

## AZ-303 Dumps

### Microsoft Azure Architect Technologies (beta)

<https://www.certleader.com/AZ-303-dumps.html>



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to recommend an identify solution that meets the technical requirements. What should you recommend?

- A. federated single-on (SSO) and Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
- B. password hash synchronization and single sign-on (SSO)
- C. cloud-only user accounts
- D. Pass-through Authentication and single sign-on (SSO)

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure. References: <https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/>

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure. What should you do?

- A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- B. Use the Azure Import/Export service.
- C. Generate an access ke
- D. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- E. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.

Scenario:

Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage. Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-us>

**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named KeyVault1 and the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	VNET1/Subnet2

KeyVault1 has an access policy that provides several users with Create Key permissions. You need to ensure that the users can only register secrets in KeyVault1 from VM1. What should you do?

- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1.
- B. Configure the Firewall and virtual networks settings for KeyVault1.
- C. Modify the access policy for KeyVault1.
- D. Configure KeyVault1 to use a hardware security module (HSM).

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

You grant data plane access by setting Key Vault access policies for a key vault. Note 1: Grant our VM's system-assigned managed identity access to the Key Vault.

- > Select Access policies and click Add new.
- > In Configure from template, select Secret Management.
- > Choose Select Principal, and in the search field enter the name of the VM you created earlier. Select the VM in the result list and click Select.
- > Click OK to finishing adding the new access policy, and OK to finish access policy selection.

Note 2: Access to a key vault is controlled through two interfaces: the management plane and the data plane. The management plane is where you manage Key Vault itself. Operations in this plane include creating and deleting key vaults, retrieving Key Vault properties, and updating access policies. The data plane is where you work with the data stored in a key vault. You can add, delete, and modify keys, secrets, and certificates.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-windows-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/secure-your-key-vault2>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Resource Manager template for a virtual machine named Template1. Template1 has the following parameters section.

```
"parameters": {
  "adminUsername": {
    "type": "string"
  },
  "adminPassword": {
    "type": "securestring"
  },
  "dnsLabelPrefix": {
    "type": "string"
  },
  "windowsOSVersion": {
    "type": "string"
    "defaultValue": "2016-Datacenter",
    "allowedValues": [
      "2016-Datacenter",
      "2019-Datacenter"
    ]
  },
  "location": {
    "type": "String",
    "allowedValues": [
      "eastus",
      "centralus",
      "westus" ]
  }
},
```

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
When you deploy Template1, you are prompted for a resource group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When you deploy Template1, you are prompted for the Windows operating system version.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When you deploy Template1, you are prompted for a location.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes  
The Resource group is not specified.  
Box 2: No  
The default value for the operating system is Windows 2016 Datacenter.  
Box 3: Yes  
Location is no default value. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/virtual-machines/windows/ps-template>

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create a new Azure subscription. You create a resource group named RG1. In RG1, you create the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine
GWSN1	Gateway subnet
VPNGW1	Virtual network gateway

You need to configure an encrypted tunnel between your on-premises network and VNET1.  
Which two additional resources should you create in Azure? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

- A. a point-to-site configuration
- B. a local network gateway
- C. a VNet-to-VNet connection

- D. a VPN gateway
- E. a site-to-site connection

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection is used to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a local network gateway, located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it. Finally, create a Site-to-Site VPN connection between your virtual network gateway and your on-premises VPN device.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2019. Server1 is a container host. You are creating a Dockerfile to build a container image.

You need to add a file named File1.txt from Server1 to a folder named C:\Folder1 in the container image. Solution: You add the following line to the Dockerfile.

ADD File1.txt C:/Folder1/

You then build the container image. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Copy is the correct command to copy a file to the container image. The ADD command can also be used. However, the root directory is specified as '/' and not as 'C:/'.

Reference:

[https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile\\_best-practices/#add-or-copy](https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile_best-practices/#add-or-copy) <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit.

Refresh
➔ Move
🗑 Delete

Resource group <a href="#">(change)</a> Production	Address space 10.2.0.0/16
Location West US	DNS servers Azure provided DNS service
Subscription <a href="#">(change)</a> Production subscription	
Subscription ID 14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea	
Tags <a href="#">(change)</a> <a href="#">Click here to add tags</a>	

**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. Modify the address space of VNet1.
- B. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2
- C. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
- D. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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-cons>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. You have a group named Group1 that is assigned the Contributor role for RG1. You need to enhance security for the virtual machines in RG1 to meet the following requirements:

- Prevent Group1 from assigning external IP addresses to the virtual machines.
- Ensure that Group1 can establish an RDP connection to the virtual machines through a shared external IP address.

What should you use to meet each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Prevent Group1 from assigning external IP addresses to the virtual machines:

- Azure Policy
- Azure Bastion
- Virtual network service endpoints
- Azure Firewall
- Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Ensure that Group1 can establish an RDP connection to the virtual machines through a shared external IP address:

- Azure Policy
- Azure Bastion
- Virtual network service endpoints
- Azure Firewall
- Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Prevent Group1 from assigning external IP addresses to the virtual machines:

- Azure Policy
- Azure Bastion
- Virtual network service endpoints
- Azure Firewall
- Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Ensure that Group1 can establish an RDP connection to the virtual machines through a shared external IP address:

- Azure Policy
- Azure Bastion
- Virtual network service endpoints
- Azure Firewall
- Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF)

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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	Not applicable	4 GB	Windows Server 2016	200 GB	800 GB
VM2	Not applicable	12 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2	3 TB	200 GB
VM3	Not applicable	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	500 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.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure Cosmos DB account named Account1. Account1 includes a database named DB1 that contains a container named Container 1. The partition key for Container1 is set to /city.

You plan to change the partition key for Container1. What should you do first?

- A. Delete Container1
- B. Create a new container in DB1
- C. Regenerate the keys for Account1.
- D. Implement the Azure CosmosDB.NET SDK

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The good news is that there are two features, the Change Feed Processor and Bulk Executor Library, in Azure Cosmos DB that can be leveraged to achieve a live migration of your data from one container to another. This allows you to re-distribute your data to match the desired new partition key scheme, and make the relevant application changes afterwards, thus achieving the effect of "updating your partition key".

Reference:

<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/cosmosdb/how-to-change-your-partition-key/>

**NEW QUESTION 14**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to create an Azure Storage account named storage1 that will store blobs and be accessed by Azure Databricks.

You need to ensure that you can set permissions for individual blobs by using Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication. Which Advanced setting should you enable for storage1?

- A. Hierarchical namespace
- B. Large file shares
- C. Blob soft delete
- D. NFSv3

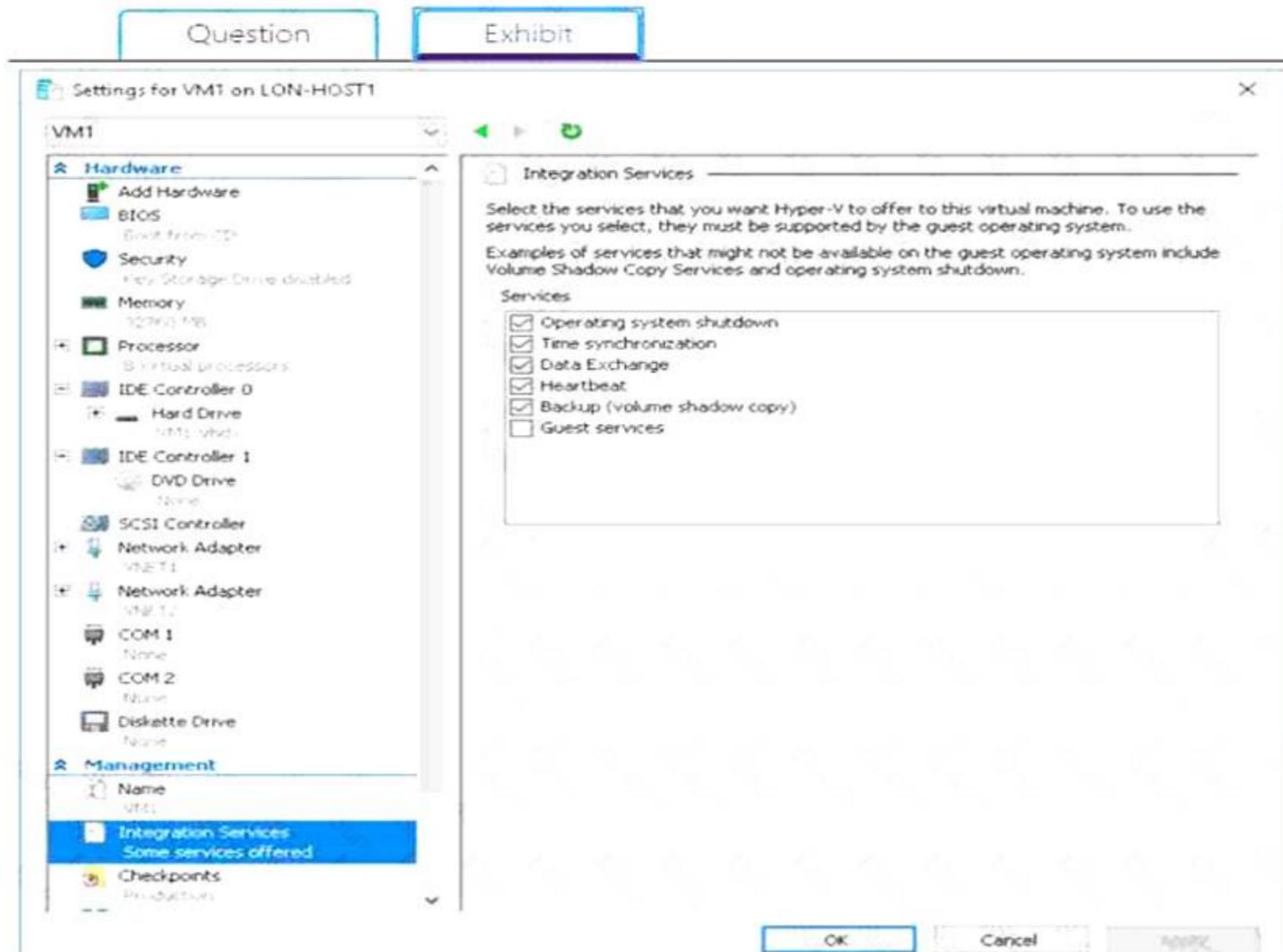
**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 hard drive
- B. Integration Services
- C. the memory
- D. the network adapters
- E. the processor

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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>

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines.

You have a set of Pester tests in PowerShell that validate the virtual machine environment.

You need to run the tests whenever there is an operating system update on the virtual machines. The solution must minimize implementation time and recurring costs.

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Which three resources should you use to implement the tests? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Automation runbook

- B. an alert rule
- C. an Azure Monitor query
- D. a virtual machine that has network access to the 100 virtual machines
- E. an alert action group

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-create-alert-triggered-runbook> <https://techsnips.io/snips/how-to-create-and-test-azure-monitor-alerts/?page=13>

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace. You have a resource group that contains 100 virtual machines. The virtual machines run Linux. You need to collect events from the virtual machines to the Log Analytics workspace. Which type of data source should you configure in the workspace?

- A. Syslog
- B. Linux performance counters
- C. custom fields

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-azurevm>

Syslog is an event logging protocol that is common to Linux. Applications will send messages that may be stored on the local machine or delivered to a Syslog collector. When the Log Analytics agent for Linux is installed, it configures the local Syslog daemon to forward messages to the agent. The agent then sends the message to Azure Monitor where a corresponding record is created.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-sources-custom-logs>

**NEW QUESTION 26**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute.

You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU.
- B. Create a connection.
- C. Create a local site VPN gateway.
- D. Create a gateway subnet.
- E. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU.

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-za/archive/blogs/canitpro/step-by-step-configuring-a-site-to-site-vpn-gateway-bet>

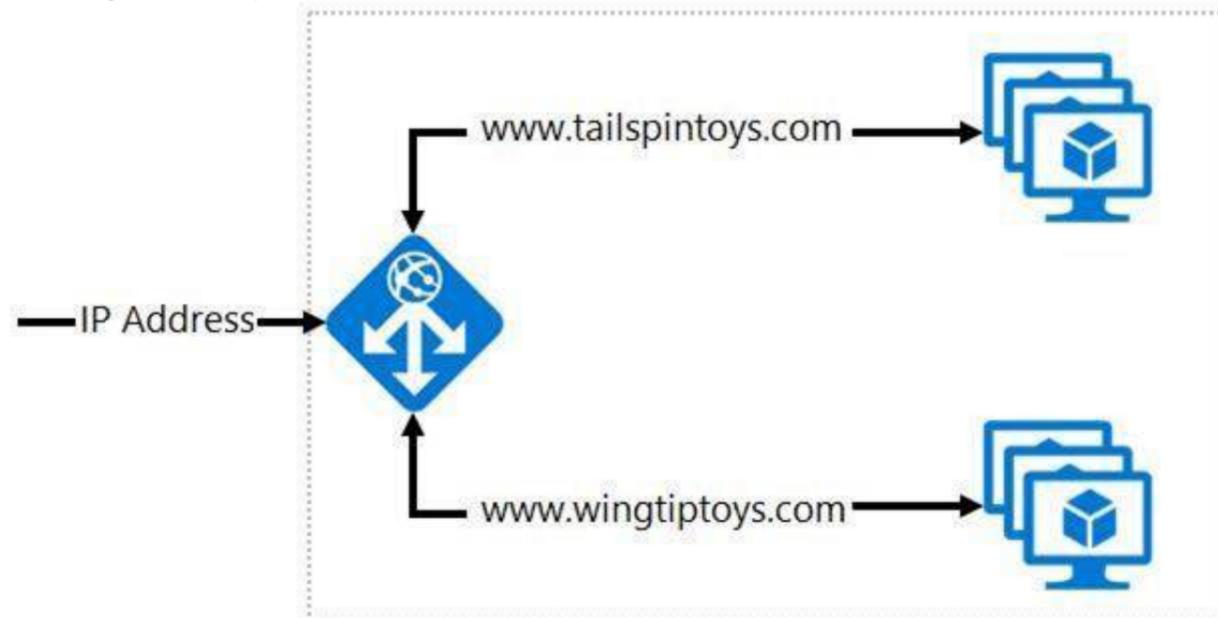
**NEW QUESTION 30**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company hosts multiple websites by using Azure virtual machine scale sets (VMSS) that run Internet Information Server (IIS).

All network communications must be secured by using end to end Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption. User sessions must be routed to the same server by using cookie-based session affinity.

The image shown depicts the network traffic flow for the websites to the VMSS.



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Which Azure solution should you create to route the web application traffic to the VMSS?

	▼
Azure VPN Gateway	
Azure Application Gateway	
Azure ExpressRoute	
Azure Network Watcher	

What should you configure to make sure web traffic arrives at the appropriate server in the VMSS?

	▼
Routing rules and backend listeners	
CNAME and A records	
Routing method and DNS time to live (TTL)	
Path-based redirection and WebSockets	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Azure Application Gateway

You can create an application gateway with URL path-based redirection using Azure PowerShell. Box 2: Path-based redirection and Websockets

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure//application-gateway/tutorial-url-redirect-powershell>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Connected to
VM1	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	VNET2
VM3	Windows Server 2019	VNET3

You deploy an Azure bastion named Bastion1 to VNET1.

To which virtual machines can you connect by using Bastion1?

- A. VM1 only
- B. VM1 and VM2 only
- C. VM2 and VM3 only
- D. VM1, VM2, and VM3

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 40**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription.

You create a custom role in Azure by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "Name": "Role1",
  "Id": "888888888-8888-8888-8888888888888888",
  "IsCustom" : true,
  "Description" : "Role1 Description",
  "Actions" : [
    "Microsoft.Storage/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
    "Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
    "Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*",
    "Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/*",
    "Microsoft.Support/*"
  ],
  "NotActions": [],
  "DataActions": [],
  "NotDataActions" : [],
  "AssignableScopes" : [
    "/subscriptions/981dd4bc-8cf4-46fc-9513-0c599648b44b"
  ]
}
```

You assign the role to a user named User1. Which action can User1 perform?

- A. Delete virtual machines.
- B. Create resource groups.
- C. Create virtual machines.
- D. Create support requests

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The "Microsoft.Support/\*" operation will allow the user to create support tickets. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have resources in three Azure regions. Each region contains two virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address assigned to its network interface and a locally installed application named App1.

You plan to implement Azure Front Door-based load balancing across all the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that App1 on the virtual machines will only accept traffic routed from Azure Front Door. What should you implement?

- A. Azure Private Link
- B. service endpoints
- C. network security groups (NSGs) with service tags
- D. network security groups (NSGs) with application security groups

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Configure IP ACLing for your backends to accept traffic from Azure Front Door's backend IP address space and Azure's infrastructure services only. Refer the IP details below for ACLing your backend:

➤ Refer AzureFrontDoor.Backend section in Azure IP Ranges and Service Tags for Front Door's IPv4 backend IP address range or you can also use the service tag AzureFrontDoor.Backend in your network security groups.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/front-door-faq>

**NEW QUESTION 50**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Your company plans to develop an application that will use a NoSQL database. The database will be used to store transactions and customer information by using JSON documents. Which two Azure Cosmos DB APIs can developers use for the application? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Cassandra
- B. Gremlin (graph)
- C. MongoDB
- D. Azure Table
- E. Core (SQL)

**Answer:** DE

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy an app that has a web front end and an application tier.

You need to recommend a load balancing solution that meets the following requirements:

➤ Internet to web tier:

- Provides URL-based routing
- Supports connection draining
- Prevents SQL injection attacks

➤ Web tier to application tier:

- Provides port forwarding
- Supports HTTPS health probes
- Supports an availability set as a backend pool

Which load balancing solution should you recommend for each tier? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Internet to web tier:

	▼
An Azure Application Gateway that has a web application firewall (WAF)	
An internal Azure Standard Load Balancer	
A public Azure Basic Load Balancer	

Web tier to application tier:

	▼
An Azure Application Gateway that has a web application firewall (WAF)	
An internal Azure Standard Load Balancer	
A public Azure Basic Load Balancer	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: An Azure Application Gateway that has a web application firewall (WAF)

Azure Application Gateway offers a web application firewall (WAF) that provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks.

Application Gateway operates as an application delivery controller (ADC). It offers Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) termination, cookie-based session affinity, round-robin load distribution, content-based routing, ability to host multiple websites, and security enhancements.

Box 2: An internal Azure Standard Load Balancer

The internet to web tier is the public interface, while the web tier to application tier should be internal. Note: When using load-balancing rules with Azure Load Balancer, you need to specify a health probes to allow Load Balancer to detect the backend endpoint status.

Health probes support the TCP, HTTP, HTTPS protocols. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/waf-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-custom-probe-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You create the following Azure role definition.

```
{
  "Name": "Role1",
  "Id": "80808080-8080-8080-8080-808080808080",
  "IsCustom": false,
  "Description": "",
  "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.Storage/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Network/*/read",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read"],
  "NotActions": [ ],
  "DataActions": [ ],
  "NotDataActions": [ ],
  "AssignableScopes": [ ]
}
```

You need to create Role1 by using the role definition.

Which two values should you modify before you create Role1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. AssignableScopes

- B. Description
- C. DataActions
- D. IsCustom
- E. Id

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

Part of example: "IsCustom": true,  
"AssignableScopes": [ "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId1}", "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId2}",  
"/subscriptions/{subscriptionId3}"  
The following shows what a custom role looks like as displayed in JSON format. This custom role can be used for monitoring and restarting virtual machines.

```
{
  "Name": "Virtual Machine Operator",
  "Id": "888888888-8888-8888-8888-888888888888",
  "IsCustom": true,
  "Description": "Can monitor and restart virtual machines.", "Actions": [
    "Microsoft.Storage/*/read", "Microsoft.Network/*/read", "Microsoft.Compute/*/read", "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action", "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read", "Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read",
    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read", "Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*", "Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/*", "Microsoft.Support/*"
  ],
  "NotActions": [],
  "DataActions": [], "NotDataActions": [], "AssignableScopes": [ "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId1}",
  "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId2}", "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId3}"
  ]
}
```

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company runs multiple Windows virtual machines (VMs) in Azure. The IT operations department wants to apply the same policies as they have for on-premises VMs to the VMs running in Azure, including domain administrator permissions and schema extensions. You need to recommend a solution for the hybrid scenario that minimizes the amount of maintenance required. What should you recommend? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Component	Action
Domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Join the VMs to the existing on-premises domain.</li> <li>Join the VMs to a new domain controller VM in Azure.</li> <li>Join the VMs to Azure Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS).</li> </ul>
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up VPN connectivity.</li> <li>Set up HTTPS connectivity.</li> <li>Set up Azure Relay Service.</li> </ul>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Join the VMs to a new domain controller VM in Azure  
Azure provides two solutions for implementing directory and identity services in Azure:  
➤ (Used in this scenario) Extend your existing on-premises Active Directory infrastructure to Azure, by deploying a VM in Azure that runs AD DS as a Domain Controller. This architecture is more common when the on-premises network and the Azure virtual network (VNet) are connected by a VPN or ExpressRoute connection.  
➤ Use Azure AD to create an Active Directory domain in the cloud and connect it to your on-premises Active Directory domain. Azure AD Connect integrates your on-premises directories with Azure AD.  
Box 2: Set up VPN connectivity.  
This architecture is more common when the on-premises network and the Azure virtual network (VNet) are connected by a VPN or ExpressRoute connection.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/identity/>

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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	10.2.0.0/26	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.

Actions	Answer Area
Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	
Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	
On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.	
Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.	
On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.	
Create a new virtual network named VNet1.	
Remove VNet1.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**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>

**NEW QUESTION 69**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2. You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

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

How should you configure the storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
▼

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

Blob storage
▼

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

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

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2) ZRS only support GPv2.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 72**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 a server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2019. Server1 is a container host. You are creating a Dockerfile to build a container image.

You need to add a file named File1.txt from Server1 to a folder named C:\Folder1 in the container image. Solution: You add the following line to the Dockerfile.

XCOPY File1.txt C:\Folder1\

You then build the container image. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Copy is the correct command to copy a file to the container image. Furthermore, the root directory is specified as '/' and not as 'C:/'.

References:

[https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile\\_best-practices/#add-or-copy](https://docs.docker.com/develop/develop-images/dockerfile_best-practices/#add-or-copy) <https://docs.docker.com/engine/reference/builder/>

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

Name	Type	Address space
VNET1	Virtual network	10.1.1.0/24
Subnet1	Subnet	10.1.1.0/24
VM1	Virtual machine	Not applicable

Subnet1 is on VNET1. VM1 connects to Subnet1.

You plan to create a virtual network gateway on VNET1.

You need to prepare the environment for the planned virtual network gateway.

What are two ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a subnet named GatewaySubnet on VNET1.
- B. Delete Subnet1.
- C. Modify the address space used by Subnet1.
- D. Modify the address space used by VNET1
- E. Create a local network gateway.

**Answer:** AD

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You have Azure virtual machines deployed to three Azure regions. Each region contains a single virtual network that has four virtual machines on the same subnet. Each virtual machine runs an application named App1. App1 is accessible by using HTTPS. Currently, the virtual machines are inaccessible from the internet.

You need to use Azure Front Door to load balance requests for App1 across all the virtual machines. Which additional Azure service should you provision?

- A. a public Azure Load Balancer
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. an internal Azure Load Balancer
- D. Azure Private Link

**Answer:** A

**NEW QUESTION 79**

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