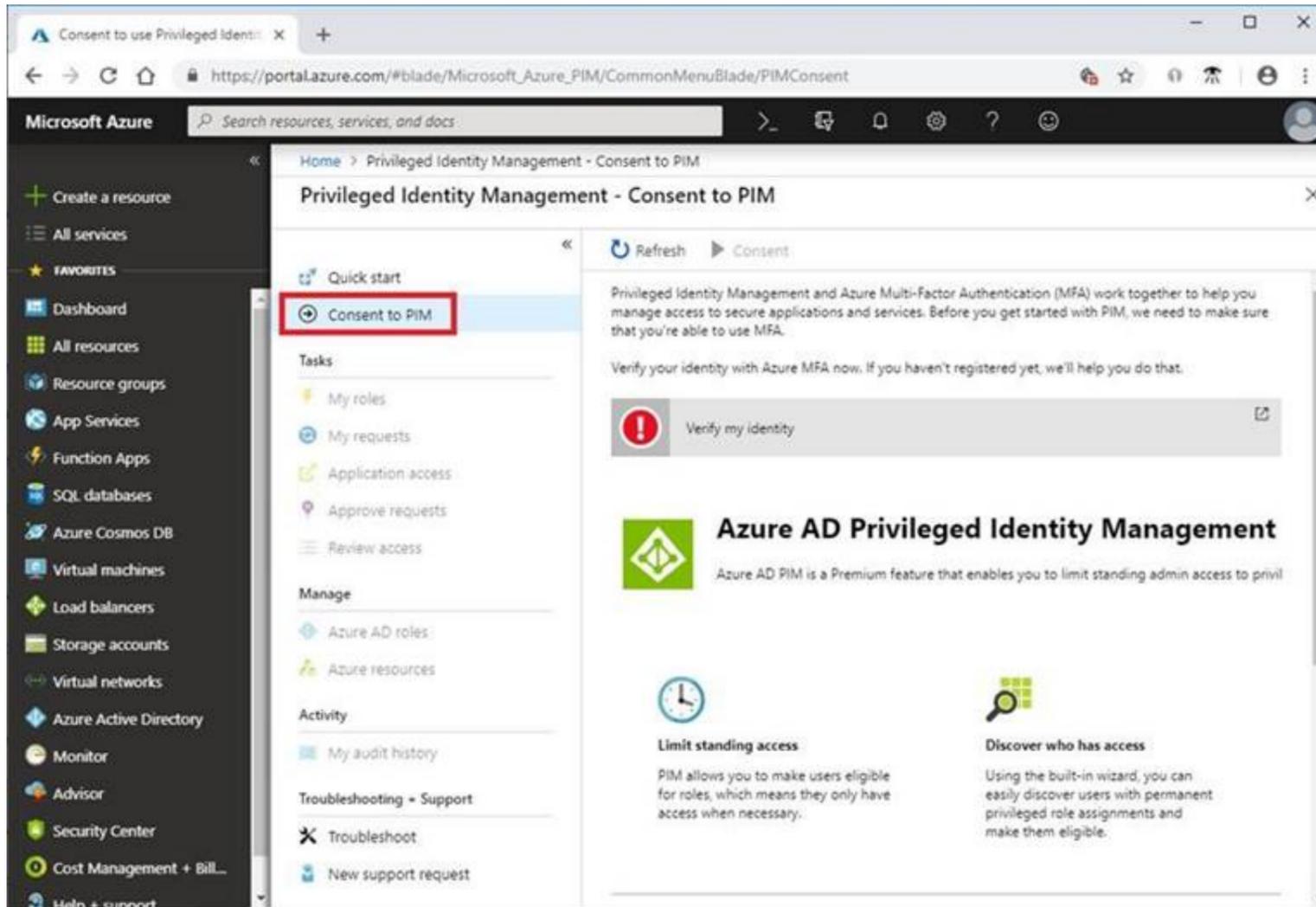
Actions	Answer Area
Verify your identity by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).	
Consent to PIM.	
Sign up PIM for Azure AD roles.	⬅️
Discover privileged roles.	➡️
Discover resources.	⬆️
	⬇️

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Consent to PIM



Step: 2 Verify your identity by using multi-factor authentication (MFA)
 Click Verify my identity to verify your identity with Azure MFA. You'll be asked to pick an account.
 Step 3: Sign up PIM for Azure AD roles
 Once you have enabled PIM for your directory, you'll need to sign up PIM to manage Azure AD roles.
 References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT

Your company has two offices in Seattle and New York. Each office connects to the Internet by using a NAT device. The offices use the IP addresses shown in the following table.

Location	IP address space	Public NAT segment
Seattle	10.10.0.0/16	190.15.1.0/24
New York	172.16.0.0/16	194.25.2.0/24

The company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Multi-factor authentication (MFA) status
User1	Enabled
User2	Enforced

The MFA service settings are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

trusted ips [\(learn more\)](#)

Skip multi-factor authentication for requests from federated users on my intranet

Skip multi-factor authentication for requests from following range of IP address subnets

10.10.0.0/16
194.25.2.0/24

verification options [\(learn more\)](#)

- Methods available to users:
- Call to phone
 - Text message to phone

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

	Yes	No
If User1 signs in to Azure from a device that uses an IP address of 134.18.14.10, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the Seattle office, User2 must be authenticated by using the Microsoft Authenticator app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the New York office, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 2: No

Use of Microsoft Authenticator is not required.

Note: Microsoft Authenticator is a multifactor app for mobile devices that generates time-based codes used during the Two-Step Verification process. Box 3: No
The New York IP address subnet is included in the "skip multi-factor authentication for request."

References:

<https://www.cayosoft.com/difference-enabling-enforcing-mfa/>

NEW QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Container Registry named Registry1.

You add role assignment for Registry1 as shown in the following table.

User	Role
User1	AcrPush
User2	AcrPull
User3	AcrImageSigner
User4	Contributor

Which users can upload images to Registry1 and download images from Registry1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Upload images: ▼

User1 only
User1 and User4 only
User1, User3, and User4
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Download images: ▼

User2 only
User1 and User2 only
User2 ad User4 only
User1, User2, and User4
User1, User2, User3, and User4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 and User4 only

Owner, Contributor and AcrPush can push images.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User4

All, except AcrImageSigner, can download/pull images.

Role/Permission	Access Resource Manager	Create/delete registry	Push image	Pull image	Delete image data	Change policies	Sign images
Owner	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Contributor	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Reader	X			X			
AcrPush			X	X			
AcrPull				X			
AcrDelete					X		
AcrImageSigner							X

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/container-registry/container-registry-roles>

NEW QUESTION 9

You have an Azure subscription.
You create an Azure web app named Contoso1812 that uses an S1 App service plan.
You create a DNS record for www.contoso.com that points to the IP address of Contoso1812.
You need to ensure that users can access Contoso1812 by using the https://www.contoso.com URL. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Turn on the system-assigned managed identity for Contoso1812.
- B. Add a hostname to Contoso1812.
- C. Scale out the App Service plan of Contoso1812.
- D. Add a deployment slot to Contoso1812.
- E. Scale up the App Service plan of Contoso1812.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

B: You can configure Azure DNS to host a custom domain for your web apps. For example, you can create an Azure web app and have your users access it using either www.contoso.com or contoso.com as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).

To do this, you have to create three records:

A root "A" record pointing to contoso.com A root "TXT" record for verification

A "CNAME" record for the www name that points to the A record

E: To map a custom DNS name to a web app, the web app's App Service plan must be a paid tier (Shared, Basic, Standard, Premium or Consumption for Azure Functions).

Scale up the App Service plan: Select any of the non-free tiers (D1, B1, B2, B3, or any tier in the Production category). References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain>

Testlet 1

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Overview

Litware, Inc. is a digital media company that has 500 employees in the Chicago area and 20 employees in the San Francisco area.

Existing Environment

Litware has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that has a subscription ID of 43894a43-17c2-4a39-8cfc-3540c2653ef4.

Sub1 is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litwareinc.com. The tenant contains the user objects and the device objects of all the Litware employees and their devices. Each user is assigned an Azure AD Premium P2 license. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) is activated.

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.
Group2	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type and contains the Chicago IT team

The Azure subscription contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	VNet1 is a virtual network that contains security-sensitive IT resources. VNet1 contains three subnets named Subnet0, Subnet1, and AzureFirewallSubnet.
VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.
VM1	Virtual machine	VM1 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016 and connects to Subnet0.
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	SQLDB1 is an Azure SQL database on a SQL Database server named LitwareSQLServer1.
WebApp1	Web app	WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com .
Resource Group1	Resource group	Resource Group1 is a resource group that contains VNet1, VM0, and VM1.
Resource Group2	Resource group	Resource Group2 is a resource group that contains shared IT resources.

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.

Planned changes

Litware plans to deploy the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	An Azure firewall on VNet1.
RT1	Route table	A route table that will contain a route pointing to Firewall1 as the default gateway and will be assigned to Subnet0.
AKS1	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)	A managed AKS cluster

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements:

- All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1.
- The members of Group2 must be assigned the Contributor role to Resource Group2 by using a permanent eligible assignment.
- Users must be prevented from registering applications in Azure AD and from consenting to applications that access company information on the users' behalf.

Platform Protection Requirements

Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:

- Microsoft Antimalware must be installed on the virtual machines in Resource Group1.
- The members of Group2 must be assigned the Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster Admin Role. Azure AD users must be able to authenticate to AKS1 by using their Azure AD credentials.
- Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.
- A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.

Security Operations Requirements

Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center.

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

You are evaluating the security of the network communication between the virtual machines in Sub2. 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
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can successfully ping the private IP address of VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can successfully ping the public IP address of VM5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG2 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Box 2: Yes

Box 3: No Note:

Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Network interface	Application security group	Connected to
VM1	NIC1	ASG1	Subnet1.1
VM2	NIC2	ASG2	Subnet1.1
VM3	NIC3	None	Subnet1.2
VM4	NIC4	ASG1	Subnet1.3
VM5	NIC5	None	Subnet2.1

Name	Subnet
VNetwork1	Subnet1.1, Subnet1.2 and Subent1.3
VNetwork2	Subnet2.1

Sub2 contains the network security groups (NSGs) shown in the following table.

Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

Question Set 3

NEW QUESTION 10

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1. Sub1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that contains one subnet named Subnet1.

You create a service endpoint for Subnet1.

Subnet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Ubuntu Server 18.04.

You need to deploy Docker containers to VM1. The containers must be able to access Azure Storage resources and Azure SQL databases by using the service endpoint.

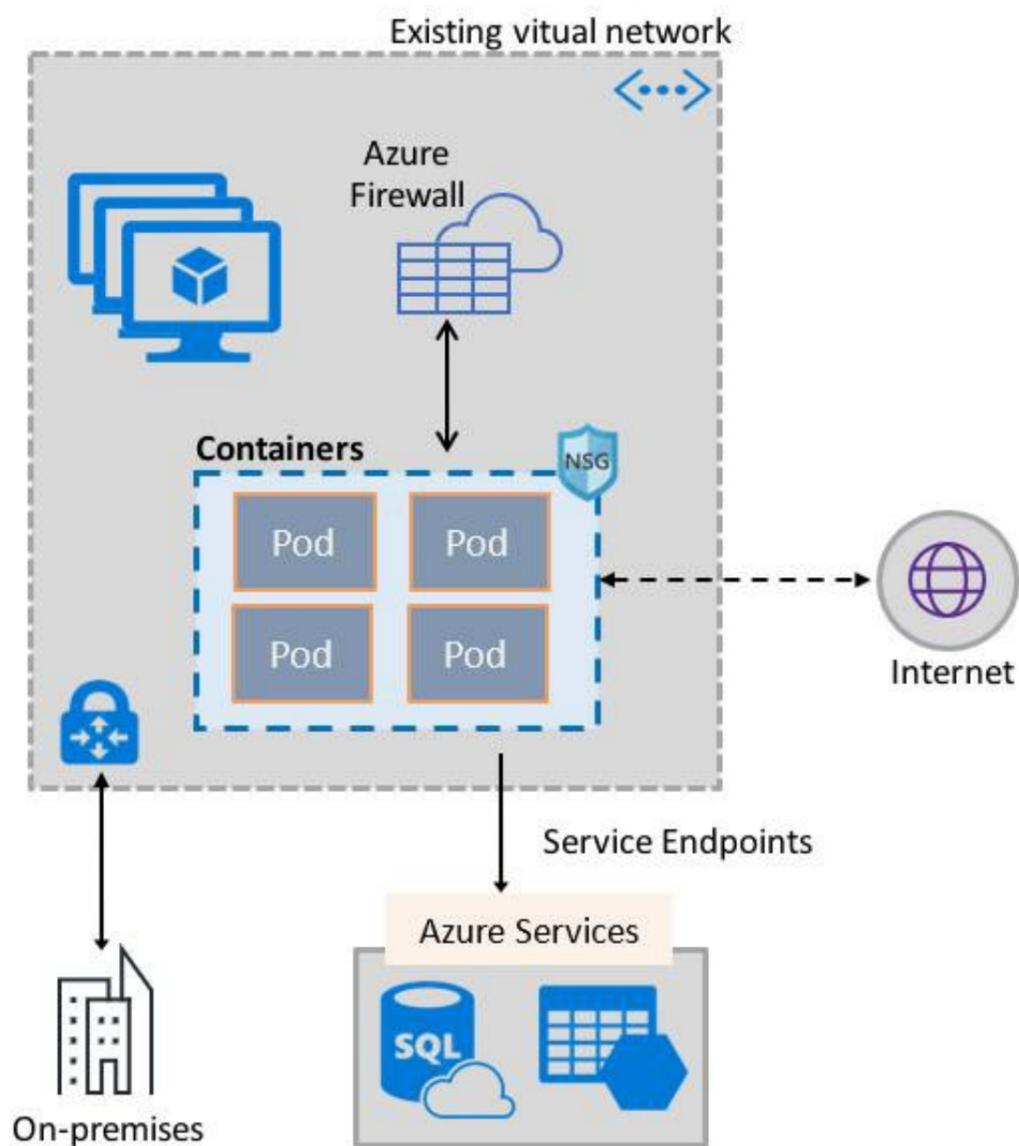
- A. Create an application security group and a network security group (NSG).
- B. Edit the docker-compose.yml file.
- C. Install the container network interface (CNI) plug-in.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Azure Virtual Network container network interface (CNI) plug-in installs in an Azure Virtual Machine. The plug-in supports both Linux and Windows platform. The plug-in assigns IP addresses from a virtual network to containers brought up in the virtual machine, attaching them to the virtual network, and connecting them directly to other containers and virtual network resources. The plug-in doesn't rely on overlay networks, or routes, for connectivity, and provides the same performance as virtual machines.

The following picture shows how the plug-in provides Azure Virtual Network capabilities to Pods:



References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/container-networking-overview>

NEW QUESTION 11

You are configuring an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that will connect to an Azure Container Registry. You need to use the auto-generated service principal to authenticate to the Azure Container Registry. What should you create?

- A. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) group
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role assignment
- C. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user
- D. a secret in Azure Key Vault

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you create an AKS cluster, Azure also creates a service principal to support cluster operability with other Azure resources. You can use this auto-generated service principal for authentication with an ACR registry. To do so, you need to create an Azure AD role assignment that grants the cluster's service principal access to the container registry.

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/container-registry/container-registry-auth-aks>

NEW QUESTION 16

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Status
VM1	RG1	Stopped (Deallocated)
VM2	RG2	Stopped (Deallocated)

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualMachines	RG1
Allowed resource types	virtualMachines	RG2

You create the resource locks shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Created on
Lock1	Read-only	VM1
Lock2	Read-only	RG2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can start VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can start VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can start VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can start VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in RG2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>

NEW QUESTION 21

HOTSPOT

You have Azure virtual machines that have Update Management enabled. The virtual machines are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Region	Resource group
VM1	Windows Server 2012	East US	RG1
VM2	Windows Server 2012 R2	West US	RG1
VM3	Windows Server 2016	West US	RG2
VM4	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	West US	RG2
VM5	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.4	East US	RG1
VM6	CentOS 7.5	East US	RG1

You schedule two update deployments named Update1 and Update2. Update1 updates VM3. Update2 updates VM6. Which additional virtual machines can be updated by using Update1 and Update2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Update1: ▼

VM2 only
VM4 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1, VM2, VM4, VM5, and VM6

Update2: ▼

VM5 only
VM1 and VM5 only
VM4 and VM5 only
VM1, VM2, and VM5 only
VM1, VM2, VM3, VM4, and VM5

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Update1: VM1 and VM2 only

VM3: Windows Server 2016 West US RG2

Update2: VM4 and VM5 only VM6: CentOS 7.5 East US RG1

For Linux, the machine must have access to an update repository. The update repository can be private or public. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-update-management>

NEW QUESTION 26

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You create a virtual network that contains one subnet. On the subnet, you provision the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Network interface	Application security group assignment	IP address
VM1	NIC1	AppGroup12	10.0.0.10
VM2	NIC2	AppGroup12	10.0.0.11
VM3	NIC3	AppGroup3	10.0.0.100
VM4	NIC4	AppGroup4	10.0.0.200

Currently, you have not provisioned any network security groups (NSGs). You need to implement network security to meet the following requirements:

- Allow traffic to VM4 from VM3 only.
 - Allow traffic from the Internet to VM1 and VM2 only. Minimize the number of NSGs and network security rules.
- How many NSGs and network security rules should you create? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

NSGs:

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

Network security rules:

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NSGs: 2
Network security rules: 3
Not 2: You cannot specify multiple service tags or application groups) in a security rule.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

NEW QUESTION 28

You are testing an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. The cluster is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft Azure Sponsorship
Resource group	AzureBackupRG_eastus2_1
Region	East US
Kubernetes cluster name	akscluster2
Kubernetes version	1.1 1.5
DNS name prefix	akscluster2
Node count	3
Node size	Standard_DS2_v2
Virtual nodes (preview)	Disabled

AUTHENTICATION

Enable RBAC No

NETWORKING

HTTP application routing Yes
Network configuration Basic

MONITORING

Enable container monitoring No

TAGS

You plan to deploy the cluster to production. You disable HTTP application routing. You need to implement application routing that will provide reverse proxy and TLS termination for AKS services by using a single IP address. What should you do?

- A. Create an AKS Ingress controller.
- B. Install the container network interface (CNI) plug-in.
- C. Create an Azure Standard Load Balancer.
- D. Create an Azure Basic Load Balancer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An ingress controller is a piece of software that provides reverse proxy, configurable traffic routing, and TLS termination for Kubernetes services.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/ingress-tls>

NEW QUESTION 32

HOTSPOT

You plan to use Azure Log Analytics to collect logs from 200 servers that run Windows Server 2016. You need to automate the deployment of the Microsoft Monitoring Agent to all the servers by using an Azure Resource Manager template. How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
  "name": "[concat(parameter('vmname'), /OMSExtension)]",
  "apiVersion": "[variables('apiVersion')]",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('vmName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "publisher": "Microsoft.EnterpriseCloud.Monitoring",
    "type": "MicrosoftMonitoringAgent",
    "typeHandlerVersion": "1.0",
    "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
    "settings": {
      "[variable('var1')]"
      "AzureADApplicationID"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceName"
      "WorkspaceURL"
    },
    "protectedSettings": {
      "[variable('var2')]"
      "AzureADApplicationSecret"
      "StorageAccountKey"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceKey"
    }
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",
  "name": "[concat(parameter('vmname'), /OMSExtension)]",
  "apiVersion": "[variables('apiVersion')]",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('vmName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "publisher": "Microsoft.EnterpriseCloud.Monitoring",
    "type": "MicrosoftMonitoringAgent",
    "typeHandlerVersion": "1.0",
    "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
    "settings": {
      "[variable('var1')]"
      "AzureADApplicationID"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceName"
      "WorkspaceURL"
    },
    "protectedSettings": {
      "[variable('var2')]"
      "AzureADApplicationSecret"
      "StorageAccountKey"
      "WorkspaceID"
      "WorkspaceKey"
    }
  }
}
```

References:

<https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/manageabilityguys/2015/11/19/enabling-the-microsoft-monitoring-agent-in-windows-json-templates/>

NEW QUESTION 35

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You are assigned the Global administrator role for the tenant. You are responsible for managing Azure Security Center settings. You need to create a custom sensitivity label. What should you do first?

- A. Create a custom sensitive information type.
- B. Elevate access for global administrators in Azure AD.

- C. Upgrade the pricing tier of the Security Center to Standard.
- D. Enable integration with Microsoft Cloud App Security.

Answer: A

Explanation:

First, you need to create a new sensitive information type because you can't directly modify the default rules.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/securitycompliance/customize-a-built-in-sensitive-information-type>

NEW QUESTION 37

HOTSPOT

You suspect that users are attempting to sign in to resources to which they have no access. You need to create an Azure Log Analytics query to identify failed user sign-in attempts from the last three days. The results must only show users who had more than five failed sign-in attempts. How should you configure the query? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point. Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
let timeframe = 3d;
SecurityEvent
| where TimeGenerated > ago(3d)
| where AccountType == 'User' and  ==4625
| Summarize failed_login_attempts=
latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated by Account
| where failed_login_attempts > 5
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following example identifies user accounts that failed to log in more than five times in the last day, and when they last attempted to log in. let timeframe = 1d; SecurityEvent | where TimeGenerated > ago(1d) | where AccountType == 'User' and EventID == 4625 // 4625 - failed log in | summarize failed_login_attempts=count(), latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated, Account) by Account | where failed_login_attempts > 5 | project-away Account1
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/examples>

NEW QUESTION 39

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1. In Azure Security Center, you have a security playbook named Play1. Play1 is configured to send an email message to a user named User1. You need to modify Play1 to send email messages to a distribution group named Alerts. What should you use to modify Play1?

- A. Azure DevOps
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Monitor
- D. Azure Logic Apps Designer

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can change an existing playbook in Security Center to add an action, or conditions. To do that you just need to click on the name of the playbook that you want to change, in the Playbooks tab, and Logic App Designer opens up.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-playbooks>

NEW QUESTION 42

You create a new Azure subscription.

You need to ensure that you can create custom alert rules in Azure Security Center. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Onboard Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Identity Protection.
- B. Create an Azure Storage account.
- C. Implement Azure Advisor recommendations.
- D. Create an Azure Log Analytics workspace.
- E. Upgrade the pricing tier of Security Center to Standard.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

D: You need write permission in the workspace that you select to store your custom alert.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security-center/security-center-custom-alert>

NEW QUESTION 45

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named LAW1.

You have 100 on-premises servers that run Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows Server 2016. The servers connect to LAW1. LAW1 is configured to collect security-related performance counters from the connected servers.

You need to configure alerts based on the data collected by LAW1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Alert rules must support dimensions.
- The time it takes to generate an alert must be minimized.
- Alert notifications must be generated only once when the alert is generated and once when the alert is resolved.

Which signal type should you use when you create the alert rules?

- A. Log
- B. Log (Saved Query)
- C. Metric
- D. Activity Log

Answer: C

Explanation:

Metric alerts in Azure Monitor provide a way to get notified when one of your metrics cross a threshold. Metric alerts work on a range of multi-dimensional platform metrics, custom metrics, Application Insights standard and custom metrics.

Note: Signals are emitted by the target resource and can be of several types. Metric, Activity log, Application Insights, and Log. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

You need to configure WebApp1 to meet the data and application requirements.

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 public certificate.
- B. Turn on the HTTPS Only protocol setting.
- C. Set the Minimum TLS Version protocol setting to 1.2.
- D. Change the pricing tier of the App Service plan.
- E. Turn on the Incoming client certificates protocol setting.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

A: To configure Certificates for use in Azure Websites Applications you need to upload a public Certificate.

C: Over time, multiple versions of TLS have been released to mitigate different vulnerabilities. TLS 1.2 is the most current version available for apps running on Azure App Service.

Incorrect Answers:

B: We need support the http url as well.

Note:

WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using <https://litwareinc.com> and <http://www.litwareinc.com>.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/app-service-and-functions-hosted-apps-can-now-update-tls-versions/>

NEW QUESTION 51

DRAG DROP

You need to configure SQLDB1 to meet the data and application requirements.

Which three actions should you recommend be performed 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
From the Azure portal, create an Azure AD administrator for LitwareSQLServer1.	
In SQLDB1, create contained database users.	
Connect to SQLDB1 by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS).	⬅️ ➡️
In Azure AD, create a system-assigned managed identity.	⬆️ ⬇️
In Azure AD, create a user-assigned managed identity.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Connect to SQLDB1 by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS)

Step 2: In SQLDB1, create contained database users.

Create a contained user in the database that represents the VM's system-assigned identity.

Step 3: In Azure AD, create a system-assigned managed identity.

A system-assigned identity for a Windows virtual machine (VM) can be used to access an Azure SQL server. Managed Service Identities are automatically managed by Azure and enable you to authenticate to services that support Azure AD authentication, without needing to insert credentials into your code.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm-access-sql>

Question Set 2

NEW QUESTION 56

Your company has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

The company develops an application named App1. App1 is registered in Azure AD.

You need to ensure that App1 can access secrets in Azure Key Vault on behalf of the application users. What should you configure?

- A. an application permission without admin consent
- B. a delegated permission without admin consent
- C. a delegated permission that requires admin consent
- D. an application permission that requires admin consent

Answer: B

Explanation:

Delegated permissions - Your client application needs to access the web API as the signed-in user, but with access limited by the selected permission. This type of permission can be granted by a user unless the permission requires administrator consent.

Incorrect Answers:

A, D: Application permissions - Your client application needs to access the web API directly as itself (no user context). This type of permission requires administrator consent and is also not available for public (desktop and mobile) client applications.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/quickstart-configure-app-access-web-apis>

NEW QUESTION 58

DRAG DROP

Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

The company is developing an application named App1. App1 will run as a service on server that runs Windows Server 2016. App1 will authenticate to contoso.com and access Microsoft Graph to read directory data.

You need to delegate the minimum required permissions to App1.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence from the Azure portal? 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

- Grant permissions
- Add a delegated permission.
- Configure Azure AD Application Proxy.
- Add an application permission.
- Create an app registration.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create an app registration
First the application must be created/registered.
Step 2: Add an application permission
Application permissions are used by apps that run without a signed-in user present.
Step 3: Grant permissions
Incorrect Answers: Delegated permission
Delegated permissions are used by apps that have a signed-in user present.
Application Proxy:
Azure Active Directory's Application Proxy provides secure remote access to on-premises web applications.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/v2-permissions-and-consent>

NEW QUESTION 61

Your company has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory Azure (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The company develops a mobile application named App1. App1 uses the OAuth 2 implicit grant type to acquire Azure AD access tokens. You need to register App1 in Azure AD. What information should you obtain from the developer to register the application?

- A. a redirect URI
- B. a reply URL
- C. a key
- D. an application ID

Answer: A

Explanation:

For Native Applications you need to provide a Redirect URI, which Azure AD will use to return token responses.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/v1-protocols-oauth-code>

NEW QUESTION 62

HOTSPOT

You have the Azure Information Protection conditions shown in the following table.

Name	Pattern	Case sensitivity
Condition1	White	On
Condition2	Black	Off

You have the Azure Information Protection labels shown in the following table.

Name	Applies to	Use label	Set the default label
Global	Not applicable	None	None
Policy1	User1	Label1	None
Policy2	User1	Label2	None

You need to identify how Azure Information Protection will label files. What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

If User1 creates a Microsoft Word file that includes the text "Black and White", the file will be assigned:

	▼
No label	
Label1 only	
Label2 only	
Label1 and Label2	

If User1 creates a Microsoft Notepad file that includes the text "Black or white", the file will be assigned:

	▼
No label	
Label1 only	
Label2 only	
Label1 and Label2	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Label 2 only

How multiple conditions are evaluated when they apply to more than one label

1. The labels are ordered for evaluation, according to their position that you specify in the policy: The label positioned first has the lowest position (least sensitive) and the label positioned last has the highest position (most sensitive).

2. The most sensitive label is applied.

3. The last sublabel is applied.

Box 2: No Label

Automatic classification applies to Word, Excel, and PowerPoint when documents are saved, and apply to Outlook when emails are sent. Automatic classification does not apply to Microsoft Notepad.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/information-protection/configure-policy-classification>

NEW QUESTION 67

Your company uses Azure DevOps.

You need to recommend a method to validate whether the code meets the company's quality standards and code review standards. What should you recommend implementing in Azure DevOps?

- A. branch folders
- B. branch permissions
- C. branch policies
- D. branch locking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops&viewFallbackFrom=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 72

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* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

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